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THE TIMES

The sad lives of Britain's Asian women, page 18

Sanctions exchanges with oil firms being sent to DPP

of the Government's ges with the oil companies hodesian sanctions evasions be referred to the Director lic Prosecutions, Dr David the Foreign Secretary, said ay when he opened the Commons debate on the Bingham report. There had been no cover up, and there would be none. Later, Sir Harold Wilson denied all knowledge of sanctions-breaking. He said his version of events might seem bizarre to some.

No cover-up, Dr Owen says

Noyes
tary Correspondent
ter

id Owen, the Foreign told the Commons when he opened the t the Bingham report ad decided to refer to tor of Public Prosecu- ils of government ex- with the oil companies to Rhodesia. They considered in con- with the report. been no cover-up would be no cover-up,

he had given formal Shell and BP that no n those groups should d in supplying oil to directly or indirectly marketing arrange- others.

Mr Michael Stewart, oreign Secretary from 970, told the House ad known of the oil. nut had not thought significant enough to House about it at the

he had informed his olleagues he replied uld not say erence to Cabinet

o concluded that it for the Director of osecutions to decide here had been a sanctions legislation. found no evidence lapse of the swop it was known to the t of that time.

he had received gs from the compan- y difficulty encoun- tem or their subsid- ld be immediately the Government. He ne idea of a total oil supplies to South use of that country's nd alternative energy

, opening the debate ouse: "Whether one agrees or disagrees with the political judgments of the time, no one reading all the papers, as I have done, can make the charge of complicity, deceit or double dealing.

"Here were honest men, with a massive political problem, seeking the best solution, bearing in mind all the restraints and limitations within which they felt they had to operate."

Dr Owen said it was for Parliament now to consider the full implications of the findings in the Bingham Report, and to establish further inquiries if it considered them to be necessary.

Sir Harold Wilson, who was Prime Minister for many of the years during which British oil companies were found by the Bingham inquiry to have been involved in evading oil sanctions on Rhodesia, denied all knowledge of what had happened.

But he admitted at one stage that his version of what had taken place might seem bizarre to some.

From the response on both sides of the House to his lengthy and tortuous speech, that assessment seemed accurate. Sir Harold battled through continual interruptions in a speech that seemed to imply that the oil companies were totally out of the control of governments; that there were certainly errors of judgment and of assessment, but not by him; and that, if there was any knowledge of what was going on, that knowledge was in the Ministry of Power, as it then was, headed by Mr Wedgwood Benn.

Foreign Office officials were blamed at one stage and then almost exonerated for withholding information as were officials of the Ministry of Power and also, indirectly, Lord Thomson of Monifieth, who, according to Sir Harold, did not recognize the implications of what he was being told at an important meeting with senior oil company officials.

Sir Harold went on to conclude that the French and Portuguese, and some American companies, were the real culprits.

There was a crowded House as the two-day debate opened with Mr Thomas Bingham, QC, his wife and children, viewing the scene from the galleries.

Sir Harold alleged that the multinational oil companies could have pushed Mr Ian Smith, the Rhodesian leader, into declaring independence, by giving him assurances that they would get oil through to him, whatever sanctions were imposed. That was one of the most serious aspects of the matter, he said, and for that reason alone there should be a further inquiry.

He reminded the House that three prime ministers, five foreign secretaries and nine energy ministers, counting Mr Benn twice, had been involved. But he was perfectly certain that none of those men knew what was going on.

He called for an independent, high-level inquiry and urged that all the relevant Cabinet documents and minutes should be disclosed and made available to the inquiry and to the House of Commons. He asked MPs to conclude that it would have been inconceivable for his Cabinet colleagues, himself, the attorney general and officials at the time to have connived in an action that constituted a body-blow to their sanctions policy.

But, Sir Harold continued, what could the government have done, even if all the reports referred to had been in its possession? Even if the oil companies concerned had withdrawn from South Africa, Rhodesia would still have got oil.

Parliamentary report, page 6

£820,000 statue investigation by police

By Geraldine Norman

An Hellenic bronze statue thought to represent the god Poseidon, which is on loan to the Royal Scottish Museum in Edinburgh, is being investigated internationally by the police. The piece is lent anonymously but it is an open secret that it belongs to the British Rail Pension Funds; its insurance valuation is £820,000, covered by a government indemnity.

That is one of the highest prices recorded for any work of art, and reflects the extreme rarity of such a large (half life-size) and complete classical sculpture.

The Italian authorities believe that it was found in the Bay of Naples a few years ago by clandestine searchers and smuggled out of Italy, according to Dr Rodolfo Siviero.

Dr Siviero is the minister in charge of the Delegazione Italiana per la Restituzione, an office for securing the return of works of art that have left Italy illegally. He says three sculptures were found amid the partly submerged Roman ruins off the coast at about the same time; there was also a larger than lifesize marble lion, which he believes to be in London, and a bronze putto's head.

His present aim is to secure the return of the Poseidon to Italy with the help of the British police.

Scotland Yard confirmed that it had received a request for co-operation from the Italian authorities through Interpol, which had been passed on to the Lothian and Border police in Edinburgh. The Italians requested a check on whether the piece was still on view and whether it was the same as that found in Italy.

The Royal Scottish Museum said the police had been in touch, but the Lothian and Border police offered "no comment about the whole issue".

It looks as if £820,000 of the railwaymen's pension expectations is in the balance. The central question is whether the Italians can prove that the statue is the one that was secretly discovered near Pozzuoli a few metres below the surface of the sea, and then smuggled out of the country.

According to Dr Siviero the Italian authorities' knowledge of the affair comes from someone who claims to have seen it in Italy.

British Rail and its art investment advisers, Sotheby Parke Bernet, are refusing to comment. They will not even confirm that the British Rail Pension Funds owns the statue.

It was being offered for sale a few years ago by Robin Symes, the leading London dealer in antiquities. He showed it discreetly to a few scholars and rich potential clients, but will make no comment on its sale. It was offered on loan to the British Museum, which declined it, before the loan to Scotland was negotiated. Thus quite a few people have had the opportunity to study the piece and its background.

I am assured, though not by its present owners, that it has a most respectable pedigree, which seems to run roughly as follows: found in the sea off Alexandria before the Second World War, it entered an Egyptian collection; it was taken out of the country shortly before the Nasser coup and came by way of Switzerland to London.

If that pedigree can be substantiated, the Italian case presumably goes out of the window. If the Italians are right in their contention, the pedigree must be false.

The Royal Scottish Museum says it has seen no documentation of the pedigree. However, it has labelled Poseidon's showcase: "Said to have been found in the sea near Alexandria".

The spread of Hellenic culture around the Mediterranean and the Romans' passion for collecting Hellenic statuary mean that it is impossible to deduce on stylistic grounds where the piece is likely to have come from.

It can still be detected from the surface of the bronze that it has spent a period under the sea but the marine incrustations have naturally been cleaned away; they might perhaps have provided an indication of its origin.

The antiquities market is particularly beset with this sort of riddle. Private excavations are illegal in most Mediterranean countries, though the traces of ancient civilizations lie everywhere.

The very high prices that Western museums and collectors are prepared to pay tempt many diggers, smugglers and fakers. Unesco's efforts to discourage such activities by stopping museum purchases of pieces without documented pedigrees are so far having only a small effect.

The Royal Scottish Museum has a second bronze on loan from the same source as the Poseidon: a Roman portrait head of the second century AD. No information on the history of the piece is available from the museum. It is covered for insurance purposes by a government indemnity of £300,000.

Poseidon, whose origin may affect rail pensions.

Dr Mulder resigns post in Cabinet but denies any wrongdoing

From Eric Marsden
Johannesburg, Nov 7

Dr Connie Mulder tonight announced his resignation from the South African Cabinet, saying that he was doing so to help Mr Pieter Botha, the Prime Minister, "to repel the onslaught against the National Party, the Government and the country".

Dr Mulder, who held the portfolio of Plural Relations, was formerly Minister for Information. He has repeatedly denied knowledge of malpractices in that ministry as the scandal of financial misappropriations has developed over the past year. But since last week's disclosures by Mr Justice Mostert of evidence given to his inquiry that an attempt was made to launch a pro-government newspaper with public money, pressure on Dr Mulder to stand down mounted.

Late tonight it was announced that the Prime Minister had advised the President to withdraw the commission given to Judge Mostert to inquire into alleged financial irregularities in the Information Department.

Mr Botha said that the one-man inquiry by Mr Justice Mostert, who made the evidence given to him public in defiance of an order from the Prime Minister, would be replaced by a 12-man parliamentary commission.

Up to this morning sources close to Dr Mulder were insisting that he intended to keep his post and fight to clear his name. Tonight, however, in an unexpected statement, he announced his immediate resignation.

The statement said: "I am convinced of my innocence and therefore I am still prepared to give evidence before the Erasmus Commission to prove my honesty and integrity beyond all doubt. I have no pangs of conscience because everything I have done I did in the conviction that I was serving my country.

He emphasized that he believed the Prime Minister had shown "dignity, correctness, honourableness and decency" towards him. Dr Mulder pledged his continued support for Mr Botha and added that he still hoped to "make my own contribution in my own way and my own time".

The former minister, who remains as chairman of the National Party in the Transvaal where he has a strong following, is expected to give evidence soon to the commission headed by Mr Justice Rudolph Earsmus, which has been charged with making a full investigation into the Information Department's secret activities. Judge Erasmus issued a statement tonight saying that the hearings will be held in secret.

Dr Mulder's downfall, even if temporary, marks an astonishing reversal for a man who has been tipped for years as a future leader of South Africa. Less than two months ago, after Mr John Vorster's resignation as Prime Minister, he was narrowly defeated by Mr Botha in a party vote for the succession. Voting was 98 to 74 and was even closer on the first ballot in which Mr R. F. Botha, the Foreign Minister, won 22 votes.

Iran arrests former ministers

Tehran, Nov 7.—Iran's new military Government today arrested the former head of the Savak secret police and six former Cabinet ministers, the official radio announced.

The arrests were in line with the Shah's new policy of fighting "the mistakes of the past"—the sources of discontent which provoked the recent violence. All those arrested have been criticized by opposition leaders.

General Nematollah Nassiri was the most prominent among them. The head of the Savak intelligence and security service for 13 years, he was accused of ordering torture and illegal arrests.

Also held were Mr Dariush Homayun, Minister of Information in the government which resigned last August, and Mr Manuchehr Azmun, a minister in the subsequent government which resigned on Sunday night.

Other former senior officials and businessmen have been detained, bringing the total number of arrests to 35.

Government officials said that General Ali Muhammad Khademi, who resigned two months ago as head of Iran Air, died in hospital today, apparently after a suicide attempt.

As tension eased in Tehran today, the military moved 40 tanks from the outskirts of the city to reinforce armour on the central streets.—Reuter, Agence France-Presse and AP.

Prospects of joining EMS fade

From Michael Hornsby
Brussels, Nov 7

Britain, Italy and Ireland have failed to convince their EEC partners that any substantial new transfer of resources from the richer to the poorer member states of the Community is a necessary condition of the proposed new European Monetary System (EMS).

This must not only make it even more probable, if not now certain, that Britain will decide against participating in the EMS, but also significantly increase the chances of the Italians and the Irish eventually electing to join Britain on the sidelines.

A report adopted here this week by the EEC's Economic Policy Committee (EPC), the body charged by EEC heads of government in Bremen last July

Continued on page 27, col 1

Elton John in a coronary unit

Elton John, the musician and Watford Football Club chairman, was taken to a coronary unit at The Harley Street Clinic, London, yesterday, after he had complained of chest pains.

The clinic said last night that he had not had a heart attack but was suffering from exhaustion and overwork after a busy month promoting his new record.

ıbians

es

Nov 7.—Hundreds of ıbians took to the Lusaka today and ities, after the deep- ns into this country sian forces. Police eral whites from the

ic sources said a American and ser- s were among those ajured. Police had e streets by mid-

hue Nkomo, the ont guerrilla leader, that his men had five Rhodesian jets ed one of his train- inside Zambia. He e most modern brought down the day.—Reuter.

ian election dispute, page 8

Callaghan hint on Rhodesia summit

By Fred Emery
Political Editor

The Prime Minister said yesterday that he would not hesitate to convene a conference on Rhodesia, like the Camp David one, if he saw any chance of its succeeding. But Mr James Callaghan cautioned the Commons that while he would take such an opportunity if he saw it, he believed that neither side was yet willing to make the compromises "to enable this last and final card to be played".

Mr Callaghan's disclosure was provoked by an impassioned appeal from the Conservative front bench for intervention. Mr Francis Pym, in an impressive first speech on foreign affairs, insisted that the war had become so grim that it required the full authority of the highest office in Britain.

Mentioning Camp David, Mr Pym went on: "I am talking about negotiations behind closed doors—Chequers or wherever the Prime Minister likes. Bring the leaders together, Prime Minister. It is reconciliation and peace we are striving for. . . ."

Mr Callaghan got to his feet for the fourth time in response to Mr Pym. Speaking very quietly, he said he had considered and talked over the idea and "had been approached from Rhodesia on this matter".

He continued: "I only want to say that if I can see the prospect of bringing people together privately with the prospect of success—because once you engage, if it fails, there is no card left—if I can see that prospect, I give him now the assurance I shall not hesitate to do so and to conduct it

Continued on page 2, col 1

y results put Gandhi rong lead

Gandhi, India's former Prime ook a strong early lead when ast Sunday's Chikmagalur by- gan to be counted. With more urd recorded, she had a lead of 00 votes over her Janata oppon- as ahead in all eight of the y's sub-divisions. It is Mrs rst attempt to return to Parlia- ber defeat in March, 1977

Page 8

# of pay flexibility

han indicated that some flexi- be creeping into the Govern- policy by referring to single- eases in earnings, at the same ing the prospect of 5 to 6 per ion by the end of 1979 if settle- ld be based on 5 per cent

Page 2

ess at Vauxhall

ards representing 13,000 Vaux- rs at Luton voted to endorse e vorth an immediate 8.5 per cent. ny's hopes that the offer would d were further increased when ive of the Amalgamated Union ring Workers endorsed the pay

Page 2

Americans vote in mid-term elections

Americans voted yesterday to elect 35 senators, a new House of Representatives and 36 state governors. Turnout was reported to be heavy in the morning and, if that trend remained steady throughout the day, it could help the Democrats. Most results will be known by early today

Page 8

Dutch leader resigns

Mr Willem Aantjes, the parliamentary leader of the Christian Democrats, the senior partner in the Dutch coalition Government, has resigned all his political posts because of his wartime connexion with the Nazi SS. He told a press conference that he had applied to join the SS in order to escape from Germany.

Page 7

Solicitors protest

A group of solicitors walked-out of Belfast Magistrates' Court protesting at the Government's emergency measure to counter the effects of the work-to-rule by prison officers. Under the measure, magistrates in Ulster no longer require a prisoner to be in court to be remanded

Page 2

Joe Davis: The cue with which the former world snooker champion won most of his main titles is to be displayed at the Eccentric Club 20

Banking and Finance in Latin America: A five-page Special Report which looks at the economic situation in the principal countries 21-25

Charter 77 appeal to UN for help

The Charter 77 movement has appealed to the United Nations and all signatories of the Helsinki accords for help against the growing persecution by the Prague authorities of all those active in the field of human rights. It is for the first time that the Chartists have turned to the outside world for support

Page 9

Leader page, 19
Letters: On the prison service, from Mr C. H. Rolph, and Mrs R. A. Lamb; on education and the law, from Mr Raymond Shimell; on negligent lawyers, from Mr C. R. Berry
Leading articles: CBI conference; Mrs Gandhi's comeback; European elections
Arts, page 12
Sheridan Morley talks to Harold Fielding about his musicals; John Higgins on how the San Francisco Opera revealed the seamy side of *La Bohème*; concert notices by William Mann and Joan Chissell
Features, pages 13, 18
Bernard Levin on India's sterilization victims; Marcel Berlins on the Rhodesian pastor who cannot come to Britain; *The Times* guest cook
Sport, pages 10, 11
Football: Welsh captain transferred for record fee; Rugby Union: New Zealanders win their final game in Ireland; Welsh RFU plan to control crowd behaviour
Obituary, page 20
Professor Robert McAdam
Business News, pages 26-32
Financial Editor: Credit pressures on the banks; Whitbread taking market share; Coats Patons: something to come; Associated British Foods: as the bread strike starts
Stock markets: Shares were again on the slide and the *FT* index fell 5.9 to 469.5 in thin trading. Gilt edged also fell
Business features: James Hinchinson describes how the West German trade unions are challenging the legality of lock-outs by employers in the courts; Margaret Stone argues that the Government miscalculated over house prices
Business Diary: The new President of the Institution of Civil Engineers on pocket calculators

2, 4, 5, 7	Chess	9	Letters	19, 28	TV & Radio	33
News 7, 8	Court	20	Obituary	20	Theatres, etc	12, 13
ews 8, 9	Crossword	34	Parliament	6	25 Years Ago	13
ts 28	Diary	18	Premium Bonds	20	Universities	20
12	Engagements	20	Sale Room	7	Weather	2
7	Features	13, 18	Science	10	Wills	20
26-32	Law Report	13	Sport	10, 11		

Independent bakers try to peg prices as strike starts

By Donald Macintyre and Robin Young

The Government yesterday acted to prevent overcharging by bakeries producing bread during the strike by 26,000 members of the Bakers, Food and Allied Workers' Union, which started yesterday at 6 am.

As queues formed throughout Britain, Mr Roy Hattersley, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, asked the National Association of Master Bakers, representing independent bakeries, not to raise their prices.

A statement from Mr Hattersley's department said the association had readily agreed to the request and would recommend its members to adopt it for three weeks or the duration of the strike, whichever was the shortest.

The department asked local authorities to request consumer protection departments to watch for overcharging. It said an order had been signed to exempt the independent bakers from registration under the Restrictive Trade Practices Act.

Mr John Silkin, Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, appealed to bakers still producing to give priority to mothers with children, pensioners and the disabled.

The Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service was in touch with both sides of the dispute yesterday, but there were no plans last night for talks before the end of the week.

The striking bakery workers, employed by Rank Hovis McDougall and Allied Bakeries, which bake more than two-thirds of Britain's bread, are claiming increases that the employers say amount to 26 per cent. The bakers' union has refused an 11 per cent pay and productivity offer.

Mr Morris Zimmerman, director of the National Association of Master Bakers, said that if the strike continued independent bakers would probably be able to increase production by half.

Mr Zimmerman said increased bread production was likely to be at the expense of Christmas fare, such as fruit cakes and mince pies.

Although panic buying of bread had started before the strike no one appeared to be going hungry yesterday. Some bakers sold out and closed by 9 am, but others were still serving queues of several hundred people in the afternoon.

At Coleson's, in Leather Lane, Holborn, London, the queue blocked the pavement at lunchtime, but customers were still being served and there were few takers for strong flour for breadmaking at 98p for a 3kg bag.

In Southampton two shots from an airgun were fired at a milkman after a struggle over a 27p loaf. A man was later questioned by the police.

Consumption of bread a head of population had dropped by a third in the past 20 years and the decline has been sharpest in the past two years.

Punitive pay call, page 2
Dearer loaf unlikely, page 27

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HOME NEWS

Mr Callaghan hints at pay flexibility while offering hope of 5 to 6% inflation by end of 1979

By George Clark
Political Correspondent

While indicating that an element of flexibility may be creeping into the Government's pay policy, Mr James Callaghan asserted in the House of Commons yesterday that "if we could get an increase in earnings based on 5 per cent settlements, on the best information and forecasts that could be made, inflation could be down to between 5 and 6 per cent by the end of next year".

It was the first time the Prime Minister had ventured a phophecy so far ahead, and he emphasized that there could not be an exact interaction between any single price increase and the increase in earnings.

He made his statement while answering a question from Mr Joe Ashton, Labour MP for Bassetlaw, about the need for the Government to "crack down hard, and blacklist if necessary" Conservative councils that put up rents by more than 5 per cent.

Mr Callaghan replied: "There is no reason why rents should rise by an extortionate amount this year, and advice is being given to local authorities along those lines. I hope the increase will be kept in single figures, as I hope the increase in earnings will be."

He then went on to make his statement about the expected rate of inflation.

But MPs noted a change of emphasis in Mr Callaghan's reference to increases "kept in single figures". He did not appear to be showing the same firmness as at the opening of the debate on the Queen's Speech in defending the 5 per cent guideline.

Against a background of shouts from Conservative backbenchers, he said he refused to be harried into a statement on whether the Government would apply the blacklist to the Ford Motor Company if it made a settlement with its workers well above the 5 per cent guideline.

Mr Callaghan already had told Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the leader of the Opposition, that she must know the answer if she read the Government's White Paper on incomes policy.

This, as MPs knew, did promise that companies that settled above the guideline could expect government retaliation in the form of withdrawn contracts and refusal of financial aid.

Mrs Thatcher pressed on: "That White Paper did not mention Fords. Does the Prime Minister intend to apply blacklisting sanctions to the proposed Ford settlement?"

"That matter will be considered in due course", the Prime Minister replied grumpily, provoking opposition shouts of "Windy!"

On the Ford workers' vote last Friday, Mr John Pardoe, the Liberal economic affairs spokesman, told the Prime Minister that varying estimates were made of the show of hands. Many shop floor men had said there was a majority of 60 to 40 for staying in and not coming out. It seemed to smack of industrial thuggery that the union representatives had said that there was a majority of four to one or six to one for staying on strike.

Mr Callaghan said he thought the various descriptions of the meeting led to the conclusion that there had been a majority for staying out. "But I agree it is not a satisfactory way of conducting affairs, though we should not assume it is unsatisfactory merely because the result went the way I did not want it to go, whereas at Vauxhalls it went the way I wanted it to go."

The last Conservative government had made such a mess of its legislation on trade unions that that was a most sensitive area. "But if the trade union movement comes forward and says it would like to alter the system, and would like some legislation to do it, certainly I would respond."

Later it was made clear in government quarters that there has been no union request for such legislation, and that the subject has not been discussed by the Prime Minister and union leaders.

Parliamentary report, page 6

Rail delays likely over driver's suspension

London commuters face disruption today because of a train drivers' strike. British Rail gave warning yesterday that services from south London, Sussex, and parts of Surrey into Victoria and London Bridge would be badly affected.

The strike is in protest over a management decision to suspend a driver at Dorking for a day without pay.

British Rail said yesterday: "Representatives of his colleagues at Dorking and of other drivers at Epsom, Selhurst, Coulsdon and West Croydon have said they will ban work for 24 hours from midnight tonight."

Sir Peter Parker, chairman of British Rail, gave a warning yesterday about "overreaction" by either side in the dispute over bonus payments to train drivers. He urged both sides to study the recent McCarthy report on railmen's pay "rather carefully".

Sir Peter made his comments after Southern Region drivers had threatened to hold one-day and later two-day strikes in support of their claim, starting on November 22.

He said in Brighton, where he is attending the CBI conference, that he had received no formal notice of the threatened action.

Solicitors walk out in protest at Ulster emergency order

From Christopher Walker
Belfast

A group of leading Belfast solicitors walked out of Belfast Magistrates' Court yesterday in a coordinated protest against the Government's new emergency measures to counter the effects of the prison officers' work-to-rule.

Under the terms of the controversial temporary law, which runs initially for a three-month period, magistrates in Ulster no longer require the presence of prisoners in court to be able to remand them in custody. It was signed by the Queen at Buckingham Palace on Monday night, only a few hours after judges in the Belfast High Court had granted writs of habeas corpus in respect of two men charged with terrorist offences, who were remanded in their absence last week.

Copies of the new Order in Council were distributed to lawyers in court yesterday. The Government maintains that it is specifically designed to counter the action of prison officers in refusing to escort remand prisoners from the cells, in support of their demand for a 66 per cent increase in their daily danger money allowance of £2.

As well as boycotting the remand courts until the order is rescinded, the solicitors are also believed to be planning to test the validity of the legislation before a higher court.

The lawyers involved in the protest, both Roman Catholics and Protestants, number fewer than a dozen, but handle most cases involving alleged terrorist offences which are heard before no-jury courts in Northern Ireland.

The walk-out yesterday followed exchanges between solicitors and Mr Daniel McLaughlin, the resident magistrate. He refused to agree that in the interests of justice all the prisoners to be remanded should necessarily appear b[illegible] He said he would [illegible] applications on indivi[illegible]

Mr Patrick McGro[illegible] man for the solicitor[illegible] argued that it was [illegible] terests of justice an[illegible] mental right that e[illegible] oner should appear [illegible] court when being [illegible] "Justice concealed [illegible] denied", he stated.

Mr McGrory said [illegible] trate should demon[illegible] essential independen[illegible] judiciary by using [illegible] tion granted under [illegible] to direct the [illegible] appearance of each [illegible] prisoner before agre[illegible] remand.

Mr McGrory's [illegible] was supported by o[illegible] tors. All walked ou[illegible] magistrate had in[illegible] remanding the first [illegible] prisoners who were [illegible] from leaving their [illegible] Crumlin Road jail [illegible] the officers' action.

Unions to see BBC on wages

The BBC and unions representing its 26,000 staff met yesterday to review pay. The union negotiators will report back to their executives.

The Association of Broadcasting and Allied Staffs, representing about half the staff, is seeking an increase of at least 5 per cent on basic rates, the consolidation of previous awards and action on regrading.

Writing in the union's journal, its general secretary, Mr D. A. Hearn, says he believes that if the BBC was free it would wish to meet the conditions set by the unions.

Public workers issue threat of disruption

The executive of the 710,000-strong National Union of Public Employees has, in effect, given the Government until the new year to show a more flexible attitude towards pay; otherwise it threatens widespread disruption of public services.

It has told branches and area committees to prepare contingency plans and a special action fund is to be set up.

The union is involved in pay claims covering workers in local councils, hospitals, water services, universities and the ambulance services. It is seeking a basic minimum weekly wage of £60 and a 35-hour week.

Luton stewards and engineers' executive endorse Vauxhall's 8.5% pay offer

By Donald Macintyre
Labour Reporter

Vauxhall's hopes of winning acceptance throughout the company of a pay offer worth an immediate 8.5 per cent were raised yesterday when the proposals were endorsed by the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers' executive.

At the same time shop stewards representing the 13,000 workers at the company's biggest plant, at Luton, voted to endorse the offer without calling a mass meeting.

At Dunstable the company's 4,500 workers yesterday took part in a secret ballot on the offer, which includes a £2 a week efficiency payment justified by output levels since the annual settlement date in September.

The company is still waiting, however, for a decision by the 8,000 workers at the traditionally more militant plant at Ellesmere Port.

The acceptance of the offer by Luton shop stewards is less surprising because of the earlier decision of the workforce at Luton and Dunstable overwhelmingly rejecting a call by union negotiators for strike action against an original pay offer that was well within the Government guidelines.

The present offer gives new rates of £66.80 to £84.20 a week for day workers and £89.06 to £112.26 for night workers.

The £2 a week would be consolidated on to basic rates after two months, with an extra 60p a week for skilled men, provided output levels are maintained. Again subject to performance, productivity payments could generate up to £10 a week.

Mr Glyn Morgan, AUEW convener, said after yesterday's Luton shop stewards' meeting: "We did not see the point of going to another mass meeting to get another forest of hands raised against us."

At Ford there was no immediate move towards a strike settlement. Mr Ronald Todd, Chairman of the Ford union negotiators, however, described as "ridiculous" a statement on Monday by Mr Paul Roots, the company's labour relations director, that the unions had refused to discuss an attendance plan.

Mr Todd said the union side had "floated" proposals for a scheme under which employees could be rewarded for regular attendance on time by building up personal credits giving extra days' holiday, but the company had declined to discuss it.

Ford sales plunge, page 27

Underlying issue in BL clash is workers leaving early

By Clifford Webb

The strike that has halted car production throughout the BL (British Leyland) Austin Morris factories and made 20,000 workers idle by last night, is not simply a protest against the company's 5 per cent pay offer, the issue is an attempt by the management to end workers' practice of leaving up to two hours before the end of their shifts.

About 2,500 employees at the group's Drews Lane transmissions plant, in Birmingham, walked out on Friday 24 hours after the management had replied to the unions' claim for a 30 per cent increase. They said the company's offer of a 5 per cent increase on the basic rate, plus parity payments increasing that to an estimated 16 per cent, was ridiculous.

It emerged yesterday, however, that the men at Drews Lane have been working to rule for several weeks in protest at management attempts to stop them leaving early. That caused a shortage of axles, suspension units and steering racks before the strike began.

The men say that under BL's measured day work system of payment they are entitled to leave as soon as they have completed their output target for the day. The practice continued for many months and clearly embarrassed managers.

Belated attempts to establish acceptable new output targets have been resisted by the shop stewards.

Production of the Allegro stopped at Longbridge yesterday, as did all work on the A-series engine, and lay-offs rose by 7,500 to 11,100.

At Pressed Steel Fisher's body plant at Cowley a further 1,750 were laid off, making 2,500 in all. Nearly 3,000 men have been laid off in the adjoining assembly plant and at MG at Abingdon.

Traders criticized over girl security guards

Shopkeepers who use young girl assistants as security guards for their takings were criticized by the police at Barnsley, South Yorkshire, yesterday.

Detectives hunting a gang that has got almost £3,000 in attacks on assistants taking cash to banks at Barnsley say they are disgusted at the way traders guard their money. Detective Inspector Albert Padgett said: "They are sending young girls and frail lads with the money. The girls are easy targets".

Council buys land twice

Bristol City Council disclosed yesterday that it had just paid £1,425 to buy back from a squatter land at Bedminster for which it had paid £400 18 years ago. The squatter had registered his entitlement with the Land Registry.

Mr Graham Robertson, chairman of the housing committee, said the council bought number 5 Cabot Street in 1960. Later it had bought the adjoining sites at numbers 1 and 3, then was told that the owner of those sites, Mr Michael Joyce, of Cleeve, near Bristol, owned number 5 also.

Normality at some jails after Rees m[illegible]

By Peter Evans
Home Affairs Correspondent

Prison officers began to resume normal duty yesterday after assurances that back payments for routine meal breaks would be one of the issues considered by the independent inquiry set up by Mr Merlyn Rees, the Home Secretary.

Their decision to do so was in keeping with the mood of a pressure group of seven coordinating action. On Monday they felt that it could be ended on receipt of an assurance in writing.

Mr David Evans, assistant general secretary of the Prison Officers' Association, said later: "The inquiry will consider whether there is a principle to the claim. If it decides there is, then the matter of retrospection will be considered."

Referring to the inquiry, Mr Rees said in the Commons that he could see no objection to the back-payment issue being considered.

Mr Derek Lush, branch secretary at Onley prison, Rugby, one of the pressure group, told me last night that men there had decided to return after the governor had shown them a copy of Mr Rees's promise.

His promise was also the reason why officers at Durham decided yesterday to suspend their protest action for 10 days. The officers had planned to shut all the prison workships and refuse to take prisoners in different categories.

But action continued at some establishments, including Brixton, where staff refused to accept new remand prisoners but did nothing to upset the internal routine of the prison.

Brixton officers are awaiting a circular from the headquarters of the Prison Officers' Association giving details of action being taken [illegible] national executive [illegible] inquiry. Depending [illegible] tents, a return to no[illegible] ing is likely to [illegible] mended to the men [illegible]

Officers at Ashfor[illegible] Centre, west Londo[illegible] waiting for the circ[illegible] suspending action, [illegible] intention to do so i[illegible] principle. Ashford [illegible] represented on the [illegible] of seven.

Last night it was [illegible] about fifty remand [illegible] were being looked a[illegible] police.

While some prison[illegible] sidering ending acti[illegible] like Ashford, are lik[illegible] suspend it. Some wi[illegible] the outcome of th[illegible] Representatives of t[illegible] tion yesterday were [illegible] terms of reference [illegible] inquiry.

Parliamentary rep[illegible]
Lette[illegible]

Blunder halts inquiry into Peak by-pass

A walker yesterday forced the abandonment of an inquiry at Buxton, Derbyshire, into a planned £11m by-pass for the Peak District towns of Chapel-en-le-Frith and Whaley Bridge.

The Department of Transport said last night that the inquiry would be reconvened at a later date, possibly in January.

Mr Donald Lee said at the inquiry that the department had not put notices at the end of paths due to be closed, so walkers did not know about the inquiry.

Mr Ralph Rolph, the inspector, said: "The department has behaved reprehensibly".

Hidden cameras 'of vit[illegible] value' to the police

By Robert Parker

The use of hidden cameras has been shown to be of vital corroborative value in the difficulties facing the police in trying to catch pickpockets and handbag thieves.

That was stated by Mr David Powis, deputy assistant commissioner in charge of CID operations at Scotland Yard, at a press conference yesterday, at which film made of black pickpockets in action last year was shown.

The film was shown in the Central Criminal Court recently as part of the case against 19 young blacks who have all been convicted of theft offences in the Lewisham district of London.

At the end of the hearings on Friday, Judge Abdela, QC, praised the use of cameras and said more use should be made of them.

Mr Powis said it was difficult to convince courts that the "subtle floating movements that occurred in fractions of seconds" indicated a pickpocket at work. By using cameras as part of a wider operation the process of proof could be made much more efficient.

The film showed groups of black youths operating on bus queues outside the Odeon cinema in Lewisham. The cameras were used as part of an operation that included men on the ground [illegible] contact with the ca[illegible] It was possible [illegible] members of the poc[illegible] team fulfilling their [illegible] roles, one looking o[illegible] pushing and jostling [illegible] and another picking [illegible] bags while attention [illegible] tracted. In some ca[illegible] the camera had in[illegible] possible theft a pol[illegible] in plain clothes wo[illegible] the bus and ask the [illegible] victim if anything [illegible] stolen from him. It [illegible] film proved useful [illegible] and convincing to [illegible]

The use of came[illegible] Isham in April an[illegible] year was the first [illegible] such technology [illegible] used, the police sa[illegible] probably be used [illegible] resources allowed [illegible] difficulties merited [illegible] niques. Mr Powis [illegible] police policy now [illegible] ful technology" [illegible] areas of detection [illegible] pocketing.

The arrest of m[illegible] black youths in Le[illegible] May after the [illegible] cameras brought p[illegible] many left-wing [illegible] groups, including [illegible] Workers' Party.

Mr Powis said [illegible] success had done m[illegible] sure local people. [illegible] was simply to ma[illegible] evidence convincing

Police run emergency ambulances

From Ronald Faux
Glasgow

The police in the west of Scotland had dealt with about 150 emergencies by last night after normal ambulance cover in Glasgow and surrounding areas had been withdrawn.

Ambulance men are refusing to operate two types of Bedford vehicle because they say they are unsafe. Emergency cases were taken to hospitals in Glasgow in police patrol cars and vans.

The drivers maintain that in some 20 cases the back wheels of ambulances had fallen off and much more frequently had become loose and dangerous. They were prepared to drive other makes but the Scottish Ambulance Service management refused that offer. Talks yesterday afternoon in Glasgow broke down, and last night crews in other parts of Scotland were considering whether to add their support.

Mr Robert Murphy, deputy chairman of the Glasgow central branch of the Transport and General Workers' Union, said the men had been locked out. The situation had been known for months, and only through luck and skilful driving had an accident been avoided.

Mr Derek Buckley, director of the ambulance service, said after the meeting that shop stewards representing all Scottish stations 10 days ago decided to recommend that the Bedford vehicles should be operated. That had been endorsed by all stations except Glasgow, Greenock and Paisley. Drivers who were not prepared to take out the vehicles would be laid off, he said.

'Punitive' pay sought for bakery staff

As the bread strike began yesterday, the Union of Shop, Distributive and Allied Workers (Usdaw), started a separate fight at an industrial tribunal in London to win extra money for thousands of bakery workers.

In April Spillers French sold their English bakeries to two rival companies, Rank Hovis McDougall and Associated British Foods, without consulting the workers. Usdaw found out about the deal on the day it was disclosed in the newspapers.

The deal stated that Spillers should sell some of their bakeries; the rest were to be closed.

Under the Employment Protection Act workers are entitled to 90 days' pay when a company is to close. Those made redundant by the deal received their compensation.

Mr John Hand, for Usdaw, said the tribunal was justified in making a protective award to workers not affected by the deal. They kept their jobs after the change of ownership, but the union says Spillers should be ordered to make a "punitive" payment for not consulting the workers affected.

Spillers, represented by Mr Mark Cran, maintained that Usdaw was asking for a compensatory, not a punitive, agreement, and as the workers involved were not financially or otherwise affected by the deal no compensation needed to be made.

The hearing continues today.

Mr Pym calls for a new approach on Rhodesia

Continued from page 1

privately if necessary. That would probably be the best thing".

The Prime Minister had received requests from private individuals in Rhodesia and not from anyone in government there, it was later emphasized by 10 Downing Street. The Prime Minister was not disposed to say more at this stage.

There were reports in September of Mr Ian Smith and the South African leaders urging Mr Callaghan to fly to Salisbury from his meeting in Kano with President Kenneth Kaunda. But the British Government denied receiving such suggestions.

Only last week Mr Callaghan expressed doubt over the prospects for holding the all-party conference the American and British Governments have been proposing.

Yesterday he may not have wished to fall behind the unexpectedly constructive tone brought by Mr Pym to Conservative policy. In moving an amendment in the special debate on Rhodesia and the Bingham report, which regrets that the Government's policies are incapable of creating conditions for free and fair elections in Rhodesia, Mr Pym wanted a new approach, "to build a structure of bridges between the islands of difference".

He retained the proposals, previously advanced by Mr John Davies, who has resigned because of ill health, for support, without recognition for the transitional government, of the internal settlement.

But his initiative was for a wider group than one comprising only the Americans and the British in urging negotiations on all the parties. He suggested the Namibia technique of a "contact group". In that case the West German and Canadian Governments had joined the United States and Britain in dealing with both the South African governments and the parties in Namibia to produce progress towards a settlement.

With Rhodesia at present, Mr Pym said, there was only war, with no organization capable of carrying through a sustained process of negotiation.

Mr Pym also made clear that the Conservative Front Bench continued to oppose the lifting of sanctions on Rhodesia, if only to make sure that Britain kept in step with its allies in the Commonwealth, Nato and Europe. That was received glumly by Conservative backbenchers, of whom more than a hundred are expected to vote against the renewal of sanctions.

But Mr Pym skilfully managed to sound constructive. As soon as Rhodesia had held its proposed elections satisfactorily, he said, the Conservatives would move to get sanctions lifted.

He insisted that the present transitional government was the only one capable of holding elections soon and that the internal settlement had in he the starting point for any progress towards independence.

Dr David Owen, Foreign Secretary, of course disagreed. The all-party conference remained his preference, and the Government would convene one "the moment that we think there is a chance of success; we will not wait for certain success".

Dr Owen, however, was careful to reassert that he had never excluded the possibility that the internal settlement might produce elections that could satisfy Africans on the basis of Britain's fifth principle. But his scorn for those Conservatives who opposed sanctions and for Mr Ian Smith and his white colleagues emphasized his scepticism on that point.

He warned MPs that given that Rhodesian censorship meant that news reporting from Salisbury was totally inadequate they were in grave danger of "underestimating the deterioration of the situation".

Parliamentary report, page 6

Synod defers debate on remarriage to give dioceses chance to air views

By Clifford Longley
Religious Affairs Correspondent

The Great Synod of the Church of England chose yesterday to keep alive the possibility of a change in the rule against the remarriage of divorcees in church.

Instead of proceeding with the debate started last July, it voted for a two-year pause while the 43 dioceses were given a chance to express their views. Then, the synod had rejected the advice of its own marriage commission to allow divorced people a second marriage in church with their bishop's permission but it did not reendorse existing policy.

The Bishop of Leicester, Dr R. R. Williams, who opposed the remarriage of divorcees, said the synod was so evenly divided that it was quite likely to reject a motion restating the existing position, just as it had rejected the motion calling for change.

Under the synod's standing orders, a motion has to be carried in all the three houses of laity, clergy and bishops, before it is adopted. In July a majority in favour of change existed in only two of the three.

The synod agreed by a large majority to pass the whole issue to the diocesan synods together with a shortened version of the original report of the marriage commission, in order to gain time for the church to give further reflection to the complex issues. Three members of the synod, who had made what the standing committee considered to be significant contributions to the July debate, are to be invited to produce a summary of their case for circulation in the dioceses.

The Bishop of St Albans, the Right Rev Robert Runcie, accused the synod of trying to give a moral lead to the nation on divorce, which made it guilty of "gravitas". He thought it should listen to what people had to say before resolving the issue.

An amendment was carried that would allow the synod to reconsider its policy on the readmission of married divorcees to Holy Communion, before the dioceses had completed their study of the main issue.

Earlier, an attempt to include a prayer for use after abortion in the Church of England's official prayer book, was narrowly defeated by the synod. The case for such a prayer was put by the Bishop of Winchester, Dr John Taylor, supported by the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Donald Coggan. Both expressed their strong distaste for abortion, and argued that such a prayer would assert the church's view that an aborted foetus was human while offering spiritual comfort to the woman concerned.

The Bishop of Newcastle, the Right Rev R. Bowlby, summed up the majority feeling when he said that the existence of such an official prayer might give the impression that the Church of England supported abortion. When a clergyman such as a hospital chaplain felt there was a need to pray with a woman after an operation for an abortion, he could extemporize if he wished.

Dr Coggan said he felt the existence of such an official prayer would bring to those involved "a sense that the church cares for them and takes their plight to its heart".

The motion, an amendment to the draft services for the church which are planned for use after 1980, was defeated by the bishops and clergy, but carried in the house of laity.

Pc rode away from assault, Crown says

From Our Correspondent
Liverpool

A police motor cyclist chatting at a refreshment stall rode away when he saw three doormen throw a man out of a club and kick him to death, Mr Patrick Russell, QC, for the prosecution, said at Liverpool Crown Court yesterday.

Police constable Philip Thomas Dytham, aged 29, of Merseyside police, of Oldwhin Road, Haydock, pleaded not guilty to misconduct by an officer of the peace in failing to carry out his duty and protect the Queen's peace.

Mr Russell said PC Dytham had been criminally neglectful of his duty as a police officer. When the refreshment stall salesmen drew his attention to what was taking place he displayed no interest whatever in protecting the young man or to radio for assistance. His response was that it had nothing to do with him because he was off duty at 2 am.

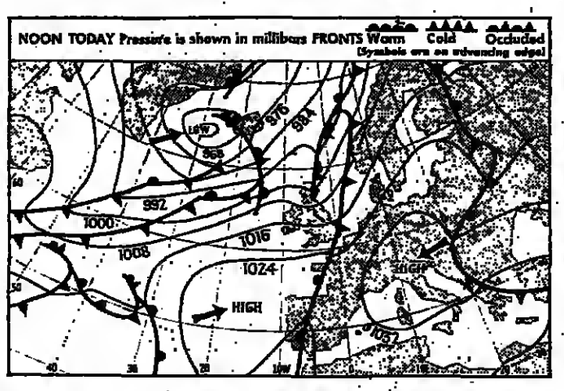
He rode away, acknowledging later that the last he saw of the affair was Patricia Harrison bending over the young man, Peter Stubbs, in the gutter.

Mr Russell said that when a man became a police officer he made a declaration to the authorities that he would, to the best of his power, cause the peace to be kept and preserved and prevent all offences against the persons of her Majesty's subjects.

"Here there was more than a breach of the peace", counsel said. "Dytham observed a serious assault on a man by three others and did nothing about it."

The hearing, before Mr Justice Neill, continues today.

Weather forecast and recordings



b—blue sky; bc—half cloudy; c—overcast; f—fog; h—hail; m—mist; s—sun; th—thunderstorm; p—periodical rain with sn[illegible]

Today

Sun rises: 7.6 am — Sun sets: 4.22 pm
Moon rises: 1.39 pm — Moon sets: 12.25 am tomorrow
Full Moon: November 14.
Lighting up: 4.52 pm to 6.38 am.
High water: London Bridge, 6.52 am, 6.2m (20.5ft); 7.38 pm, 6.3m (20.8ft). Avonmouth, 12.11 am, 10.8m (35.5ft); 12.53 pm, 10.8m (35.5ft). Dover, 4.18 am, 5.9m (19.3ft); 5.11 pm, 5.7m (18.8ft). Hull, 11.53 am, 6.3m (20.7ft). Liverpool, 4.40 am, 7.8m (25.7ft); 5.10 pm, 8.1m (26.6ft).

Troughs of low pressure will cross N and E Britain but further troughs will approach W Scotland in evening.

Forecasts for 6 am to midnight:

London, SE, Central S, E, central N, NE England, East Anglia, E Midlands: Occasional rain drying out, possibly showers later, rather cloudy becoming bright; wind SW moderate, locally fresh; max temp 12°C (54°F).

W Midlands, Channel Islands, SW England: Occasional showers, sunny intervals; wind SW moderate to fresh, max temp 12°C (54°F).

Wales, NW England, Lake District, Isle of Man: Blustery showers, sunny intervals; wind SW fresh locally strong; max temp 12°C (54°F).

Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen, SW Scotland, Glasgow, central Highlands, Moray Firth: Rain dying out, scattered showers developing, rather cloudy, becoming brighter; wind SW fresh to strong, moderating; max temp 10°C (50°F).

NE Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Rain, becoming showery; cloudy, clearer later; wind SW, strong to gale, moderating; max temp 9°C (48°F).

Argyll, NW Scotland, N Ireland: Blustery showers, dying out later; perhaps general rain by midnight, sunny intervals, cloudier later; wind SW, fresh, occasionally strong; max temp 10°C (50°F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Friday: Scotland and N Ireland will be changeable; much of England and Wales will be dry with sunny intervals and patchy overnight fog, but th[illegible] W areas may have o[illegible] on Friday, temp abo[illegible]

Sea Passages: S[illegible] Strait of Dover: Wi[illegible] ete or fresh; sea m[illegible]
English Channel ([illegible] moderate or fresh; s[illegible]
St George's Chann[illegible] fresh or strong; se[illegible] rough.
Irish Sea: Wind[illegible] strong; sea rough.

Yesterday

London: Temp: m[illegible] pm, 17°C (63°F); 6 am, 9°C (48°F). [illegible] pm, 79 per cent. R[illegible] 6 pm, nil. Sun, 24 h[illegible] hr. Bar, mean sea [illegible] 1,021.6 millibars, ri[illegible] 1,000 millibars=29.5[illegible]

WEATHER REPORTS YESTERDAY MIDDAY: c, cloud; d, drizzle; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun.

		C	F			C	F			C	F			C	F
Akrotiri	s	23	73	Copenhgn	c	11	52	Lisbon	f	16	61	Nice	s	17	63
Algiers	s	22	72	Dublin	r	15	59	Locarno	s	8	46	Oslo	c	6	43
Amsterdm	s	9	48	Edinburgh	c	11	52	London	s	14	57	Paris	s	12	54
Athens	f	15	59	Florence	s	14	57	Luxmbg	fog	9	57	Rome	f	16	61
Barcelona	s	19	66	Funchal	s	21	70	Madrid	f	12	54	Ronldswy	f	13	55
Belgrad	c	15	59	Geneva	c	6	43	Majorca	f	18	64	Sochi	fog	6	43
Bermuda	s	26	79	Gibraltar	c	19	66	Malaga	c	19	66	Tel Aviv	s	24	75
Berlin	c	6	43	Guernsey	s	13	55	Malta	f	22	72	Toronto	s	7	45
Biarritz	c	19	66	Helsinki	s	5	41	Montreal	c	7	45	Vancouver	c	11	52
Brussels	s	12	54	Innsbruck	s	9	48	Moscow	r	-2	28	Venice	s	6	43
Budapest	c	4	39	Istanbul	s	12	54	Munich	c	3	37	Vienna	c	4	39
Chicago	s	10	50	Jersey	f	13	57	Naples	c	15	59	Warsaw	c	10	50
Cologne	f	6	43	L Palmas	s	26	79	New York	c	16	61	Zurich	c	4	39

Overseas selling pri[illegible] Austria, Sch 18; Be[illegible] Canaries, Pes 60; Den[illegible] Finland, Fmk 3.25; F[illegible] Germany, Dmk 2.50; [illegible] Holland, Dfl 2.00; [illegible] 8.00; Italy, Lire 70[illegible] M 125; Madeira, Esc 2[illegible] Norway, Kr 4.50; Po[illegible] Spain, Pes 60; Swe[illegible] Switzerland, Sfr 2.5[illegible] $1.00; Yugoslavia, Din [illegible]

Published daily except Sundays [illegible] and Jan. and Good Friday [illegible] Printed, London, W.C.1 [illegible] paid at New York, NY. Rates [illegible] by Air Freight or $240 by air [illegible] 201 East 42nd Street, New York, N[illegible] Telephone: 212 [illegible] Inland and Air Mail rates [illegible]

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HOME NEWS

Tip to police prompts new hunt for industrialist

From Christopher Walker
Belfast

Seventy - five policemen equipped with a bulldozer and dogs searched a remote hillside in the glens of Antrim early yesterday in an attempt to solve one of the greet mysteries of the Ulster crisis: the disappearance nearly five years ago of Mr Thomas Niedermeyer, the honorary West German consul.

No trace has been found of Mr Niedermayer, managing director of the Grundig factory in Belfast, since he was obducted by two men from his home in a suburb of the city late on the night of December 27, 1973. Although there has been no authenticated claim of responsibility for the kidnapping, it has been assumed to have been the work of the Provisional IRA.

Of the meny theories about the case, the most plausible assumes that Mr Niedermayer was murdered by his captors after suffering a heart attack, and in 1976 he was officially declared dead by a court in Nuremberg ,West Germany. But the Royal Ulster Constabulary has not abandoned the investigation, which in its macabre history has involved an Irish clairvoyant, Interpol, and West German anti-terrorist experts.

Early yesterday a senior RUC detective telephoned Mrs Ingeborg Niedermayer, who still lives in Belfast with one of her daughters, to inform her of a dramatic development in the case: after receiving information, the police were about to start a concerted search for her husband's body near the small seaside resort of Cushendall.

Throughout the day armed police stod guard while the search took piece over a two ecre section nf one of the most picturesque aod deserted areas of Northern Ireland. Derectives had identified two possible grave sites for closer investigation when darkness fell.

Detective Chief Superintendent William Mooney, who is in charge of the case, refused to disclose the source of the information that prompted the operation, but he said it would begin again today at first light.

Two buildings, an old farm and a modern bungalow, were situated oo the taped-off site where the search was concentrated, but it did not seem that they had any connexion with the crime.

Thousands of Scots in referendum anomaly

From Our Correspondeot
Ayr

Thousands of Scottish voters will fiod themselves in an anomalous position on March 1, devolution referendum day. They are those who, quite legally, haveetheir names on more than ooe electoral register.

Depending on how they decide to vote, they will to all intents and purposes have either two votes or none.

Pro-assembly campaigners who find the dice loaded against them because of the wording of the Scotland Act have asked Mr John Smith, Minister of State, Privy Council Office, who is in charge of the devolution legislation, to eet quickly to sort out the situation.

Mr James Sillars, MP for Ayrshire, South, vice-chairman of the Yes for Scotland Campaign, said yesterday:

"Normally in parliamentary elections the question of double registration is no problem. However, many times your nama appears on registers, either deliberately or by mistake, you can vote only once.

"But in the referendum the Act requires that 40 per cent of the names of the registers must vote 'yes' before the assembly goes ahead, and immediately your second registration comes into play."

As an example, he said, a student from Ayr who is studying at Aberdeen University may be registered in both places. If he votes "No" in Aberdeen and abstains io Ayr, as he is legally obliged to do, then his abstention in Ayr counts effectively as second "No" vote there.

If he votes "Yes" in Aberdeen his absteonion in Ayr effectively negatives his real vote.

"No one knows how many people are involved in this situatioo", Mr Sillers said. "Students are one obvious such numerous grop, but many others are in the same position."

He added: "The anomally is that the elector in this group voting "No" can sit back happily knowing he or she has a double vote. The one wanting to say 'Yes' is affectively disfranchised."

In a letter to Mr Smith, Mr Sillars said that two members of the Yes for Scotland Campaign committee were among those who would not be able to register a positive "Yes" vote.

Mr Smith said later the Government was well aware of the matter and was consideriog what reduction could be made n the size of the electorate to allow for those registered twice and those on tha register who had died.

"We do oot know how many people are Nvolved", he added. "We are looking into it, but we are not yet in a position to say exactly what we shall do about it. The matter can be raised later this month when the referendum orders are laid."

Former iron workers to process ginseng

From Tim Jones
Cardiff

An ugly, yellow root, to which aphrodisiac properties are ascribed, is soon to be processed in Ebbw Vale by former British Steel Corporation employees. Their jobs disappeared because of modernizatioo aod ratiooalizatioo programmes.

The process cocpany, the Red Kooga King of Ginseng Company, a subsidiary of English Grains, is setting up in south Wales in cooperation with the steel corporation.

Ginseng roots are becoming increasingly sought after in the western world. The substance is used by Russian cosmonauts and Chinese soldiers, and the directors of the company hope that it will become part of the British way of life.

Mr Raymond Halliton-Cooper, the managing director, said "It is said to help a persoo's ser life simply because it makes you feel better. Therefore when you feel good you will act neturally".

Although ginseng has not yet been accepted by the British pharmacopoeia, Dr Stephen Fulder, a human biologist with the British National Institute for Medical Research, says: "It has likely possibilities for a herb which can improve the geoeral health and vitality of old people by delaying the onset of degenerative conditions associated with old age".

The company will obtain supplies of ginseng from south Korea, where the roots take six years to grow on ground that canoot be used for it again until 15 years have elapsed.

One reason why the steel jobs were lost at Ebbw Vale was that its outdated steel production methods could not compete with the low cost Korean iron and steel products.

Ginseng processing will form only part of the company's output from what will become one of the most modern pharmaceutical plants in Europe. Eventually the company hopes to employ between 200 aod 250 people.

Tories take Steel hint on Queen's Speech vote

By George Clark
Political Correspondent

Mrs Margaret Thatcher and the Conservative Shadow Cabioet have taken the hint given by Mr David Steel, the Liberal leader, on Saturday that in order to challenge the Government effectively at tha end of the Queen's Speech debate they should propose an amendment referring to the need for a general election.

In the context of their amendment criticizing the Government's economic policies, the Opposition heve done just that, and the Liberals have decided to vote with them. It is not likely to have the effect of bringing the Government down.

One or two Ulster Unionists may join the Conservatives and Liberals, but most of them, and all the Scottish and Welsh nationalists, are expected to vote with the Government. Without a united front formed by all the opposition and minority parties, the Government will be safe.

The Conservative amendment to the speech, to be put to the vote on Thursday night, states: "But humbly regrets that the policies set out in the gracious speech are totally inadequete m deal with the serious economic problems of the country, and that your Majesty's Government has denied the British people the opportunity to elect a new Administration capable of creating lasting prosperity in which all can share".

Mrs Guinness critically ill in hospital

Mrs auline Guinness, the wife of Mr James Guinness, a banker aod a member of the brewery family, was critically ill in hospital yesterday after collapsing at her home at Mertingley, Hampshire, on Sunday.

Mrs Guinoess, aged 53, is in the intensive care unit of Basingstoke Hospital.

Mr Nigel Walsh, the hospital secretary, said yesterday: "We do not yet know how loog she will be in the iotensive care unit, hur she is very critically ill. It would not be right for me to say what the cause is."

Ooe of Mrs Guinness's foor daughters said: 'My mother had a hysterectomy recently, felt rather depressed afterwards, then collepsed oo Sunday evening."

Mr Guioess said: "We had a silver wedding anoiversary celebration with some wine on Sunday. My wife then had a sleep aod was takeo ill."

In May, Lady Henrietta Guinness, aged 35, heiress to the brewery, fell to her death near Rome. A month later, Miss Netalya Citkowitz, aged 17, daughter of Lady Caroline Lowell, another member of the Guinness family, died after a suspected drug overdose, end Major Dennys Guinness died from a drug overdose in July. In August, Peter, aged four, son of Mr John Guinness, a diplomat, died in a car crash.

Merger may isolate union's left-wingers

By Our Labour Staff

The Amelgamated Union of Engineering Workers is to emberk on moves that might increase the isolatioo of the union's white-collar section, which is led by left-wingers.

The leaderships of the small foundry and construction sections have egreed to proceed with proposals for e full toerger with the dominant engineering section, which hes 1,200,000 members. Mr Terence Duffy, the new president of the engineering section, was elected as champion of the union's right wing.

The proposals for the merger follow the lines of those drafted more than two years ago, and those continued and tortuous negotiations failed to establish e basis for a merger of all four sections.

The white-collar Technical, Administrative and Supervisory Sectioo (AUEW/Tass), which has 200,000 members, overwhelmingly supported those proposals at its conference this year.

But it insisted on assurances designed to preveot the leadership of the new union from going into further mergers with outside unions without full consultation with all sections.

Under the present plan, the foundry section, which has 68,000 members, and the construction section (30,000 members) have agreed m a transfer of engagements to the eogioeering section, subject to a members' ballot.

The engineering section leadership will recall its rules revision conference to approve the change. Mr John Boyd, the union's general secretary, said that conference would be later this year and that the intention was to complete the operation by March 31, 1979.

However, AUEW Tass canoot be expelled from the existing amalgatoation or lose federatioo of all four sections without its own consent.

The immediate effect, if the proposals are realized, will be for the emalgamated union to split into two sectioos, the new unioo and AUEW Tass.

Worker fails to get employers to dismiss him

From Our Correspondent
Birmingham

Mr Reginald Morgan, a council workman, has failed to get en industrial tribunal to order his employers to dismiss him.

For the past two years Mr Morgan, aged 58, has pleaded with Wolverhampton council for dismissal from his job as a mobile library driver-attcudent.

He declares that the job no longer exists and that he has nothing to do all day except "wander aimlessly around the central library looking at the books". He is paid £45.80 e week.

He told industriel tribunal in Birmingham thet there the council and the National Union nf Public Employees had agreed ther no manual worker employed by the council shnuld ever be made redundant.

"The fact is I am redundant", he said. "I used to drive the council's mobile library for nine years until they sold it two years ago as an economy measure. The nnly alternative jnbs offered heve involved road sweeping, refuse collecting, lebouring, all unsocial hnurs. They admit they are not suitable alternatives."

Mr Morgan, of Westacre Road, Wolverhampton, is getting a solicitor to draw up a letter of resignatinn He said: "If resigning is the only way I can be dismissed, I will dn it. I want to work but I am 58 and may not get another job."

Boy says he stabbed girl like Jack the Ripper

From Our Correspoodent
Nottingham

A boy, aged 15, told a jury at Nottingham Crown Court that he stabbed a girl, aged 16, "like Jack the Ripper" oo the orders of his stepfather.

Lynn Siddons was fouod dead in a wood with 14 stab wounds up m four inches deep on her body and 20 perforations made with the knife point, it was stated.

The boy, from Derby, has pleaded not guilty to murder. He said he stuck the carving knife into the girl because he was frightened his stepfather might hurt his mother if he did not obey him.

He said that his stepfather told him to trick the girl into woods at Sinfin, Derby. His stepfather lay in wait in some bushes and grabbed the girl as she passed. The boy added: "Then he told me to stick the knife inm her. I did not want to hurt her.

"Dad used to tell me about Jack the Ripper, a bloke who stabbed women. I saw a film about Jack the Ripper with dad. He used to stab pictures of women io books. He told me I would not get long if I said I killed her."

The stepfether has deoied having anything to do with the girl's death. He has not been charged.

The trial continues today.

Miss Proll faces new charge

Astrid Proll, the suspected Baader-Meinhof terrorist is to face an extra charge, believed to relete to the elleged use of a false passport to enter Britoin which might delay extraditioo proceedings oo two murder attept charges, it was stated at Bow Street Magistrates' Court yesterday.

Gas fire in death caravan 'left burning'

The gas fire in a holiday ceravan, in which three members of a family died of suspected carbon monoxide poisoniog, was left burning all night with all the windows and roof vents firmly shut, a fatal accident inquiry at Kirkcudbright, Dumfries and Galloway, was told yesterday.

Mr Edward White, of Brodie Avenue, Liverpool, whose two teenage sons and mother-in-law, eged 72, died in May, said the windows in the hired caravan could not be kept open. When he tried to open the roof vents he could not lift them.

Douglas White, aged 14, and his brother, Graham, aged 17, and their grandmother, Mrs Mary Craige, died on May 14 at the Auchenlarie Holiday Farm, Gatehouse of Fleet, near Kirkcudbright. Mr White and his wife, June, were also found seriously ill but recovered io hospital.

Mr White said the caravan was cold when the family prepared for bed so he decided to leeve the gas fire on for the night. He considered that the flue above it gave adequate veotilation.

The next morning he found his sons and Mrs Craige vomitiog and thougbt they had food poisoning." The fire was full on but I never once thought of gas beiog respoosible."

Mr James McCulloch one of the partners running the holiday farm, described the scene io the caravan as one of great confusion. He thought of gas and switched off the cylioder feeding the fire. "I noriced no gas smell of any great strength."

He said the fire io tha caravan hired by the Whites had passed inspection in March although a warniog sign telling people to use the fire only in a well ventilated area was on the back and oot easy to see.

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Weight of air traffic 'may choke London's airports'

From Edward Townsend
Torremolinos, Nov 7

London's main airports, Heathrow and Gatwick, are being so heavily loaded with traffic that millions of travellers may soon be unable to get off the ground, travel agents and tour operators were told here today.

Mr Alan Munds, deputy director of Gatwick, speaking at the convention of the Association of British Travel Agents, said: "Unless we make the right planning decision fairly soon one airports will be choked up and about eight million pasengers a year in the South-east of England alone may find that they just cannot get off the ground."

Gatwick is at the centre of a dispute over the British Airports Authority's decisioo to order Iberia, the Spanish oatiooal airline, and TAP, the Portuguese airline, to transfer their scheduled services from Heathrow.

With many charter flights leaving Gatwick for the Iberian peninsula every year, the authority considers a move to Gatwick by the two airlines logical. Spaio is resisting that,

CBI CONFERENCE/BRIGHTON

Conditional support for wage targe

Industrialists closed ranks to avert a threatened split over the Goveroment's 5 per cent pay restraiot policy yesterday. In response to repeated calls for employer solidarity made at the Confederatioo of British Industry's Conference delegates voted uoanimously, if reluctantly in some cases, to give conditional support for the pay target.

Employer leaders feared the example given by Ford in making pay offers over the limit could spark a revolt by the CBI's official policy of acquiescance. Many smaller firms believe that wage settlements should be left entirely to individual employers and their workforces. They particularly dislike their representative body giving even qualified support for government intervention in this issoe.

While broadly agreeing with the Goveroment's 5 per cent aim, the CBI has never supported a fixad limit. It was touch and go as to whether the CBI Council backed the Government's policy in July and leaders were apprehensive that, given four months' practical experience of trying to hold it, that an open meeting of members could have resulted in a withdrawal of support.

Such a decision would have been highly embarrassing to Sir John Methven, the CBI's director general, hours before a delicate meeting with Mr Denis Healey, the Chanrellor of the Exchequer, to discuss the compromise package being developed efter the TUC's rejectioo of the 5 per cent limit.

Summing up the debate, Sir John admitted that the outcome was "most crucial". He urged delegates that "for as long as we can wa must continue to support a target, not a norm, in the interests of keeping inflation down".

"Our prime objective must be to reduce our rate of inflation", he told delegates. "If you are going to achieve this, then settlements must be around that 5 per cent mark."

At the same time he reassured members that there would be no question of supporting a pay policy which involved further price controls. "We will have no part, no part at all", he emphasized, "in any Goveroment-TUC deal which requires employers and managers to pay penalties which could gravely damage business interests and in particular any measures involving screwing down prices."

Calls for employer solidarity to resist excessive wage demands came froto a variety of speakers. Sir Campbell Fraser, chairman of Dunlop Holdings, argued that a collective drive was needed to restore the power balance against the unions. This might be achieved if employers "were prepared to act more effectively together, to show more solidarity and not undermine each other's positions", he said.

Collective actioo by employers was also urged by Mr Peter Linklater, a director of Shell UK, who said that "appeasement never works, you have got to meet strength with strength", and by Mr John [illegible] of the Engineering Employers Feder[illegible] who criticized the "timidity and in[illegible]tency of employers". He calle[illegible] stronger leadership from industrial[illegible]

Several speakers expressed disse[illegible]tion at sanctions being applied [illegible] employers but not to trade union[illegible] breached the pay limit. But crit[illegible] were more muted than had been exp[illegible] Only ooe speaker, Mr Chris Walli[illegible] director of the Delta Metal Cor[illegible] advocated measures such as de[illegible] PAYE rebates to strikers and thei[illegible] if the disputes were unofficial [illegible] procedures broken.

Although the Ford dispute was [illegible] at the back of every delegete's min[illegible] ing the debate on pay, it was only [illegible] tioned directly by Sir John Methv[illegible] his closing eddress, he said that [illegible] officials must accept the respons[illegible] of sticking with a contract—not d[illegible] out of it to suit their own ends "[illegible] Ford where the strike began befor[illegible] current agreement ran out".

Not all the employers were antag[illegible] to unions. Mr Clifford Rose, a mem[illegible] the British Railways Board, put [illegible] suggestion that employers should [illegible] their workforce to take an active [illegible] their trade unions to help shape [illegible] policies and urged members to [illegible] wishing the unions would go away [illegible]

Patricia Ti[illegible]

Sir Campbe Fraselr, chairman of Dunop Holdings: crying need for higher real wages.

Britain 'daft on pay and getting dafter'

Britnio is in "crying need" for a system which delivered higher real wages aod not confetti money, Sir Campbell Fraser, chairman of Dunlop Holdings told the second national cooference of the Confederation of British Industry at Brighton yesterday.

He described Britain as "hookers on pay" and added: "If I may veoture a progoosis, there is every indication that we are about to be even dafter than usual."

Sir Campbell was making the keynote speech iotroducing the session on pay at the conference which is being attended by 1,200 delegates representing more than 700 companies.

Sir Campbell said that a recent opinion poll indicated that only 11 per ceot of employees would be satisfied with a pay increase next year of less than 10 per ceot.

"If that's the case we've got to esk ourselves: 'How could an increase of that size be justified when the productivity of the average employee oext year is unlikely to rise by more than 3 per cent?'"

He said that the "crying need" of today, as it had been for years, was for a system which delivered not higher money.. wages but higher real wages.

"That will give up confetti money for something with a solid gold ring to it, a system which recognizes that iocreased productivity can aod should be paid in part in lower prices, a system which allows us to have our changing preferences accurately reflected on what businesses make and sell. Above all we need a system thet calms our frenzy."

Sir Campbell said that the CBI's proposals had the great advantage that they recognized the real dragon that hao m be slain was inflation.

"No matter how sensible this year's expedient proposals happened to be or next year's, they don't help us unless they provide arms against the dragon", he said.

Sir Campbell said the CBI fervently believed that changes in bargaining methods were long overdue. There had to be a better understanding of economic choice. They had to get away from leap-frogging and comparability claims chasing each other like mad things throughout the year, leaving companies without proper pay structures ludicrously vulnerable to stoppages of all kind.

Sir Campbell told the conference: "And let's not mince words—we are talking about a power balance. Far too many weapons are in the hands of organized labour—and unorganized labour, too.

"I don't think we should kid ourselves that the power balance can be transformed by changing the law. But perhaps it might be if we as employers were prepared to act more effectively together, to show more solidarity and not undermine each other's positions."

Mr Alan Devereux, deputy chairman of Scotcros, urged Britain's wives to mobilise themselves in the battle for wage moderation.

"It is the wives who see their housekeeping dwindling during the gross stupidides of strikes for confetti money", he said. "Let us encourage them to speak out. They can revolutionize the situation overnight. The wives should insist: 'No strike without a secret ballot'."

Mr Ronald Utiger, managing director of British Aluminium said it was widely recognized that price control had very little effect on inflation and what effect it did have was entirely at the expense of industrial profits.

Why, he asked, did the linking of price control with pay restraint still keep coming forward in the face of all the evidence against it. There was a mistaken belief that the way to achieve pay restraint was to put companies under pressure on their prices aod profits.

But everyone knew that it was precisely the companies under pressure which felt themselves weak which were the least able to resist outrageous pay demands, while it was the strong companies which were in the best positions to negotiate sensibly and resist pressure.

He warned the conference about what he called "the most sinister and the most dangerous" aspect of this.

There were a number of people most closely connected with price control who knew perfectly well that it hao very little effect on the rate of inflation. What they were interested in was not controlling inflation but obtaining greater powers to intervene in industry.

Mr Clifford Rose, a board member of British Railways, urged delegates to stop thinking that the secret ballot was the answer to their problems.

"What we ought to be doing is to stop wishing that trade unions would go away, and start persuading more of the workforce to take an ective interest io union affairs so they can help to shape union policy."

He added: "Let us not fall into the trap of demanding ballots when decisions are against us and cheerfully accepting leadership decisions when we agree with them".

Mr George Cattell, managing director of the FMC group of companies, told the conference that those among them who held the view that the imbalance in the "bargaining game" was now here to stay turned understandably to the false refuge of a national pay target as a means of influencing expectations and as a protection against pay claims backed by brute force.

He added: "But we delude ourselves if we hope that a national target for pay will not be seen as a norm. To support such a policy is only to acknowledge that pay must go up.

"Our norm should be nil but our target should be higher productivity, higher profits and significantly higher wages. In spite of the industrial chaos of this week the tide may just be running for us", he added.

Mr David Cooksey, managing director of Intercobra, claimed that the evil today was the low after-tax pay of managers and owner-managers of small firms—the people who would provide jobs for the future.

He started a company eight years ago but would not do it again today—not in this country.

He said he had the motivation to create hundreds of new jobs worrying about whether he could afford a new suit or take his but spent too much of his time wife on holiday.

"Let us be proud of our successes and banish jealousy-mongers to the mediocrity of their own Utopia," he said.

Summing up, Sir John Methven, the CBI's Director General, said the debate was the most crucial of the conference because unless they got the pay scene right their chances of achieving growth, combatting the evil of high unemployment and winning back their rightful share of world trade "disappered out of the window".

There were two solutions—to restore a greater balance of bargaining power between employer and employee and to ensure that excessive power was not abused.

"If we get the proper balance of power between employers and employees then free collective bargaining can present a real alternative", he said.

Sir John said that this required firm aod continuing control of the money supply and public expenditure. This was crucial and there was oo substitute for it. But beware, he said, because io hard times governments would wriggle away from it as they had done io the past.

While the alternative of a greater balance of bargaining power must be worked at with "might and main", to suppose it could be achieved overnight was to "cry for the moon".

So they had, at any rate for the time being, to move to the second alternative—to ensure that excessive trade union power was not abused.

Sir John said they wanted to build on e greater public and employee understanding of economic cause and effect. This would help m moderate expectations. "In the end it is to rely on the growing common sense and understanding of our people".

He asked the conference to support the CBI in pressing for the reform of the pay bargaining system; to make bargaining procedures freer and more orderly and not as they were now "an utter shambles".

Search for ways to halt export decline

The final session of the conference considered the need to win markets for British goods and services, and the importance of trade to the United Kingdom economy.

Introducing the topic, Sir Peter Parker, chairman of British Railways Board, said our market shares, especially in manufactured gonds, had been falling at home and abroad.

"The message is clear, surely. No longer are we the workshop of the world. No longer are we the nation of shopkeepers. The message is that we have still to shake off our imperial-sized hangover of past achievement; we must make ourselves a nation of marketeers", Sir Peter said.

He believed the evidence was stark. Imports were piling into the home market which should be providing e strong base for exporting. We were not just importing raw meterials as in the past. Nearly 25 per cent of the manufacturers we used came from abroad.

"In exporting, our decline is as obvious as a kick in the teeth", he said.

During the period between 1948 and 1974 the volume of world trade in manufactured goods grew tenfold. Yet our share halved.

Although our position since 1973 had stabilized, this could simply be because our exports had tended to do relatively better when world trade was sluggish.

"To win markets we must have e fully competitive industrial base. Certainly no comfortable words from the North Sea. The oil can smooth our condition, not cure it.

"In some ways it could prove an ambiguous blessing. It should help us enormously, but not if it helps us to forget that we must face longterm competitive realities. We must build that fully competitive industrial base", Sir Peter said.

He stressed that non-price competitiveness was increasingly telling in world markets—especially for some sophisticated products in which we should have been specializing.

"We must sharpen our priorities in research, design, quality, delivery and after-sales service. These are the five senses of marketing. And I would add a sixth: the quickening, venturing interest of sheer enterprise", he added.

Mr Tom Lyon, chairman of Clam-Brummer, said the debate was taking place against a background of a continuing large deficit in our trade balance with other EEC countries.

Last year that deficit was £1,700m compared with our deficit with Japan of £500m.

"This year we have only the figures for the first six months which show that we are running up e deficit with the Community of £1,200m which is 20 per cent up on last year.

"These figures are appalling and if it were not for North Sea oil they would be frightening", Mr Lyon said.

British industry was still not taking sufficient advantage of the vast trading area that the Community presented. It was Britain's largest single customer.

Sir Peter Parker: Britain no longer workshop of the world.

Although there was much that industry itself could do to improve the balance of trade with other EEC members, there were areas where tha Government could assist.

The Government should concentrate much more oo the industrial integration of the Community by taking a more objective attitude to the development of the Community. He said he feared that a decisioo not to take part in a European monetary system would be reached for the wrong reasons.

Mr Anthony Reading, managing director of Donaldson Filter Components, criticized the British media for highlighting the country's industrial problems which, he claimed, greatly influenced our overseas customers.

He also claimed that we were inept in our approach to foreign customers, by sending out salesmen who were poorly equipped to handle the language and the customs in overseas markets.

Mr Ted Marsh, of the City of Westminster Chamber of Commerce, said the message from the conference was that the modern, complex world in which we lived was created by industry would collapse very quickly Industrial effort ceased.

"Wealth has to be crea[illegible] fore it is spent and the [illegible] to tax industry depends [illegible] on industry's ability to pr[illegible]

Mr Ken Fraser, head of [illegible] ing at Unilever, said Brita[illegible] worried that her share of [illegible] trade had declined, and rig[illegible] The conference document [illegible] that between 1948 and 19[illegible] volume of world trade m[illegible] tures grew tenfold while B[illegible] share halved.

He said he would have be[illegible] prised if we had held our [illegible]

Many British companie[illegible] doing well and the rest co[illegible] so if important lessons [illegible] learned.

Companies had to acce[illegible] they existed m serve [illegible] customers.

"I know that if you [illegible] serve your customer bette[illegible] your competitor does your[illegible] mer disappears and so do[illegible] business," Mr Fraser said.

He said he believed con[illegible] needed to take a more lo[illegible] view of prices. In many [illegible] low prices mattered, but, [illegible] chasing after low prices [illegible] duced more simple goo[illegible] would find ourselves con[illegible] with the Koreas of this wor[illegible]

In many markets in which [illegible] had to compete in the [illegible] price alone was not the ma[illegible] sideration. The conference [illegible] on to adopt the conclusi[illegible] the conference document, [illegible] recognized the necessity [illegible] crease our share of world [illegible] at home and abroad and th[illegible] prime responsibility for [illegible] rested with trade and indu[illegible]

It also confirmed the no[illegible] business generally to impr[illegible] non-price competiveness [illegible] ing its marketing and [illegible] tomer/supplier relationshi[illegible] that the CBI should take [illegible] steps to stimulate such [illegible] ment.

In his closing speech [illegible] conference Sir John Meth[illegible] the recurring theme in [illegible] debates had been the o[illegible] freedom, because only in [illegible] could enterprise flourish.

During the last two da[illegible] had called for freedom f[illegible] shackles of out-dated [illegible] dogma—nationalization; h[illegible] bureaucracy; interferen[illegible] intervention; the shop[illegible] tyranny of the mass meed[illegible] the weary, outdated bitte[illegible] our industrial relations.

Sir John said business[illegible] certainly use more free[illegible] their relationship with [illegible] ment. What politician[illegible] understand was that they [illegible] selves, could not create pr[illegible]

"Only we ean do w[illegible] can do that; and we ar[illegible] and willing to do it if t[illegible] let us", he said.

In calling for freedo[illegible] must not forget for one [illegible] that freedom carried wit[illegible] equal measure of respo[illegible]

"The message came [illegible] loud and clear that we [illegible] be prepared to shoulder [illegible] ponsibilities that [illegible] demands.

"Government, union[illegible] employers must all comm[illegible] selves to responsible be[illegible]

"Now, I believe that [illegible] whelming majority of o[illegible] force wants to act respon[illegible] moderately: but I have [illegible] in some of the union offi[illegible] claim to represent them [illegible]

"They must accept th[illegible] sibility of sticking with [illegible] tract—not ducking out [illegible] suit their own ends as [illegible] where the strike began h[illegible] current agreement ran o[illegible] is nothing "free" [illegible] system based on broken [illegible] —unless it is free collect[illegible] mail".

He said they must lead[illegible] ing government and the [illegible] policies they needed to [illegible] country successful. They [illegible] positive, humane [illegible] policies which meant mo[illegible] for the United Kingdom [illegible] unemployment, higher [illegible] standards for all and [illegible] satisfaction. Policies whi[illegible] a just, prosperous an[illegible] society.

"Everybody knows [illegible] capitalism that creates [illegible] is profits which support [illegible] services and help the di[illegible] handicapped; and it is f[illegible] prise which pays the bil[illegible]

"And yet, for 30 ye[illegible] of us have not defende[illegible] tem. Too many of us b[illegible] in silence. . . And th[illegible] our case has gone by [illegible] he said.

If the leaders of mal[illegible] insisted on a wages sp[illegible] someona would have a [illegible] over tomorrow. "And [illegible] their members who wil[illegible] ing their heads when it [illegible] he said.

Employers would not [illegible] between huge wages cl[illegible] were forced to pay io or[illegible] vive, and a harsh price [illegible] government-imposed sa[illegible]

"The day when we [illegible] were quiescent and un[illegible] face of unfair policies [illegible] The Government an[illegible] should know it."

Sir John added: [illegible] British business is g[illegible] all, think of what we [illegible] and industry managed [illegible] in spite of the militant [illegible] up strikes and disputes [illegible] their promises and in sp[illegible] ernment with their bla[illegible] sanctions and threats.

"Think what we con[illegible] a government which re[illegible] British business", he s[illegible]

Journalis[illegible] to embar[illegible]

هكذا من الأصل

HOME NEWS

et advisers suggest ing butter to consumption of fat

Clayton

uction of fat consump- a quarter was recom- yesterday in a report l by the Centre for ural Strategy, the farm- ink-tank" at Reading y. "Certainly there is nutritional reason to he present subsidy on said. "It could be ar butter be taxed."

eport, presented at a e organized in London Institute of Biology, n attempt by scientists t targets for Britain on ern of the "dietary ggestions that have led arguments in the tates.

port was prepared by f four which included John Norris, director eat Research Institute Agricultural Research and Dr Michael Craw- d of biochemistry at eld Institute of Com- Medicine.

ggestions and the ns on which they are far more radical than est official views by the Department of d Social Security in its *Eating for Health*, pub- September.

ng list of proposed will reopen many dis- ween nutritionists and industry, including

ientists said that it better to cut the f fat in bottled milk n the amount of milk. That is the precise of the fundamental assumption on which all milk marketing in Britain is based, that milk should be sold in its natural state.

The scientists also called for farmers to be encouraged to produce leaner animals for meat. "The fatter stock classes should carry a financial penalty", they said. Butter consumption ought to be cut by 40,000 tonnes a year, or more than a tenth, they went on.

The British Government had failed to adopt an EEC system that would benefit consumers by permitting sales of bottled milk with different fat contents. "It would allow consumers to reduce significantly the contribution of animal fat to their total fat intakes", the scientists said.

They also called for display of fat content on the labels of cheese, and said that many European countries already demanded it. "As cheese consumption has been rising steadily for the past 20 years, the introduction of labelling would inform consumers of the often unrecognized contribution of dietary fat to different cheeses", they added.

Food Health and Farming, CAS Paper Seven (Centre for Agricultural Strategy, 2 Earley Gate, Reading, Berkshire.

FAT CONTENT OF FOODS (%)	
Butter	85.4
Milk	3.8
Cheddar cheese	34.6
Cheshire	30.7
Stilton	40.2
Cream cheese	86.4

Source: Centre for Agricultural Strategy.

man found dead and ially assaulted

Correspondent

ra Tritt, aged 63, the ife of a London bar- as found murdered lly assulted 200 yards home over her dress North Street, Roch- x yesterday.

believed to have left Monday night to visit but was waylaid as to a garage for her

ked body was found ground near the between two public e Old Ship and the . Death was due to asphyxia caused by her injuries.

Det Chief Supt Peter Crust, head of Essex CID, said the killer was a sex maniac who must be found before he struck again.

Mrs Trutt's former husband, Mr Ronald Trott, now lives near Brentwood, Essex, with his second wife and their two teenage children.

Mr Crust, in an appeal for information, said the police were seeking a youth who was seen in the vicinity on Monday rectangular shopping basket night carrying an open type made of raffia.

y rules will help lone ents who have jobs

ealy

rvices Correspondent

vernment is to reduce to 24 the number of eek lone parents have before qualifying for come supplement. The s, which take effect ll, were announced in ns written reply last Mr David Ennals, Sec- State for Social Ser-

the new rules would much easier for lone combine the task of up a family with job, instead of relying social security ben-

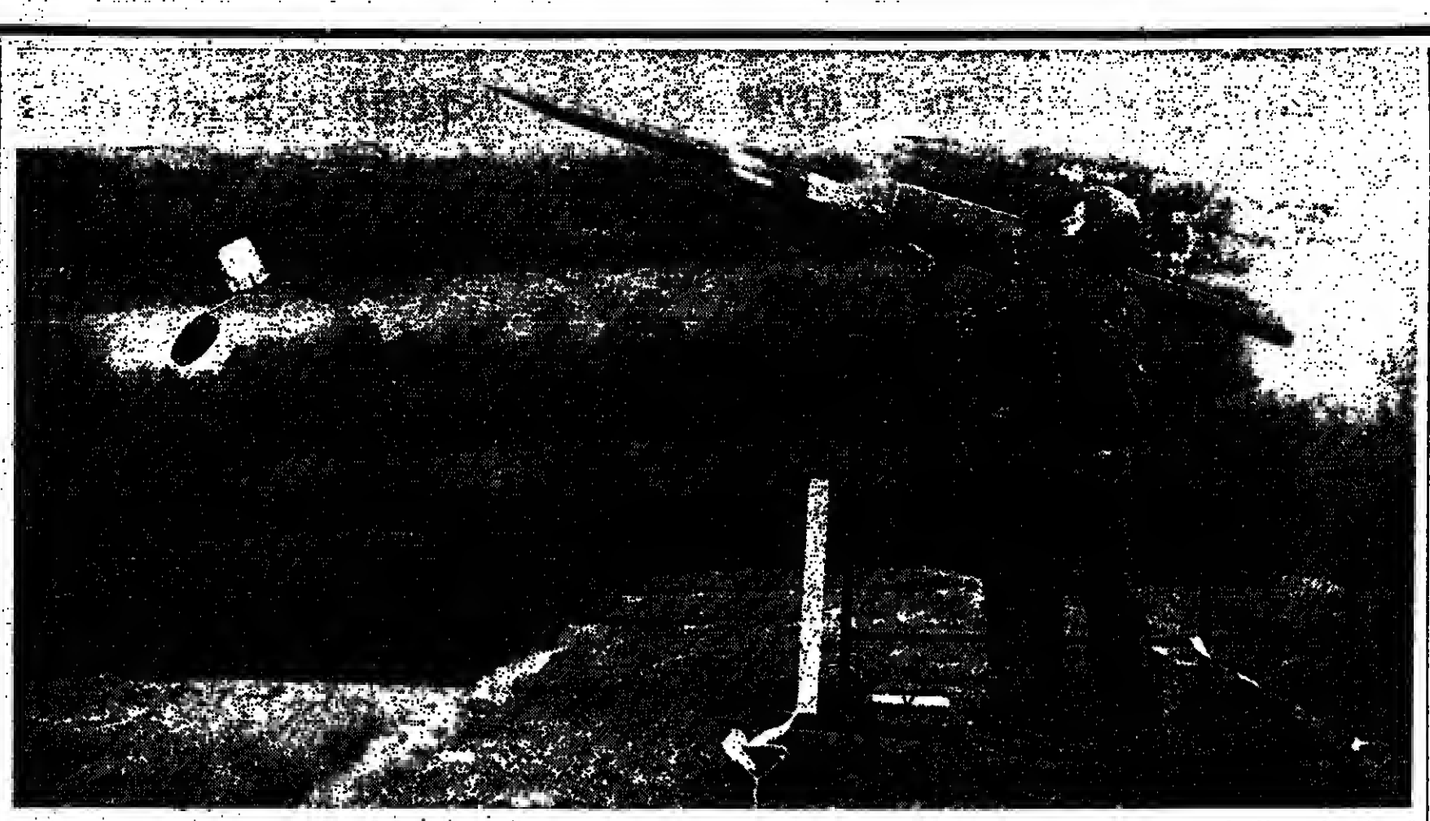
xpect the change to to another 10,000 one- milies within the scope mily income supple- me at an annual addi- t for the scheme of m."

nouncement was wel- t night by the National Council for One Parent Families as "a small victory for the few families it will help".

Mr Ennals is due to address the council's annual conference today, but had given it no indication that he was to make a relevant announcement beforehand.

The council's annual report, published today, accuses Government officials of quietly mounting an attack on one-parent families and maintains that "the inveterate prejudice against one-parent families is emerging with an official stamp of approval".

The council's report points out that the Government has rejected a £2 weekly premium for one-parent families on supplementary benefit or any suggestion of a new benefit for them. It had also rejected a clause in the new Housing Bill to ban council discrimination against one-parent families, who form more than half the families accepted as homeless.



A soldier of the Territorial and Army Volunteer Reserve with the British Army's first surface-to-air missile to be fired from the shoulder. It is standard equipment with the Royal Regiment of Artillery.

In brief

Woman survives injury ordeal

Miss Dorothy Birch, aged 89, survived three nights lying in her large garden off the Hog's Back, near Farnham, Surrey, injured and unable to summon help after a fall.

Last night Miss Birch, who lives alone, was recovering in hospital after being taken there suffering from hypothermia. She was found by chance by a workman who called at a neighbouring property.

Henry Cooper in crash

Mr Henry Cooper, the former British heavyweight boxing champion, escaped without injury yesterday when the car he was driving went off the M1 near Hemel Hempstead, Hertfordshire, after a puncture, hit a hedge and caught fire.

Montagna purchase

Merseyside County Council decided yesterday to buy for £126,287, for the Walker Art Gallery, the "Virgin and Child with a donor" by Bartolommeo Montagna, the north Italian painter. Grants will meet the entire cost.

Novelist's prize

Mr Merlyn Rees, Home Secretary, will present the second Christopher Ewart - Biggs Memorial Prize today to Dervla Murphy for *A Place Apart*, a novel set in Northern Ireland, published by John Murray at £5.50. The prize is worth £1,500.

Man climbs tower

Stephen Peake, aged 20, of Hazelbeech Road, West Bromwich, climbed 350ft up Birmingham's Post Office tower yesterday because it was something he had always wanted to do. He was questioned by the police and then released.

Pilot dies on bridge

Captain Peter Gibson, aged 63, of Eyemouth, a former pilot, collapsed on the bridge and died a few seconds before berthing a cargo vessel in Tweed Dock at Berwick yesterday.

Waste-paper collection improvements sought

A joint committee of the Departments of Industry and the Environment is to examine ways of promoting the recycling of waste.

So far the Government has provided £23m to the paper and board industry for new recycling plant. The difficulty now appears to be that supplies of domestic waste paper are far short of demand.

In theory, it is said, about 5,500,000 tonnes of the national consumption of seven million tonnes of paper and board could be recovered; but at present only just over two million tons is salvaged.

Last year the Joint Waste Paper Advisory Council, representing the industry and local authorities, expressed concern about the rising level of imports. Friends of the Earth, the conservation group, described the position as absurd, and the British Paper and Board Industry Federation pointed out that recycling saved hundreds of millions of pounds on the balance of payments.

But an efficient, reliable and economic method of collection has yet to be devised.

British Rail to continue services on Boxing Day

British Rail will run trains on Boxing Day this year but there will be none on Christmas Day, except for limited local services in Glasgow.

BR said yesterday that the volume of receipts last Boxing Day had justified the reintroduction after a three-year gap. There would be more services.

About 600 extra services will run during the holiday period but some cheap fares will be withdrawn, including economy return tickets, for which the last outward travel date is December 14, and weekend tickets.

On December 22 and 23 scheduled Inter-City services will be augmented, and from December 27 to 30 services generally will be as usual, except for some peak-hour reductions.

On December 31, there will be some late evening cancellations and no overnight Anglo-Scottish services.

On New Year's Day there will be a reduced weekday service in England and Wales but no trains in Scotland, apart from local Glasgow trains and overnight Anglo-Scottish services. Southern Region will operate a Sunday service.

Probation for child minder over bath death

By Ian Bradley

A registered child minder who put a severely handicapped girl aged four in a scalding hot bath was placed on probation for two years by Judge Clarke, QC, at the Central Criminal court yesterday.

Mrs Carol Milligan, aged 31, registered as a child minder with the borough of Kensington and Chelsea, pleaded guilty to the wilful neglect of Celine Secq.

The girl, who was deaf and dumb and had cataracts of both eyes, was in Mrs Milligan's charge every afternoon between the time she finished school and her mother's return from work.

Judge Clarke directed that a verdict of not guilty should be recorded on a charge of manslaughter. He told Mrs Milligan that he was satisfied that she had not intended to harm the girl when she put her in the bath on June 16 last year. A third charge, alleging assault causing bodily harm, was ordered to be left on the file.

He was taking into account that Mrs Milligan, of Edith Road, West Brompton, London, was of good character and had been of good service to other people's children.

Mr Ronald Trott, for the defence, said that when running the bath she had been too cautious with the cold tap because it required only a small turn to obtain a full flow.

After the trial, Kensington and Chelsea social services department said Mrs Milligan had been registered in February, 1975, and had voluntarily taken herself off the register in August, 1977. It added: "It is really up to parents to check on child minders."

Listing change denied

The Government had no plans for changing the procedure for listing buildings of architectural or historic interest, Lady Birk, Under-Secretary of State at the Department of the Environment, said yesterday in an answer in the Lords.

e gets a er more of damages

0 damages settlement Bourn, aged 15, whose s killed in a car crash o £1,500 by agreement after Mr Justice Ken s had said in the High it he thought the boy it less and his mother

ard was part of a total 0 for the boy and his Mrs Nita Eileen Bourn, Hill Close, Bridge, Kent, leath of her husband. was with his father in hich was hit by a lorry m, Kent, in October, e boy will also receive minor injuries.

Christopher Sumner, for the boy and his said that damages he lorry driver, Mr ackingham, of Foxway, and Frettitalia, Ltd, (now in liquidation) agreed on the basis Bourn was partly to the accident.

Journalist denies aim was to embarrass Government

By Craig Seton

Crispin Aubrey, one of the three defendants in the Official Secrets Act trial, denied at the Central Criminal Court yesterday that he had interviewed a former soldier to get information to embarrass the Government over the deportation of Mark Hosenball, an American journalist, who worked with him on the magazine *Time Out*.

Mr Aubrey, aged 32, told Mr Justice Mars-Jones and the jury: "Never in my wildest dreams did I believe that the Official Secrets Acts would cover a private conversation between two journalists and someone who wanted to talk to them."

The Crown has alleged that Mr Aubrey and Duncan Campbell, at the time a freelance journalist, received information about British signals intelligence (sigint) from John Berry, a former member of the Intelligence Corps. The three pleaded not guilty to three charges under section 2 of the Official Secrets Act.

The court was told that the interview between the three took place two days after the Home Secretary had confirmed the deportation orders on Mr Hosenball and Philip Agee, another American who was a former member of the CIA. Mr Hosenball had been a co-author with Mr Campbell of an article called "The Eavesdroppers" in *Time Out*.

Cross-examined by Mr John Leonard, QC, for the Crown, Mr Aubrey said the Eavesdroppers article had come up in connexion with Mr Hosenball's deportation, but he thought it unlikely that it could have been wholly the reason for his being deported.

Mr Leonard said: "You were upset by the Home Secretary's announcement and it caused you to lose your balance?" Mr Aubrey replied: "It is not true."

The trial continues today.

C chief criticizes political 'tinkering'

eth Gosling

ing about "continuous, s tinkering" with the politicians was given at University yesterday by ael Swann, the BBC's . He criticized govern- roposals for internal ation as "managerially s and potentially dan-

ing to the recommenda- he recent White Paper adcasting that there he now management half their members d directly by the Home Sir Michael said: gh I do not think the government intends for nt using these new ents to exert political pressure on us, it leaves the path wide open for any future government that does".

Despite its size, difficulties and tensions, the BBC was an astonishingly cohesive and loyal organization internally.

Whether it was the best broadcasting body in the world or, as some people preferred to put it, the least worst, the BBC was not indestructible. "There must come a point where politicians can do it much harm, either by continuous, suspicious tinkering with it, or by plain uncaring financial meanness. And for one of our rather few national institutions envied and admired round the world, this would be, I believe, a disaster.

"I do not want to suggest that the BBC can or should escape close public scrutiny. It is obviously a price that must be paid for the continued existence of such an exceptionally influential and semi-monopolistic body". But in the past 30 years there had been 20 investigations of broadcasting "by committees great and small".

"We hope we shall persuade the Government that their proposals for the BBC are wrong. But if we do not persuade them, and the proposals go through, it looks virtually certain that the Conservatives, when they get in, will undo them. And we have no wish to be forced into siding with one party, even on only one issue".

Sir Michael was delivering the fourth Chancellor's Lecture at the university.

The businessman's guide to incentives available in the Areas for Expansion.

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Areas for Expansion

ISSUED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRY in association with the Scottish Economic Planning Department and the Welsh Office.

PARLIAMENT, November 7, 1978

Pay rises of 5% could cut inflation further

House of Commons

If earnings increases could be based on 5 per cent settlements, then on the best forecasts Britain could have inflation down to somewhere between 5 and 6 per cent by the end of the next year, Mr James Callaghan, the Prime Minister, said during questions on pay policy.

During the exchanges Mrs Margaret Thatcher, Leader of the Opposition (Barnet, Finchley, C) pressed Mr Callaghan to say if Fords would be blacklisted.

Mr Callaghan (Cardiff, South-East, Lab) was asked by Mr Joseph Ashton (Bassetlaw, Lab)—Will he make a statement here and publicly that he will crack down hard and blacklist if necessary all Tory councils putting up rents more than 5 per cent? Will he do the same on the proposed 12p a gallon increase on petrol, on £30 television licences and on house prices going up by 25 per cent this year, increases not caused by wages?

Mr Callaghan—There is no reason why rents should rise by an extortionate amount this year and advice is being given to local authorities along those lines. I hope the increase will be kept in single figures, as I hope the increase in earnings will be.

There cannot be an exact interaction between any single price increase and the increase in earnings.

The nationalized industries have done well, but if we could get an increase in earnings based on 5 per cent settlements, on our present understanding and information and the best forecasts which can be made, we could have inflation down to somewhere between 5 and 6 per cent by the end of next year.

Mrs Thatcher—Does he intend to persist in blacklisting firms which breach his pay policy or, perhaps, to adopt the TUC policy of putting new price controls on industry?

Mr Callaghan—The policy laid down in the White Paper still stands.

Mrs Thatcher—I take it then that he intends to apply blacklisting sanctions to Fords?

Mr Callaghan—If she reads the White Paper she would know the answer. (Conservative cries of "Answer".)

Mrs Thatcher—I have read the White Paper and it does not mention Fords. Does he intend to apply blacklisting sanctions to the proposed Ford settlement?

Mr Callaghan—That matter will be considered in due course. (Interruptions, including a shout of "Windy".)

Mr Norman Tebbit (Waltham Forest, Chingford, C)—If he will not say he will blacklist Fords for their settlement, though it is already clear it will be above the guidelines, will he blacklist the TUC which has entered into an agreement to pay its employees 60 per cent more, spread through equal instalments of 20 per cent over the next three years?

Mr Callaghan—The decision on Fords will be taken in due course, but I cannot be barried at the despatch box—(interruptions)—even by the frenzied shouts of Mrs Thatcher's supporters into announcing a decision before it is ready. They will know when the decision is taken.

On the TUC, I understand the Secretary of State for Employment (Mr Albert Booth) is inquiring into this matter.

Mr John Pardoe (North Cornwall, L)—Has he had time to acquaint himself with *The Guardian* report on Saturday of the Ford mass meeting? The reporter said the majority for staying out was just a majority and the chief trade union men reported it as four to one, the chief shop steward said it was six to one. Many shop floor men said there was a 60-40 majority for staying in and not coming out.

Does he accept that that report has nothing whatever to do with industrial democracy and is a straight description of industrial thuggery? What will he do about it?

Mr Callaghan—The various descriptions of this meeting seem to lead to the conclusion that there was a majority for staying out. But I agree it is not a satisfactory way of conducting affairs, though we should not assume it is unsatisfactory merely because the result went the way I did not want it to go whereas, in the Vauxhall case, it went the way I did want it to go. (A Labour cry of: "There was no protest then".)

It is an unfortunate position. We have to be careful how we talk to the trade unions of legislation on these matters—(Conservative interruptions)—because the last Government made such a mess of their legislation that this is the most sensitive area for discussions with the trade union movement.

If any union or the trade union movement says it wishes to alter the system and would like some legislation to do it, certainly I would respond.

Register of children taken from Rhodesia

The United Kingdom's diplomatic representative in Lusaka was in touch with the organization of Mr Nkomo about the position of children taken from Rhodesia and hoped a register of them could be compiled, Lord Goronwy-Roberts, Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, said at question time.

Lord Goronwy-Roberts said the Government saw the possibility of a proper register being prepared.

We are pressing for that (he said) through our diplomatic representative and I would hope that Mr Nkomo would respond and that his officers would cooperate in preparing such a register, bearing in mind the best interests of those children and their parents, many of whom have no idea where their children are.

Lord Orr-Ewing (C) had asked if the abduction of 100,000 children from Rhodesia, reported in *The Times*, had been raised by the Prime Minister (Mr Callaghan) when he met President Kaunda of Zambia at Kano.

Lord Goronwy-Roberts said the subject had not been raised then but the Government were using their influence with the Botswana Government and international agencies to try to ensure that those children who wished to do so might return home and those who remained were properly looked after.

Parliamentary notices

House of Commons
Today at 2.30: Continuation of debate on Queen's Speech. Main topic. Rhodesia and sanctions order.

House of Lords
Today at 2.30: Continuation of debate on the Queen's Speech. Main topic. Foreign affairs and defence.

Why sanctions against Rhodesia must continue: Shell and BP 'put on notice'

An economic confrontation with sanctions against South Africa might come but that was not a course to be relished for those whom Britain did not wish to hurt would in fact suffer most,

Dr David Owen, Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, said in opening a debate on Rhodesia and the Bingham report.

He said that from the first there was always doubt whether international cooperation in an oil embargo would be forthcoming. In particular, it was obvious that Portuguese and South African cooperation would be essential if oil sanctions were to be fully applied.

It was true that the Beira Patrol did not achieve the initial objective which the Government had hoped for, of cutting off all supplies of oil to Rhodesia, but it did ensure that oil never reached Rhodesia from the quickest and cheapest route, Beira and the Umtali pipeline.

Successive governments openly and publicly acknowledged that the route initially through South Africa, subsequently through Lourenço Marques and then again through South Africa, remained open.

Yet no government from 1966 onwards was prepared to use force to close those alternative routes. It was hoped that diplomatic pressure and considerations of self-interest would bring the South African and Portuguese governments either to reexamine their sanctions policy or to use their political influence on the regime to achieve a settlement.

Some of Britain's important allies lacked, at that time, any enthusiasm for implementing even existing sanctions, let alone for any measures to strengthen them.

It should not be forgotten that BP and Shell were not the only oil companies. The French and American oil companies, Total, Caltex and Mobil, appeared not to have been influenced, let alone controlled, by their governments.

The most difficult decision and the one which the Government between 1966 and 1968 were in most agony over, was how to stop oil getting through Lourenço Marques to Rhodesia. It was felt, rightly or wrongly, that there was no practicable way of monitoring or controlling the flow through Lourenço Marques without a major confrontation with South Africa, to whose law the South African subsidiaries of the oil companies were subject.

As a matter of political judgment taken at the highest level of Government decision-making, action was ruled out if it was thought that Britain would face economic confrontation with South Africa without the full support and involvement of some other western industrialized countries as well. Other western countries were as reluctant as Britain to face an economic confrontation.

Even today, with the international climate far tougher towards South Africa, and its policies, Britain and its allies still judged it far preferable for everyone to avoid confrontation.

An economic confrontation (he said) with sanctions over South Africa may come, but let no one be under any illusion this is not a course which should be relished by anyone who has the interests of the people of southern Africa at heart for those whom we do not wish to hurt will suffer most.

Throughout 1967 the Government conscientiously sought to find ways to intensify oil sanctions. In July, 1967, and again in March, 1968, the Government actively considered the possibility of a naval blockade of Lourenço Marques as well as Beira.

The South African Government would not have prevented oil supplies reaching Rhodesia from South African suppliers should supplies through Mozambique cease and Britain was not prepared to threaten a blockade of South Africa.

Despite the Salazar dictatorship, Portugal had been allowed to be a member of Nato and that was a point also taken into consideration.

The American and French governments of the time were judged as unwilling to agree to any blockade. A blockade which tried to ration imports of oil or oil products by limiting them to the needs of normal non-Rhodesian customers, including those in the Transvaal, Swaziland and Botswana was seriously considered but eventually judged to be impossible to administer.

Whether one agreed or disagreed with the political judgments of the time, no one reading all the papers, as he had done, could make the charge of complicity, deceit of double-dealing.

Here were honest men of successive Government (he said) struggling with a massive political problem, seeking the best solution bearing in mind all the restraints and limitations within which they felt they had to operate.

By the end of 1967, Britain was grappling with the economic crisis which followed the devaluation of sterling, and the Rhodesian authorities seemed more intransigent than ever. There was good reason to believe that support in many countries for the maintenance of sanctions was wavering, and that the introduction of new sanctions would cause difficulties with Britain's partners.

Ministers collectively decided to defer further consideration of proposals to intensify sanctions, including the possibility of stopping the supply of oil to Rhodesia through Mozambique.

It was only towards the end of 1967 that the Government began to suspect that British oil companies and their subsidiaries were involved, directly or indirectly, in the supply of oil to Rhodesia. It had been widely assumed at the time, though not proved, that the French company CFP was principally to blame. The Government's investigations had suggested that any refined oil products delivered to Lourenço Marques for bulk storage by British companies were largely destined for the Transvaal. It was thought possible that some of the oil companies' customers were reselling oil to Rhodesia. The then Commonwealth Secretary met the directors of Shell and BP at that point.

I do not want to judge or justify now (he said) the positions which were then taken either in relation to what was said to the companies, the consideration given to it in Government or on whether there should have been a reference to the Director of Public Prosecutions. Parliament and the country will hear from those who were directly involved.

It is the public dispute about exactly what happened over this period that has above all made people call for a further inquiry. It is in revealing exactly what did happen at this time that our parliamentary debates can now add an important dimension. Decisions throughout this period were taken in the full recognition that the denial of British oil to Rhodesia, while a necessary political instruction and legal obligation, would not and could not in itself reduce Rhodesia's capacity to obtain oil.

Whatever conclusion is reached about the legality, or the morality, or the justification for this swop arrangement, we must not delude ourselves into believing that Rhodesia's imports would, in practice, have been seriously restricted if British companies and their subsidiaries had simply pulled out of the South African market in an effort to avoid any direct or indirect involvement in the supply of oil to Rhodesia.

Rhodesia would have had no difficulty in finding compensating supplies through South Africa in the event of any shortfall from one supplier. It was hard to escape the conclusion that without a higher degree of cooperation from Britain's major trading partners than was then forthcoming any British Government was powerless to affect the oil supply position on the ground in Rhodesia.

From 1969 to 1975 there was little change in the position. In 1971, according to the report, the swop arrangement which the companies had set up to take Shell Mozambique, a British-registered company, out of the line of supply lapsed and a direct supply arrangement was apparently reinstituted.

It was now for the DPP to decide whether there was a breach of United Kingdom sanctions legislation but the report found no evidence that the lapse of the swop arrangement was known to the then government.

I have (he said) no way of knowing whether or not the government ministers were told about the swop arrangement in 1970. The report states clearly that even the London offices of the oil companies did not know about the lapse of the arrangement until 1974, and that even then the companies did not inform the Government.

In 1974 a Labour Government returned to office determined to seek any practicable way of enforcing sanctions more effectively. He had found no evidence to indicate that ministers were told about the swop arrangement then which could have been assumed to be still in operation though it had in fact lapsed.

Particular efforts were made by the new Government, with some success, to encourage a more determined application of sanctions by Britain's international partners, the United Nations and members of the European Community. The number of prosecutions for breaches of sanctions controls increased.

In 1977 it became a matter of increasing concern that there appeared to be grounds for believing that the oil sanctions legislation had been circumvented and perhaps broken. He tried to persuade Mr Rowland to release all the documents in his possession.

At our meeting (he said) I had in front of me a letter which the Prime Minister had written to Mr Rowland on July 4 stating quite categorically that the DPP had not yet completed his consideration of the report on Lonrho.

No reference was made in any of the further letters to the Prime Minister to his having received from me the assurances which he now claims he was given. In my meeting, and in all subsequent correspondence, it was made clear, as we would be bound to do, that any decision was for the DPP. His decision was announced last Friday.

There has been no cover-up (he said). There will be no cover-up. It is for the Government, this House and the country to face up to the implications of the report. We will listen to this debate as we have promised. It will be for Parliament ultimately to decide.

It is urgent to satisfy ourselves that, whatever was the position in the past, British oil companies and their subsidiaries are now playing no part whatsoever in the supply of oil to Rhodesia.

Last autumn Shell and BP told him of the terms of the assurances which they had received from their South African subsidiaries, to the effect that these companies were not directly or indirectly concerned in supplying Rhodesia.

The report brought to light, however, an arrangement between the companies' subsidiaries in South Africa and the organizations which continued to supply Rhodesia.

The report recorded that when in 1976 the supplies made by the South African subsidiaries of the British oil companies to agents acting for the Rhodesian purchasing organization were taken over by the South African state oil company, the subsidiaries were compensated by increased access to their own customers in part of the South African market, according to a formula which took into account their previous levels of supplies to Rhodesia.

Such arrangements were still in force when the report was completed.

I took up this matter with the oil companies (he continued) as a matter of the greatest urgency. I left them in no doubt that in my view such arrangements were totally incompatible with the spirit, if not the letter, of the assurances they had passed to me.

They have now told me that although their subsidiaries are not now involved in any such arrangements, these have now been terminated and their South African subsidiaries are not now involved in any marketing activity related to the supply of oil by others to Rhodesia.

I have decided to refer details of the Government's exchanges with the companies on these matters to the DPP so that he might consider them in conjunction with the relevant passages of the Bingham report.

I have also brought to his attention further material which has come to light relating to three "spot" sales of naphtha by BP Trading (a British registered company) earlier this year to the South African state oil company or brokers understood to be acting for that company.

Where Castrol is concerned, in view of the reference in the preface of the report to that company, the DPP will be already considering whether to investigate that matter further.

One further point remained outstanding. The Government were in discussion with Associated Octel, a company which had Shell and BP among its major shareholders and which supplied to South Africa a lead additive which was used in local refineries to improve the quality of petrol. This company fell outside the scope of the assurances given for their groups by Shell and BP relating to the sale of oil and oil products to Rhodesia.

The Government were seeking, in their case, also to obtain satisfactory assurances of non-involvement in supply to Rhodesia.

I have (he said), now placed Shell and BP formally on notice of the Government's strongly held view that no company in the Shell or BP group should be involved in the supply of oil to Rhodesia, whether direct, indirect or by participation in marketing arrangements related to the supply of oil by others to Rhodesia.

The Government expect that the head offices of the companies will at all times act accordingly, and in particular that the necessary steps will be taken by them to ensure that all the assurances in these matters which they have given to the Government are faithfully adhered to both in the letter and the spirit.

I have sought and received undertakings that any difficulty encountered by their companies or their subsidiaries in maintaining this position would be immediately notified to the Government so that appropriate action, whether of a practical, diplomatic or legal nature, can be taken.

Both companies assure me that they have put the necessary procedures into effect to ensure that this responsibility can be faithfully discharged.

The Government are determined to take every step in its power to ensure that so long as sanctions are in force neither Shell nor BP, nor their South African subsidiaries, nor any other company in the Shell/BP groups, will ever again supply Rhodesia directly or indirectly, or enter into any arrangements related to the supply of oil by others to Rhodesia.

I hope that other Governments will feel able to take similar action in respect of their own oil companies.

A total embargo now on oil supplies to South Africa would, with their own indigenous oil production capacity, conservation, alternative energy sources and a careful use of their substantial reserves of oil already stored in the country, only take full effect over a period of some years.

No one could say that an embargo would never be introduced. Sanctions could only be justified by a situation of the utmost gravity. Some argued that they faced such a situation now in Rhodesia and others believed they had reached this situation over Namibia.

It was in the self-interest of the South African people that their Government should work with the Government for United Nations supervised elections in Namibia and for a negotiated settlement of the most recent Anglo-American proposals over Rhodesia. It was time South Africa took a broader view of its own interest.

Those who now spent their time castigating Rhodesian Africans who took up the armed fight for their freedom—(Conservative protests)—would do well to remember that their undermining of the effectiveness of sanctions had fuelled the armed struggle.

To lift sanctions now would be to give up the one peaceful pressure they had, firstly for a proper negotiation of an all-party conference and secondly to honour even the terms of the March 3 internal agreement.

The real argument of many of those in this country who wanted sanctions lifted was that they did not want, and some had never wanted, genuine majority rule. They had publicly or privately supported the regime against their own party policy or government when in power, some even before UDI.

They justified the regi[me] every twist and turn and len[dence] and respectability t[o] endless attacks on the integr[ity of] this country.

Where (he said) is their p[olicy] iam? (Conservative protests

To act now, as some appea[rers] want, in defiance of man[y] resolutions of the Security C[ouncil] which Britain proposed and s[upper]sive British governments ha[ve sup]ported, would have the serious repercussions on country's political and eco interests throughout Africa a world. It would certainly d once and for all Britain's abi contribute to a negotiated ment.

The British and United governments had put forwar own detailed proposals for e tiated settlement to focus sion at a conference but exclude other proposals. Th posals offered three optio depended on full agreement the parties and a viable ceas

We have put down (he detailed proposals for lote the forces put forward by Marshal Lord Carver to parties, not as a blueprint b basis for further negotiatio whole framework depen agreement. It cannot be li and in the last analysis if parties can agree to any alte proposals, the British and States Governments, and I this House, will not stand way.

The Government would formal debate on the order ing for the renewal of sa ask the House to approv order.

The Salisbury regime sho reality, stop blaming everyo themselves and stop ignor evidence of the widespread bity to the internal sett Launching offensive raid into Zambia on the very day long last accepted a con was not the best way of e success at such a confe (Labour cheers)—let alone ing the attendance of th parties.

Everyone would have to c mise to make a negotiated ment possible. The com would either come from sion of one side through f arms or from persuasion both sides recognizing the of a continued conflict.

Britain (he went on) can pose a settlement. We will 1978 interpose ourselves between the forces currently fighti other and assume an adm tive responsibility we have held and which we rejec 1965.

We will (he said) co fully to a negotiated set and fair and free elections, will not commit British troo British presence until the settlement and a ceasefire s as part of an internationa We will convene an all-pa ference the moment that w there is a chance of success

PM urged to hold a 'Camp David'

Mr Francis Pym, acting Opposition spokesman foreign and Commonwealth affairs (Cambridgeshire, C) moved an Opposition amendment "regretting that, bearing in mind the manifest inadequacy of the Government's policies towards Rhodesia, the measures outlined in the Queen's speech are incapable of creating the conditions in which free and fair elections can be held as the only basis of a peaceful and orderly transfer of power to a democratic majority in that country".

He said Dr Owen seemed be was asking everyone else to compromise except himself. (Conservative cheers.) He did not wish to challenge Dr Owen's intentions to get a multi-racial democracy but his policies had led to failure—failure to reduce the fighting, failure to start talks and failure to get a settlement. (Conservative cheers.)

He has (he continued) made matters worse. And nothing in his speech today was hopeful or constructive for the future. He seems to have scarcely a friend anywhere in the world and that is a position of weakness.

He has clung with far too rigid an adherence to the Anglo-American proposals.

A major blunder of Dr Owen's was that from March 3 onwards he had shunned the internal settlement. That settlement was a big stride forward, ending the struggle of black versus white and bringing with it the prospect that, at long last, real progress would be made.

If they were to give an objective assessment, the Bingham report had exposed the ineffectiveness of sanctions as a general policy.

The Bingham report had exposed something that could be described as a scandal and called into question nothing less than the integrity of Government. The Opposition like the Government would wish to consider all the views expressed in this and subsequent debates.

They felt a tribunal under the 1921 Act would be inappropriate. If necessary, their preliminary view was that it should be by parliamentary action because the issue was wholly political and the buck stopped in this House. It was concerned essentially about the relationship between ministers and this House.

He would propose a new approach in bringing the parties together—an approach based on the technique used for Namibia. Some success did result from a major diplomatic effort there. A contact group much wider than the Anglo-American one could be invaluable.

Over and beyond that and in conjunction there was another and more immediate possibility. History did not encourage him to propose it and if the Prime Minister was not convinced about it then it would not be worth pursuing. The Prime Minister had expressed his misgivings about bringing the parties together. He wanted the Prime Minister to stir himself into much more positive action to bring it about.

The successes are thousands of human lives (he said). My proposal is that the Prime Minister should conduct what I can best describe in two words—Camp David. The situation is grim enough to require the full authority of the highest office in the land, the Prime Minister, to be brought to bear. I urge a fresh, resolute, new approach.

What I am not suggesting is any repeat of the ill-fated Geneva conference of 1976. That resulted in so much posturing under the glare of television cameras. I am talking about negotiations behind closed doors—Chequers or wherever the Prime Minister likes. Bring the leaders together. Prime Minister. It is reconciliation and peace we are striving for.

He should consider deeply the use of his office as Prime Minister to take a major initiative of this kind. (Conservative cheers). Mr James Callaghan, Prime Minister—I have thought about this a number of times and have been approached from Rhodesia on this matter. I considered it and talked it over. If I can see the prospect of bringing people together privately with the prospect of success—because once you engage if it fails there is no card left—if I can see that prospect, I give him the assurance I shall not hesitate to do so and to conduct it privately if necessary. That would probably be the best thing.

At the moment I regret to say I do not think that either side is yet sufficiently willing to compromise to enable this last and final card to be played, but I will take the opportunity if I see it. Mr Pym said he was grateful for the Prime Minister's intervention.

I wish to make it clear (he said) that as soon as elections have been held satisfactorily, a Conservative government would apply to the United Nations for sanctions to be lifted. Even in opposition we would in those circumstances bring the matter back to this House.

In the immediate present, the significance of Rhodesian sanctions had become more symbolic than economic. A powerful case would be made by some Conservative MPs to end sanctions now.

I say in the immediate situation, in the circumstances that exist right now (he continued), it is our considered view that it would be less difficult if things were left as they are. (Conservative cheers). The last thing I want to do is to put at risk the strength of our relations with our friends

If they were to be in the strongest possible position to help Rhodesia, they would need the active support of all their allies and a decision to oppose sanctions now against the weight of international opinion would not make that task any easier.

By lifting sanctions immediately they would be diminishing rather than enhancing the chances of negotiating now with the warring parties. The lifting of sanctions would give the internal settlement a boost but it would turn out to be a transitory boost.

His fear—it might not be right but it was his fear—was that the ending of sanctions now would intensify the war with more and bigger arms coming in.

Sir Harold Wilson's view of events: inquiry needed

Sir Harold Wilson (Huyton, Lab) said that since his statement a month ago following the publication of the Bingham report still further facts had emerged which kept on putting the controversy into a yet different light. A fortnight ago *The Sunday Times* carried a story asserting that one of the two British oil companies was still supplying oil under transfer arrangements to Rhodesia right up to a date four days before the Bingham report was published.

What that meant was that not one but three Prime Ministers in office between 1968 and 1978 were unaware of this disreputable traffic; whether it was disreputable and illegal must be a matter for the Director of Public Prosecutions and the courts.

There had been over this period three prime ministers, five successive foreign ministers, nine energy ministers (counting the present energy minister as two because he held the position twice—In 1969 and from June 1975. He was certain that none of these knew of any of these events.

The first time he received any information indicating this traffic now published in Bingham was last April.

Bingham's examination of 40 witnesses, mainly South African-based, had unearthed many facts. Some were not known to Shell and BP headquarters and were not known to the Government until Bingham was published.

A *Sunday Times* report of October 22 this year referring to suppliers going on until four days before publication of the Bingham report was denied by BP the same day, only to be confirmed by the company the following day. If BP did not know that, the Government had had an even smaller chance of knowing, yet this was going on all the time until September of this year.

The same was true of fact after fact catalogued by Bingham, some but not all of which the London headquarters of the oil companies did know but the Government did not.

In September, as a result of press reports he had read while on holiday, he exercised the right of a former minister to look at all relevant documents such as Cabinet papers and two other documents sent from the Foreign and Commonwealth Office to No 10 Downing Street. One of these was the letter which Lord Thomson of Monifieth had in mind when he said in his Granada television programme that he had appraised him of the fact that British oil was getting through to Rhodesia.

The second of the documents he had specially asked to see and almost knew by heart was the minute of the meeting chaired by Lord Thomson on February 6, 1969, and now published in Bingham.

The text of the Foreign Office note of the meeting held between Lord Thomson, Foreign Office officials and the chairmen of Shell and BP was published in Bingham.

A copy of this note was sent to No 10. It was not circulated to the Cabinet either by the Foreign Office or No 10. It was not marked as having been seen by him nor was there any record of him seeing it nor he believed, Mr, now Sir Michael, Palliser.

This was the document (he said), the minutes of the meeting which mentioned the Shell-BP-Total deal. It suggests there was little realization of the import of the disclosure. Bingham, in the light of material only later available, did regard it as important. In my view, if we had had that material available we would have too.

It was tempting to ask, suppose Foreign Office ministers or officials had realized its importance. The Foreign Secretary, Mr Michael Stewart, would have dropped everything. He would have put it as item one on his weekly report to Cabinet on foreign affairs.

The then Attorney General, now the Lord Chancellor, would, in those circumstances, be no less vigorous in taking action if the meaning of the minute had been realized, as was now being done by the Director of Public Prosecutions.

I do not think (he said) the then Attorney General would object to my saying, and former colleagues will confirm, that no member of the administration was more hawkish on Rhodesia than he was.

He (Sir Harold) had been through the record of every Cabinet committee meeting in those three years. These were the ones he suggested should go to an inquiry and to the House.

He had mentioned the whole history of the matter because he had the right to ask the House to conclude that it would have been inconceivable for his Cabinet colleagues, himself, the Attorney General or the officials, to have connived, had any action brought to their notice constituted a body blow to their sanctions policy.

Had they known then what Bingham reported, it would have been taken more seriously and required the initiation of a fresh look at the whole situation involving the whole cabinet.

Mr Alexander Lyon (York, Lab)—His implication is Lord Thomson, our colleague, did not disclose to him what we know was discussed, through the Bingham report, of the meetings.

How does he meet the denial of Lord Thomson that he failed to disclose to the Cabinet what was said at the meetings?

Sir Harold Wilson—I do not believe that Lord Thomson when he heard what was said realized the implications. (Interruptions.) It is easy to be wise and critical 10 years afterwards.

They knew that because South Africa oil was getting through to Rhodesia, if they realized the extent of BP, Shell and their Total agreement, he did not think they would have gone to the United Nations and asked for oil sanctions to be ended.

There should be an independent high-level inquiry. He hoped internal papers of this period of government, including the minutes and associated documents, would be made available to such an inquiry.

Members would be able to form their own view on how far Foreign Office officials withheld information from ministers although he would judge it was little.

There were some stories of missing letters Bingham could not find and of letters that were perhaps destroyed. That provided the need for an inquiry.

But perhaps most of all the need for an inquiry should relate to any suggestion that Mr Ian Smith, who was considering whether or not to go for UDI, was being pushed this way and that and whether he was pushed into UDI by the oil companies who said there would not be any sanctions and promised "There's nothing to worry about old chap".

Those were the allegations and there was certainly a case for an investigation.

Some MPs were deeply concerned about the powers of multinational companies although he himself did not share those anxieties about many such companies and never had.

It was a fact that successive governments had difficulties with the multinational oil companies on the whole. He remembered one minister of fuel and power being flatly refused any statistics from the oil companies altho[ugh] could get statistics from other clients.

He remembered senior T[reasury] officials could not get the [nec]ary information from the o[il com]panies. Perhaps Parliament [was] against a more serious [inquiry] than anyone had thought w[hen the] present debate was deci[ded on] some weeks ago.

Looking back on that (he said) it is a bit ludicr we are all to blame fo believe what was being these powerful corporatio now know. We had a ve group, three Under-Secret five Assistant Secretaries whom took up employme in 1970. That is what we look at.

Suppose all the reports to had been in the Gove possession. What could ernment have done Attorney-General could h informed and that might wit to the oil companies wit from South Africa or the ment might have pressed do so.

But Rhodesia would s got the oil. South Afric have seen to that. Oil was fluid and a lot had been li viscosity in South Africa. have floated to Rhodesia.

The Government's would still have to have b it was. A mandatory Nations order binding Africa, Portugal and Fr obtained in the end but th nations defied it.

There was one institut could not be denied a fi gure and that was the Commons. The people a right to know. All the pa to be laid not just before of any inquiry but b House of Commons and as well.

MP says civil servant was 'in pocket of oil companies'

Mr Edward du Cann (Taunton, C) said he accepted that there was no conspiracy and nobody would suggest that there was. The House of Commons did not know the position and that was the complaint of many MPs. It was a disgrace that Parliament did not know. The case for an inquiry was overwhelming.

It was clear that MPs did not have the whole truth yet, and they must have it. The integrity of Parliament was at stake.

What was the basis on which the Rhodesian leaders took the calculated risk of declaring UDI in November, 1965? Without an assured supply of oil there would have been no UDI. After UDI had the oil supplies been stopped the rebellion would have ended in months or weeks, rather than years. Was the oil supply to Rhodesia assured before UDI?

To put it another way (he said) UDI was underwritten by the oil companies. Was it underwritten by the civil servants or by ministers? Somebody knew the truth, and certainly a lot of people should have known the truth. Bingham could not be the epitaph of this matter. The only logical position had been taken by those who consistently voted against sanctions, arguing that they were ineffective. How right they were.

Members should see all the papers of the meetings—the Cabinet papers, and the internal memoranda. There must be a further and more careful inquiry. There should be either a select committee, which might be right as Parliament had been deceived, or a tribunal under the 1921 Act. Members must insist upon full disclosure of all documents, and they must act with speed.

Mr Peter Blaker (Blackpool, South, C) said the conduct examined so far was principally that of the oil companies; the politicians, with the exception of Lord Thomson of Monifieth, and the civil servants, had largely escaped examination. The public would not be contented with this.

Sir Harold Wilson had raised more questions than he had answered. Further examination should cover the contradiction between Sir Harold and Lord Thomson concerning the extent of the knowledge of ministers.

Mr Arthur Bottomley (Teesside, Middlesbrough, Lab), who was Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations from 1964-66, said he was responsible for the suggestion that the Commonwealth secretariat should form a committee composed of Commonwealth High Commissioners to study and report on economic sanctions against Rhodesia. During the period he was Secretary of State he had no evidence brought to him that oil sanctions were being broken. He knew that oil was going into Rhodesia.

The criticism which could justifiably be levelled against Britain was that they conspired to break the oil embargo by arranging for an oil company of another country to send in oil supplies on Britain's behalf. This undercover arrangement placed the then Government in a bad light and was damaging to Britain's honour.

Mr Jeremy Bray (Motherwell and Wishaw, Lab) said as Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Power from April, 1966, to January, 1967, he had dealings with an under-secretary in the Petroleum Division, Mr Angus Beckett, who when pressed on financial or economic questions always took refuge in generalities and his view was that whatever was good for the oil companies was good for Britain. He was obviously in the pocket of the oil companies.

Mr James Spicer (West Dorset, C) said Mr Bray was breaking every convention that had ever held true in the House that one did not attack those who were serving Parliament and the country.

Mr Bray said that Mr Beckett deliberately blocked information going to ministers.

By their swap arrangements which clearly were not understood by ministers at the time and not told by officials to ministers, the oil companies could make nonsense of many laws if they wished to. The oil companies could then set up their own commercial interest standing above any legal authority and any consideration of human decency.

Mr Michael Stewart (Hammersmith, Fulham, Lab), a former Foreign Secretary, said during his own period of office he and his colleagues had a firm resolve to promote sanctions to the full extent of their power. The full nature of the swap arrangements did not become clear to him or to anybody until 1969.

It was impossible to prevent these arrangments at that time though this might not be true of today because world opinion had moved against South Africa, to whose law the companies [sub]ject.

The British Governm[ent] have made public [what] revealed in 1969, but [it] have made it impossibl[e to] any agreement with the [South] might well have resul[ted in] sequestration of the co[mpanies in] South Africa.

All the items on the l[iability] that balance sheet were certain. The result w[ould have] been exactly the same [with regard] to the flow of oil to Rho[desia].

It was a mistake to si[mplify] because the oil sanction work all the rest of th were not worth pursu Mr Smith's intention when he started the re it would be a nine days that before long migra vestment would pour success of his UDI apparent to the world of sanctions straight a turo that into a pipe dr

One question often why the Beira patrol tinued. What weighed and that of his colleagu that although it could Mr Smith getting oil i did make it more la more costly.

No simple solution to eradicate crime: community must help to protect themsel

House of Lords

There was now far more public anxiety about crime than had ever been the position before, Lord Harris of Greenwich, Minister of State, Home Office, said when he resumed the debate on the Queen's Speech.

The only true minority in this country were people who had not been touched by crime at all. The problem was not unique to Britain. The pressure on the criminal justice system was now intense. The police were under heavy pressure, so were the courts, and so inevitably were the prisons.

Facing a situation of this character it was not surprising that there was a hunt for panaceas. Unhappily there were no simple solutions. Crime would not be eradicated even if they thought it sensible, which he did not, to double the length of sentences available to the courts, double the number of prisons or double the size of the police force.

We cannot (he said) stand aside and leave it all to the police. We have a responsibility to attempt to mobilize the resources of the entire community in the struggle to ensure its own protection.

Lord Rawlinson of Ewell, an Opposition spokesman on home affairs, said that respect for the law was best promoted by example. There were elements in political life in which there was no such great respect for the maintenance of law and order, who questioned all prosecutions, called continuously for public inquiries after convictions, and were openly critical of the police and supported those who harassed the police.

The three major deterrents to crime were: certainty of detection through the police; certainty of prosecution and conviction through an adequate courts and legal system; and certainty of punishment through the prisons.

Those who opposed Opposition suggestions for short, sharp, sentences for thugs and football hooligans who terrorized the old and weak, should say what alternative they proposed to deal with young people who went into court laughing and could not care less.

Lord Foot (L) said the scheme for legal aid in civil matters had fallen shamefully and tragically short of the expectations and hopes when it was introduced. For the majority unless they have behind them the assistance of some organization, such as a trade union, the doors of British justice were locked.

The cost of putting the situation right would be only £3m or £4m and it was time that disgraceful state of affairs was put right.

Lord Blease of Cromac, in a maiden speech, said that coming from Northern Ireland with a background as a full-time trade union official, he saw encouraging signs of fear being dispelled there and confidence returning to the ordinary people. There was a new form of strong local leadership emerging, some of it young and requiring strengthening.

Lord Whaddon (Lab), in a maiden speech, said it was clear that in some hospitals the surgeons had not gone ahead in approaching the next-of-kin when a kidney donor card holder was dying. The penalty for failing to do this was a death sentence for those awaiting kidney transplants. The card should be redesigned to make it a multi-organ donor card.

Lady Dennington (Lab), in a maiden speech, said the partnership areas in London welcomed the additional government assistance they were to get to help their recovery. Attention should be given to building more homes and gardens and the environment should be improved in the inner cities. Flats should only be built in special cases. She would like to see a golf course built on derelict dockland in East London.

Lord Wells-Pestell, Lord in Waiting, said the Government acknowledged there was a need to improve provision for legal aid. The Lord Chancellor (Lord [illegible]) hoped to be able to a[illegible] improvements before [illegible] take the first step next [illegible] there would be a de[illegible]

Questions on the k[illegible] scheme had been in[illegible] public attitude survey [illegible] ried out. When the [illegible] received the result [illegible] towards the end of t[illegible] ther consideration wo[illegible] to the scheme general[illegible] ducing any improvem[illegible] ing the introduction [illegible] organs card if the sur[illegible] that such steps woul[illegible] mble to the public.

The debate was adj[illegible] House adjourned, 9.

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ME NEWS

nitehall completes 'starred entrants' velopment scheme

Hennessy
ort on recruitment to Iministrative grades in Service, dalivered last to Sir Ian Bancroft, the Home Civil Ser- ommends that an equal of highly qualified s recruited directly iiversities and poly- and promising officials erving in the executive ould be admitted each a new career develop- eme.

nisters aporove and ms with Civil Service are auccessful, the vill begin in 1980-81. se will be to provide opportunities for ade civil servants uring the flow of the versity-trained minds ehall.

w entry grade will be as higher executive (development) or It will replace the ation traioee scheme d in 1971, which has reasing criticism from ty of Civil and Public which represents grade officials.

reports in *The Times* that a maximum of rred entrants" would ed from the universi- year. The final draft of the interdepartmental review committee report, bowever, suggests a lower figure: between 50 and 70 graduates would be admitted directly as HEO (D), depending oo manpower needs. In peak recruitment years between 1973 and 1975 more than 200 directly recruited greduates became administration trainees each year.

The young men and women in their early twenties who will enter in future as HEO(D)s will be drawn from candidates achieving an "A" mark et the Civil Service Selection Board. The board examines on the basis of extended interviews, eptitude tests and committee exercises.

An equal number of HEO(D)s will be drawn annually from execoive officers who have completed a two to three-year development course, selection for which will be based on interviews and job performance.

The report is described in Whitehall as "a White Paper with green edges". Civil Service unions have been told it forms a basis for negotiations. It will be published at the end of the month.

The Civil Service Department will use the report's appearance as an occasion for practising open government. A number of background papers are to be released at the same time.

ish Gas wins 'Times' rd for archaeology

f Reporter

shown by the British ration for archaeological hen choosing the route lpeline has earned it *The* rd for the best contribu- chaeology by a commer- r enterprise.

ard was one of those by the British Archaeo- ust. Rescoe and pre- the Prince of Wales at a in the British Museum

lect that won British Gas was the Bishop Auckland pipeline, the route of settled and approved cooperation between and archaeologists. Ic ough a complex of ical sites, with archaeo- ng consulted at the earli- g stages.

d for the best contribu- ocal authority or public nsored by *Country Life*, by Northamptonshire uncil for its enlightentd to archaeological prob- efinition of priorities in evelopiog area.

A group of enthusiasts who did a full survey of the medieval Alice Holt Forrest, near Farnham, Surrey, won the BBC *Chronicle* programme award for the best project by volunteers.

A project that saved and preserved a unique Roman town house, the Dover Painted House project, was recognized in two awards. It won the Legal and General award for the entry showing the greatest initiative and shared the *Illustrated London News* award for the best presentation to the public of an archaeology excavation or fieldwork with Runcorn Development Corporation for its presentation of excavations at Norton Priory.

A girl, aged 13, from St Ives, Huntingdon, Cambridgeshire, Helen Parslow, won a new award sponsored by Young Rescue for work carried out by children between the ages of nine and sixteen. She surveyed and studied Obadiah's Barrow, a Bronze Age barrow in the Isles of Scilly.

The ewards are to be repeated next year.

ıservation aim praised

l Institute of Chartered and *The Times*' were v the chairman of Cum- ty Council yesterday for " excellence and quality life " through their joint eme for industrial con- work.

r Naylor, the chairman, ding at a ceremony at Kendal where he received a commendation from the two bodies for his council's work in restoring to full working order a 600-year-old cornmill at Eskdale Boot, in the west of the Lake District National Park.

The mill has now been opened for two seasons and last year attracted 18,000 visitors.

sters to look ore or museums

rts Reporter

are to study a plan by a working party of ding Commission on and Galleries which will ore financial support for non-national museums. mission set up the party proposals made by the mmittee five years ago reased resources were led to improve museum

ort was shelved, but Sir rew, chairman of the commission, hopes that ment will act urgently ent the new recom- . Hitherto only museums have benefited al funds, bnt the new ould allow up to a museums to gain by o the Government for ded that half the money m the local authority.

rking party says the ould steadily build up £3m a year. In addition for extra funds for collections, for housing and for collections not n other categories.

Scottish Opera appeals for £500,000 more

From Ronald Faux
Glasgow

An echo of the financial plight of the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, sounded from Glasgow yesterday when Scottish Opera appealed for more government help for the arts. Mr Peter Ebert, general administrator of Scottish Opera, said an extra £500,000 would be needed in additinn to the £1.37m received from the Arts Council if Scottish Opera was to *fulfil plans to produce* 123 full-scale operatic performances next season.

He believed the company could double the number of performances at Glasgow's Theatre Royal, since they were already attracting average audiences of over 93 per cent.

Bridge contest qualifiers

In the second heat of the Rothmans Inter-Regional Pairs Championship organized by the English Bridge Union and played at Cardiff over the weekend, seven pairs qualified for the Birmingham final next June (our Bridge Correspondent writes). The next heat will be at the Grand Hotel, Manchester, on November 11-12. Qualifiers: 1, M. Hirst (Wales), A. Dinnen (North-west); 2, C. E. A. Samuels, G. A. Pike (Somerset); 3, S. W. Thomas, Dr R. V. Forbes (Somerset); 4, Mrs M. Newark, Mrs M. Lang (Wales); best women's pair: 5, Dr E. Martin, R. Mahoney (Wales); 6, D. H. Jourdain, P. J. Shields (Wales); leading junior pair: W. Hamilton, I. Smith (Somerset).

eks Euro-seat

in Phipps, Labour MP ey, West, is to resign xt general election to the European Parlia- be Midlands West coo- His majority at the ral election was 8,525.

lywood provides top es for paintings

dine Norman
of nineteenth-century at Sotheby Parke Bernet les on Monday repeated trend in prices seen in 10 days ago. The total sale exceeded estimates er cent. Most of the went to buyers from s' countries of origin.

ood personalities paid rices for American pic- dramatic Thomas Moran " Cliffs, Green River, " of 1916, made (estimate $30,000 to or £25,500. " The En- , two Red Indian squaws by B. Martin Hennings, ,000 (estimate $18,000 to nr £20,000. The same s paid (estimate $8,000) for a moody landscape h Wenglein, the German Twilight on the Marsh ". s included a small twen- ury section, a Paul Klee ur, " Tessiner Erin- *mit dem Kreuz* ", dated sking $37,500 (estimate o $15,000) and a Marie oil of 1921, " The (Symphony) ", $35,000 $20,000 to $25,000).

totalled £470,150, with nt unsold.

s concluded on Monday of the contents of the Giustiniani-Bandini in which realized £480,958. Every lot found a buyer. Richly decorated at the turn of the century, it was in disrepair when the last member of the family died in her eighties last year. That clearly added an aura of romance for the Italian bidders. Proceeds go to the Church.

The highest price was 15m lire, or £9,375, paid for the family Meissen, Marcolini period, dinner and coffee service. Among the curiosities of Monday's sale was a group of antique clothes, including both rich family garments and servants' liveries. The top price was paid for the court dress of a former Conte di Newburgh at 420,000 lire, or £264.

At Sotheby's in London yesterday a sale of European ceramics and enamels made £25,945, with 5 per cent unsold. The top price was £920 (estimate £500 to £700) for a Höchst figure of a river god dating from about 1770.

The sale of Victorian paintings and drawings at Sotheby's Belgravia made £30,419, with 10 per cent unsold. Schillay and Regg of New York paid £800 (estimate £300 to £600) for a pair of pastoral landscapes by Charles Henry Passey.

Bonham's sale of silver and plate made £37,824, with 6 per cent unsold. A Phoebe Stabler figure of a winged man symbolizing lightning (165 oz), of 1933, made £1,750 (estimate £1,500 to £2,000).

WEST EUROPE

Dutch leader resigns all political posts over his SS connexion

From Robert Schuil
The Hague, Nov 7

The man who held the political balance of power in The Netherlands today resigned all his political posts because of his wartime past

Mr Willem Aantjes, who was the parliamentary leader of the Christian Democrats, the senior partners in the coalition with the right-wing Liberals, told a press conference here that his resignation was effective immediately and that he would undertake steps to clear his name.

He admitted that he had used the Nazi SS as a vehicle to leave Germany in the autumn of 1944. He had been working there since the previous year. He emphatically denied having actively served in the SS. He had applied to join the so-called Germanic SS in order to get out of Germany, he said.

Once over the border, Mr Aantjes intended to escape and go into hiding. He said he had resisted for three weeks attempts by the SS to press him into active service. "You can imagine what pressure means when it is applied by the SS."

Among other things he had been awoken at 4.30 am one day, and told he had half an hour to prepare to meet his maker. In the end, however, he was sent to the punishment camp Port Natal in Assen, in the north of The Netherlands

Mr Aantjes was surprised by allegations that he had not been in Port Natal as a prisoner. "Many people knew me there and could have come forward at any time after the war to denounce me if I had been anything but a prisoner", he said.

Mr Willem Aantjes : Sadness as he retires from political life.

Some confusion might have arisen out of the fact that later during his detention in Port Natal he did administrative work and was called upon to interpret between the German guards and the Dutch prisoners

He admitted that during this period he could have escaped. But he had nowhere to go, the chances of being caught were too great and he had been given to understand that if he escaped fellow prisoners would be executed in reprisal.

Mr Aantjes wondered why the revelations about his wartime SS connexion had come at this particular time.

In his role as parliamentary leader of the Christian Democrats he was often at loggerheads with Mr Administrative Agt, the Christian Democratic Prime Minister, and was one of the seven "dissident" Christian Democratic MPs who refused to underwrite the pact with the Liberals because he favoured a new coalition with the Socialists.

Mr Aantjes said that he knew one of the two people who at the end of last month informed the official Dutch Institute for War Documentation of his SS connexion. They exchanged correspondence at a time when Mr Aantjes was considered for a Cabinet post. He was not given the post because of what was then known about his wartime past.

Mr Aantjes's version of his SS connexion differs on two points from that published by the Institute for War Documentation. According to the institute, Mr Aantjes was "mobilized" into the Landsturm-Nederland, the Dutch division of the Waffen SS, which would have meant that he had gone into foreign military service and lost his Dutch citizenship.

But Mr Aantjes insisted today that he had applied to join the Germanic SS, a paramilitary wing of the Dutch Nazi Party, which would not entail the automatic loss of his citizenship.

The institute's report also suggests "that there is no reason to assume that Mr Aantjes was in Port Natal as a prisoner".

EEC shelves plans for surplus milk penalty

From Hugh Clayton
Agricultural Correspondent
Bonn, Nov 7

The European Commission's plan to penalize farmers for producing too much milk will be shelved this year, Herr Josef Ertl, West German Minister of Agriculture and Food, said today.

"There is simply no time left" Herr Ertl said. The community Council of Farm Ministers had to debate the problems of Mediterranean agriculture instead. "Without a solution to those, there will be price negotiations at all next year," he added.

The Commission wants to stop the open-ended commitment to buy "mountains" of dairy produce that consumers do not want to buy.

Her Ertl said that he recognized the need to reform the milk rules of the Common Agricultural Policy and suggested a new penalty for farmers who produce milk for butter. He would make them take back skim milk powder, a byproduct of butter production.

They would be expected to use that in cattle feed instead of cheap soya meal from the United States, where markets are closed against EEC dairy produce Farmers who refused to accept the powder would have to pay a milk tax.

Skim milk powder was the key to the Community's intractible dairy surplus, he said. He rejected the view that sales of New Zealand butter to Britain were to blame.

Police wives in protest at Basque funeral

From Harry Debelius
Madrid, Nov 7

Wives of Civil Guard policemen screamed insults et government representatives after the funeral service in the Basque town of Tolosa for the latest victim of separatist terrorists belonging to the ETA (Basque homeland and liberty) movement.

Members of the Civil Guard remained silent, although the eyes of some were moist at the requiem Mass yesterday for their fallen companion. But their womenfolk marched out of the church and through the streets, calling members of the Government traitors and shouting: "We don't want medals, we want our husbands."

The day before, Señor Rodolfo Martin Villa, the Interior Minister, visited the Basauri police barracks in Bilbao, where police mutinied last month over other terrorist murders of their members.

"The Basauri barracks is totally different now", he said, adding that measures to be taken against the ringleaders of the revolt would be announced shortly. He also said that 190 of the 400 members of the security police (Policia Armadal, who were transferred from the Basque country after that incident had asked to be sent back.

In Madrid, a delegation from the neo-Francoist New Force Party handed in a letter at the Interior Ministry yesterday calling for the resignation of Señor Martin Villa. The letter was accompanied by 155 memorial cards on which were written the names of terrorist victims.

On Sunday, Señor Blas Piñar, leader of the New Force Party, demanded the dismissal of Lieutenant-General Manuel Gutierrez Melledo, the Deputy Prime Minister with responsibility for Defence. "I call on the King to sack him", he said in a speech in Saregossa. "If he does not, he will leave us without any defence and without a government."

He urged his followers to vote against the proposed constitution in the referendum on December 6.

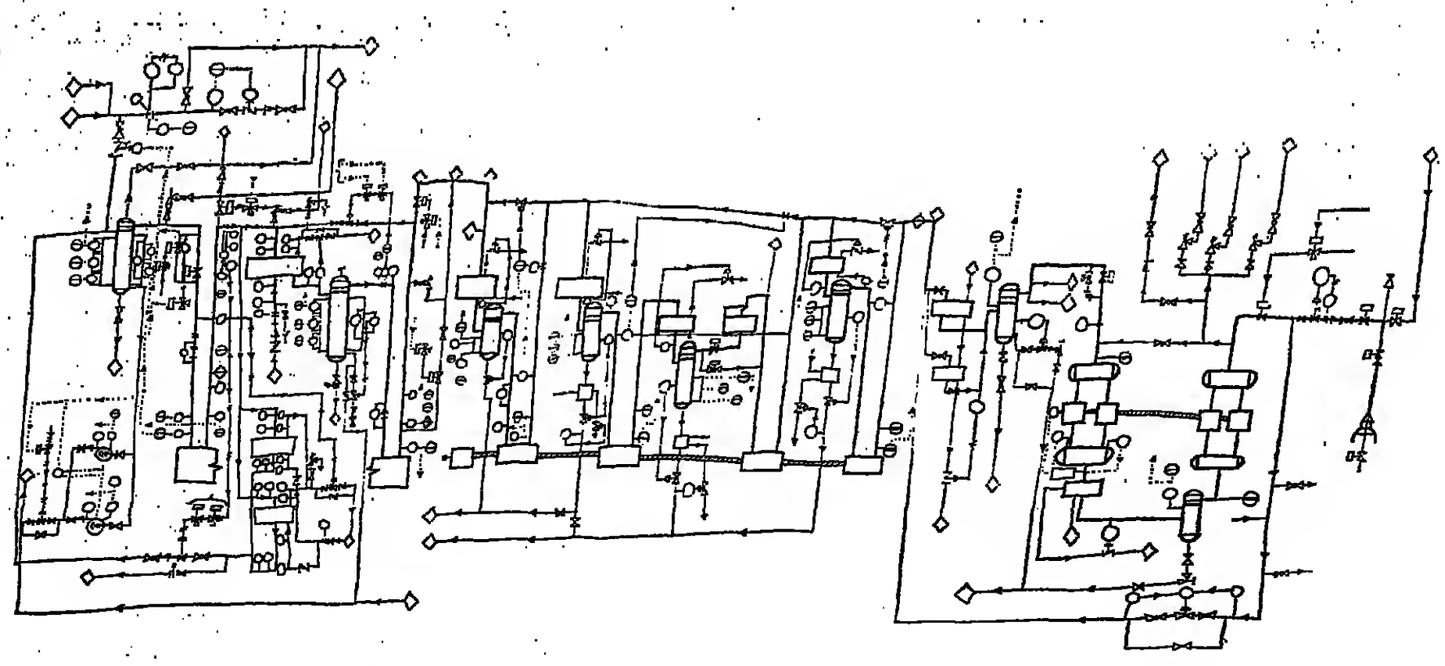
Opposition to the constitution was evident today from the far left as well as the ultra-right. An assortment of posters appeared on walls along main streets and in the Madrid underground urging abstention or a negative vote.

The posters bore the initials of at least two extreme left groups, the Communist Movement and the Communist Left Organization. Other anti-constitution posters were put up by the neo-fascist Revolutionary Falange Syndicate.

In another development, a far-right political faction led by Señor Gonzalo Fernández de la Mora, Minister of Public Works under the late General Franco, split yesterday from the conservative Popular Alliance, which is led by Señor Manuel Fraga Iribarne, a former Franco minister and once Spanish Ambassador to London.

The split reflected discontent over the constitution. During the final voting in Parliament a week ago, Señor Fraga Iribarne voted in favour of the text and Señor Fernández de la Mora against it.

Our £18 million doodle.



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Mobil thus has become the first company to achieve successful gas injection in the U.K. North Sea. There are still teething troubles to be sorted out in this complex and demanding operation and it will take some time before it's working smoothly. Nevertheless, we have already injected over 12 thousand million cubic feet of gas into the Beryl reservoir.

And when the job of enhancing Beryl's oil recovery is complete, the gas will still be there, stored beneath the sea bed — an energy deposit account which will one day be drawn upon to meet Britain's needs for fuel, and raw material for the chemical industry.

Fourth in a series on the challenges of North Sea Oil.

Mobil

WEST EUROPE

Socialist leaders hear plea to turn EEC into European union

From Charles Hargrove
Lille, Nov 7

Today and tomorrow this great industrial city of northern France will ba the capital of Socialist Europe. If the French Socialyist Party choose it rather than Paris to launch its campaign for the European elections, this is because geography, history, and industry hava given life here an European stamp, and because the Nord region, of which it is the capital, is with Marseilles the biggest bastion of French socialism.

In the rather incongruous, over-ornate aetting of wbite, gold and red plush of the Municipal Theatre, fraternal delegates assembled from eight EEC countries, and from the three candidate countries of Southern Europe. Tbey included socialist leaders, such as Herr Willy Brandt, Dr Mario Soares from Portugal, Mr Joop den Uyl, the former Dutch Prime Minister, Mr Cool, the cbairman of the Belgian Socialist Party, and Melina Mercouri, film actress and singer and also Socialist Deputy for Athens.

The mayors of many large Europaan cities were also present, including those of Lisboo, Athens, Saarbrücken, Pavia, Duisburg—in fact, a Socialist Almanacb de Gotha. But there were some notable absentees. Conspicuous among them was the British Labour Party leadership, whicb aent the mayor of Camden and s message of greeting due to arrive tomorrow, if reports are correct, from Dr Dsvid Owen.

Pressure of parliamentsry business was pleaded for this less than symbolic presence; but it was also generally ascribed by the delegates to Lahour's lack of European enthusiasm and convictioo.

In bis inaugural address, M Pierre Mauroy, Mayor and Deputy of Lille and number two in the party, declared with conviction: "Europe, which sometimes seems to be monopolized by lawyers, ministers aod merchants must be entrusted to the Europesns. In sbort, Europe exists, but it must be changed. And to change it. we must simply enforce the Rome Treaty, and nothing bur the Rome Treaty. In prsctice, since 1958, the logic of liberalism has been given free reign—that is what the Common Market amounts to. Bur the logic of European union—tbat of the European Community—has been ignored."

Europe existed, he went oo, but today it was too closely identified witb capitalism, and espoused its crises, powerlessness, and injustices. European unity could not rest solely on institutions. It required popular endorsement. To achieve this, "Europe must be the instrument, and framework for greater social justice for the workers of all our countries", and the European Parliament must be clected by direct universal suffrage.

The Communists have described this European Socialist congress ss a "festival of double talk and double dealing". "Speeches at Llile will mask the policy leading to the German-American domination of Europe", one of their deputies for the Nord declared yesterday.

The object of the congress in the eyes of the French Socialist Party is twofold. In the first place, it is meant to draw attention to the solidarity of Socialist Europe, and to emphasize the French party's desire to cooperate closely with colleagues in other EEC countries, in spite of doctrinal differences, and divergent attitudes towards European unity.

The European Socialists and Social Democrats have no common programme, but only a common declaration adopted last Juoe, which glosses over these differences and insists upon the need to create a Europe of the workers in the face of the challenge of tha superpowers.

In the second place Prench aocialism is intent on asserting its strength and its dynamism for domestic political consumption. Apart from differences with other Socialist parties, it has to contend with differences within its own ranks on European policy, as well as on much else. Its left-wing ginger group, for instance, has refused to endorse the party's "European manifesto" on the ground that it carries cooperation with Social Democratic movements too far, and seems to be turning away from the Union of tha Left and succumbing to "third force" temptations.

The fact remains thar for the Frencb Socialists, the European elections are both a problem and an opportunity. A problem, because they have to get their own fiddle in tune; and an opportunity because they are fully aware of the domestic political advantage which they in particular—as distinct from the Communists and the Gaullists, wbo have adopted anti-European positions—can derive from these elections.

The domestic political aspect explains why all political parties are girding themselves for battle months ahead of the election date. For the Socialists, Europe will be a major political stalking horse.

The European elections, through tbe workings of proportional representation, will give tbem a cbance to assert their indepeodent identity vis-support tbey will not need; and of attracting to tbeir side an even larger proportion of middle-of-the-road voters than they hoast now—provided, of course, that French public opioioo can be sufficiently mobilized next June to svoid massive abstentions. If their gamble works, they will be able to consolidate tbeir claim to be not only tha biggest opposition party, but the biggest in the country.

This explains wby tbe French Socialist Party at Lille has drawo out all the stops, and put out all the flags—the city is decked with its own emblems and those of members couotries. Prominent European intellectuals such as Heinrich Böll, the erman writer, Georgio Strebler, tbc director of the Theatro Piccolo of Milao, tbe painter Miro, and Francoise Sagso, tbe French author, bave all been invited to comc here for the occasion and demonstrate that the Europe of the workers is also the Europe of the intellectuals.

France increases defence budget by 14 per cent

From Our Own Curresponden
Paris, Nov 7

The defence budget which was taken up today by the National Assembly totals 92,240m franes (£10,851m) and shows an increase of 14 per cent over the previous year, compared with a rise of just over 10 per cent in the budgets of other government departments.

M Yvon Bourges, the Defence Minister, said the budget made it possible to pursue long-term improvements of tbe French defence capability in both conventional and nuclear weapons. It conformed to the ubjectives of the five-year military programme which came into force last year to assure Fraoce's independence.

Tne defence budget's share of the gross domestic product has risen from 3.12 per cent in 1978, to 3.26 per cent next year. It confirms the change in emphasis from runniog costs and personnel to investments, ormament and equipment.

At a press conference a few weeks ago, M Bourges emphasized the "remarkable effort" made in the new budget in favour of research and development, particularly in detection and observation satellites, automatization of communications systems, anti-missile defence and computers.

One of the strong points of the budget is its emphasis on nuclear weapons. Tite appropriations for the development of the strategic nuclear deterrent are increased by 30 per cent on average. As fur tactical nuclear weapoins, 273m franes will be devotrd to the development of a medium-range missile with which the Mirage 2000 aircraft will be equipped in 1982. For the development of the Mirage 2000 itself, nearly 900m franes are earmarked.

Tbc most spectacular innovation in the 1979 budget is tha decision to build a sixth nuclear submarine, the Inflexible, which will be equipped with new M4 missiles and multiple warheads. Postponement of this programme three yeras ago on the ground of cost was taken severely amiss by the Gaullists who considered it a serious departure from the Gaullist principle of an independent and effective nuclear deterrent.

The minister pointed out that by delaying the programme, it would be possible to ensure that the sixth nuclear submarine, which would become operational in 1985, bad greatly improved capabilities and armaments than the others in the same class. The expense would be spared of a costly refitting with the M4 missde only a couple of years after it was to have been originally launched.

In general, the Navy, whosa units were agirg rapidly, is given preferential treatment. Next year the ship-building contracts for the Navy are to be doubled.

A 15 per cent increase in the appropriations for fuel for the armed forces will enable ships to spend 94 days at sea instead of 92 this year, fighter aircraft pilots to fly 15 hours a month, as this year, but there will be more of them; and the Army to exercise out nf barracks fer 100 days a year, including 49 with heavy equipment and armour.

The Gaullists appear to be satisfied with this new budget, and its emphasis on the independent national deterrent, as one of the Gaullist rapporteurs, M Jacques Cressard, emphasized.

Alpha fighter grounded

Bonn, Nov 7.—The West German Air Force has grounded its latest fighter plane, the twin-jet Alpha, for safety reasons, a Defence Ministry spokesman aonounced today.

He said the pilot's ejecter seat system had been ruled unsafe. The Air Force has also ordered the makers, the Dornier Company and Dassault-Breguet, to modify the canopy nf the forward cockpit.—Reuter.

Ark Royal men confined to ship

Valletta, Nov 7.—Sailors on board the British aircraft carrier Ark Royal were confined to their ship today as the Maltese Government issued a one-day order preventing them from entering Valetta.

The order was issued to avert clashes between sailors and striking textile workers who are protesting at British support for a European Community ban un Maltese imports

OVERSEAS

Vietnamese attend Red Square ceremony

From Michael Binyon
Moscow, Nov 7

From the stand of the Lenin Mausoleum in Red Square the Soviet leadership today denounced China, accusing it of teaming np with the most reactionary forces of imperialism and damaging the world revolutionary movement.

In the traditional speech by the Soviet Defence Minister at the opening of the parade to mark the anniversary of tha 1917 October Revolution, Marshal Dmitry Ustinov said that the Peking lesdership posed "a serious danger" to peace and socialism in the world.

However, he added, the Soviet Union with its communist allies "gives a resolute rebuff to the aggressive intrigues of imperialism and its flunkeys, supports all progressive forces, presses tirelessly for the deepening of détenta and the widening of peaceful, mutually advantageons cooperation among states".

To underline the Soviet commitment to resist Chinesa "begemonism" in Asia, the Soviet leadership, in an almost unprecedented move, invited the leaders of Vietnam to join them on the mausoleu m for the annoal march-past and parade. Vietnam last week concluded a treaty of friendship with the Soviet Union which, clearly directed against China, provides for mutual belp in the case of an attack on either country.

While emphasizing the combat readiness of the Soviet armed forces, Marshal Ustinov said the international situation remained "complex".

He accused "aggressive imperialistic" circles of trying to bring the world back to the cold war, encouraging the arms race, trying to achieve milinary advantage over communist countries and interfering in their internal affairs.

Standing beside him on the mausoleum was President Brezhnev, who has taken the salute on behalf of the Communist Party for the past 15 years. As in the May Day parade this year, his personality and quotations dominated the 61st anniversary of the revolution. But he himself, well wrapped up against the chill of the bright November morning, looked rather frail and tired.

Mr Le Duan, the Vietnamese Communist Party leader, stood beside him, his face almost hidden by his coat collar turned up against the cold. The rest of the Soviet Politburo and the military leadership stood on either sida to watch the traditional two-hour parade of military hardware, detachments of soldiers, sailors and airmen and representatives from Moscow factories and enterprises.

The parade of military vehicles was comparatively subdued, lasting only about eight minutes. It included rocket and missile launchers, armoured personnel carriers, self-propelled howitzers and Jeeps, bur none of the latest T72 tanks or 152 self-propelled guns as there had been last year. The parade was probably shortened to save both the cobbles of Red Square and the elderly leadership taking the salute.

The rest was a colourful affair, enhanced by the bright winter sun. Amid a sea of red flags young athletes in coloured track suits performed flag manoeuvres, spelling out the word "peace", the initials of the Comunist Party of the Soviet Union, and depicting the Soviet emblem.

Floats from Moscow factories rolld past a giant portrait of Lenin covering one section of GUM, the department store that forms one side of Red Square. Cheerleaders called out slogans in praise of the Communist Party, the Soviet Union's foreign policy and the worldwide proleterian struggle.

Only selected spectators were allowed into Red Square. Similar parades were held in the capitals of the other 14 republics and in Leningrad. But for the bulk of the Soviet population, with four days' holiday, today was the last occasion to eat, drink and celebrata before the serious onset of winter.

Soviet Marines on parade in Red Square, Moscow, yesterday.

Poet on US tour wins Soviet prize

From Michael Binyon
Moscow, Nov 7

One of the Soviet Union's best known and most popular poets, Andrei Voznsensky, was today awarded the State Prize for Literature for his latest collection, *A Master of Stained Glass*. He is at present on a lecture tour of the United States.

Praised today by *Pravda* for virtuosity aod by *Tass* for his metaphors, complex iages and satire, Mr Voznesensky has not always enjoyed official approval. After a visit to the United States in the 1960s be was reprimanded for not criticizing American society in his poetry.

In his latest collection, however, o poem called *New York Bird* speaks of a moostrous bird with an aluminium fuselage instead of a body, a screw-like neck and female face like a tongue of flame above a gigantic cigarette lighter. This to Mr Voznesensky is the "soul of an America that has tired of its amusements."

His award—one of several in the arts made on the anniversary of the October Revolution—was foreshadowed in September when glowing critiques in *Literaturnaya Gazeta* and *Pravda* classed him in the tradition of Mayakovsky, Blok, Yesenin and Pasternak.

He was praised then for his "profoundly national" poems. In one be ridicules people who deck themselves in pseudo-Russian garb:

I don't like rogues
à la Russe,
With their eclectic
vocabularies.
I adore tea. I hare
electric samovars.

In another poem devoted to Lenin, he wrote:

Russia, my beloved,
There is no joking with this.
All your pains
bave pierced me with pain.
Russia,
I am your capillary vessel,
I hurt when
you hurt, Russia,

The prize-winning collection also includes a poem dedicated to Pablo Neruda, the late Chilean poet, in which Mr Voznesensky wishes an anathema on the Chilean junta whom he accuses of killiog him. He compares them to a "tin-born Mafia".

A lyric poet, he has been praised by Soviec critics for seeing beauty as much in new streets in new cities as to old cathedrals in ancient towns, beauty in amateur paintings as well as old masters, and in tha Bolshoi Ballet as well as a butterfly on a flower.

Pravda said in September that be justly incurred reproaches in the past for turning positive features of his poetry into negative ones: "Sometimes his wings failed to master the head winds, but now his wings have grown stronger."

Mr Voznesensky, who is 45, published bis first collection, *Parabola*, in 1960. His poetry readings now attract large audiences. He is said to be contemplating a cycle of poems on his impressions of a recent journey to eastern Siberia.

Brezhnev memoirs challenge predecessor's wisdom and leadership

Nikita Khrushchev remains an 'unperson'

From Our Own Correspondent
Moscow, Nov 7

Nikita Khrushchev refused to listen to any one's advice but his own and though he alone knew bow to develop the Virgin Lands in Soviet Kazakhstan, according to Mr Leonid Brezhnev, who replaced him as party secretary after bis removal from power in 1964.

In the latest volume of his memoirs, poblished todsy by the literary journal *Novy Mir*, President Brezhnev pointedly refuses to give Khrushchev credit for the ooe decision generally sccepted to bave been his most enduring achievemeot—the opening up of the steppes for agriculture.

Describing bis time in Kazakhstan from 1954 to 1955, whera be is generally considered to bave worked to implement the 1953 Virgin Lands resolution, Mr Brezhnev says: "Sometimes I am asked: Who was the author of the idea to develop the Virgin Lands?"

He goes on: "I believe that the very question is incorrect because in it there hides an attempt to ascribe an outstanding achievement of our psrty and people to the 'vision' and will of a single man"

Indeed, throoghout the 55 pages of his account, Mr Brezhnev consistently plays down the role of his predecessor as Soviet leader, while pointing out the significance of his own work.

After his removal from power Khrushchev was bardly even mentioned by the Soviet press, and to this day is still virtually an "unperson" as far as Soviet commentators and historians are concerned. Mr Brezhnex refers to him always simply as N. S. Khrushbchev without mentioning his position or importance.

He portrays Khrushchev as a man wbo stubbornly refused to take the advies of experts. Describing s local party meeting they both attended, Mr Brezhnev says Khurshchev insisted on building railways instead of grain elevators at the start of the Virgin Lands campaign.

"No srguments against this idea were taken into consideration", be states, and so two railway lines were built. "That was a mistake, as in fact neither played the role expected in the shipment of corn and soon they were dismantled".

He goes on: I quote these facts nor to show thar a party and state lesder must simultaneously be a railway specialist, an economist, and engineer and so on. No, but he must understand the laws of general development and he able to lean on concrete scientific and practical knowledge.

"And certainly he cannot consider himself the only and sodisputed authority on all spheres nf human activities".

Ironically Mr Brezhnev himself in recent years has been characterized as the country's supreme leader from whom flows all political, military, economic and ideological wisdom.

But in his view a modern leader "must listen to specialists and scientists and not only those of one trend or school, and must be able to consult the people in order to avoid prequent changes of course aod premature, hasty and self-willed recisions"—faults for which Khrushchev has frequently been reproached.

The memoirs, the third volume in a series which have so farcovered the Soviet leader's war service and efforts to rebuild industry after 1945, are written in a lively and readable style, scarcely recognizable as being by the same author as Mr Brezhnev's political speeches and other official announcements.

They show Mr Brezhnev as being a man nor afraid to stand up for himself in the face of Khrushchev's bluster and criticism. He recalls, for example, an incident wben Khrushchev was about to blame him for the poor barvest in the Virgin Lands in 1955.

"In that disastrous year it was sometimes difficult for those of us who believed in success to prove that we were right. When at one big meeting in the presence of N. S. Khrushchev I said the Virgin Lands would still prove themselves, he interrupted quite sharply with the remark: 'We can't bake cakes with your promises'.

"2But,' 'Mr Brezhnev goes on, "I was quite justfied in reporting to him: 'All the same, we still have faith. Soon, very son, there will ba a big harvest in the Virgin Lands."

Early voti in US reported t be heavy

From Patrick Brogan
Washington, Nov 7

America went to th today to elect the ni Congress and a gren vu state officials. All 435 the House of Represe are up for election an 35 of the Senate's 100

At the moment, there Democrats and 38 Rep in the Senate and 28 crats and 146 Republi the House, where there four vancanies. Thir the 50 governors ar elected. At present th 37 Democratic, 12 Re governors, plus an ind in Maine who is not reelection.

The turnout appear heavy this morning and across the country that the recent downw in voting had been which would help th crats. This is a fa occurring phenomen usually these optimisti tions are disproved events.

The first results come in from eastern s evenin gand most re be known by early tom the last elections, in 19 was also the year of dential elections, som were not finally acc days or even weeks bec were so close and req quent and acrimonious

This was also the ca last mid-term election In North Dakota and C elderly incumbent sen vived by water-thin Senator Milton Young Dakota had a majori out of nearly 230,000 Senator Henry Be Oklahoma had a ma 3,835 out of 778,000 both Republicans.

The closest race and gest election in Senat was in New Hampshir On the first count the can won by 355 votes first recount the Dem declared the victor Later the State Elect mission declared tha can to have won by 5 the Senate, which is arbitor in senatorial then started counting This probed an impo and finally a special was called, in Septem That time, the Democ didate, Mr John Du easily.

Injured leop kills farmer

Windhoek, Nov 7.— Deloch, a South-Wes farmer, killed 20 leo was killed himself b he shot. He set a tr leopard which bad cattle near his farm. he and a farm wor the leopard hiding in

Mr Jan Nal, a said that farmwork stones at the leopard Deloch stood by wit When the leopard him, he shot it in th but the beast seize the throat.—Reuter.

Mrs Gandhi takes early lead in by-election

From Richard Wigg
Delhi, Nov 7

Mrs Indira Gandhi, the former Indian Prime Minister, had e lead of just under 25,000 votes over the Janata candidare when more than one third of the poll in the Chikmagalur by-election had been counted tonight.

Counting of the 453,000 votes in the south Indian rural constituency, where there was a record 76 per cent turnout on Sunday despite poor weather, had started three hours late. Central reserve and local police guarded the local polytechnic used for the counting.

Mrs Gandhi, who is 60, is making her first attempt to return to the Lok Sabha after losing power in the general election of March, 1977, to a Janata coalition of mixed political origins.

By late evening she was leading Mr Virendra Patil, a former Chief Minister of Karnataka, in all eight of the sub-divisions of the constituency.

As the Janata Party high command anxiously awaited the result, a Cabinet meeting was called in Delhi to consider the sudden resignation of two Sikh ministers, Mr S. S. Barnala (Agriculture) and Mr D. S. Gulshao, Minister of State for Education.

Bernard Levin, page 18
Leading article, page 19

Mr Begin says talks with Egypt at 'delicate' stage

From John Best
Ottawa, Nov 7

Mr Menachem Begin, the Israeli Prime Minister, said today thar it might take two weeks or more to conclude a peace treaty with Egypt. However be was optimistic about the prospects for an agreement and said be also looked forward to a comprehensive settlement between Israel and its Arab neighbours.

Mr Begin, who arrived here last night to begin a six-day visit, said the negotiations in Washington had reached a "very delicate" stage, bur progress bad been satisfactory.

"We have a draft treaty . . . bur rbere are still some differances", Mr Begin added. "Our purpose is to have a comprehensive peace treaty for all the Middle East."

Cairo: Mr Boutros Ghali, the Egyptian acting Foreign Minister, will return to Washington tomorrow, with a new draft peace treaty, sources here said.

hey said several new suggestions, dealing mainly with the question of linking a peace treaty with an overall settlement of the Palestinian question, bad been added to the draft.—Reuter.

Bonn: Herr Helmut Schmidt, the West German Chancellor, today urged King Hussain of Jordan to join the Israeli-Egyptian peace efforts. He made his plea during two bours of talks bere witb the Jordanian leader, who is on a week-long visit to West Germany.—AP.

Ethiopians will study Horn conference plan

Paris, Nov 7.—A French proposal for a seven-nation conference on the Horn of Africa will be put to Lieutenant-Colonel Mengistu Haile Mariam, the Ethiopian head of state, and the ruling Dergue, a visiting Ethiopian official said here today.

Colonel Berhanu Bayeh, the Dergu member responsible for external affairs, told a press conference however, that it would be impossible to hold a regional conference with Somalia taking part until it accepted Ethiopia's four conditions for talks.

He said that the conditions were: Somali abandonment of its territorial claims on Ethiopia, Kenya and Djibouti; respect for the principles of the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity, norably territorial integrity and non-interference; recognition of Ethiopia's international frontiers; and a pledge to pay war damages for the Somali-supported invasion of Ethiopia's Ogaden region. — Agence France-Presse.

Malaysia Opposition le fined under Secrets Ac

Prom Our Correspondent
Kuala Lumpur, Nov 7

The High Court of Peninsular Malaysia today convicted Mr Lim Kit Siang, aged 37, the federal parliamentary Opposition Leader and secretary-general of the Democratic Action Party, of five charges under the Official Secrets Act and fined him $M15,000 (about £3,300) or 41 months in jail.

Mr Lim, through his counsel, Mr Louis Blom-Cooper, QC, gave notice of appeal and bail of $M10,000 was extended.

The charges pertained to the purchasa of Swedish-made fast patrol boats for the Royal Malaysian Navy and Mr Lim's conviction, if upheld, could result in his losing both his parliamentary seat and the Malacca state assembly seat which he has held since the 1969 general election.

He is one of four mambers of Parliament and state assemblies who have been convicted of various charges in the past two years. Two of them from his oarty ware convicted of sedition and both have since left the party.

Deto Harun Idris, Selangor state chie and member of t National Front, is n on charges of fraud nal breach of trust.

In January, Dato Hamid another mem National Front, this Sabah, faces charges Official Secrets Act. Cooper will defend

Mr Lim's trial, w two weeks, began wit when Mr Justice Al Omar refused to a court to allow Mr B to appear.

The Federal Cour ruled a high court to allow Mr Blom appear, but the judge ignored tha c ordered the case to

Mr Blom-Cooper said he would be November, took defence at the closi the trial.

Tan Sri Salleh Solicitor General, He is due to be tran Federal Appeals Co the year.

Rhodesia's executive fails to agree on election delay

From Nicholas Ashford
Salisbury, Nov 7

Rhodesia's four-man Executive Council today failed to reach agreement on a proposal to delay majority rule elections until next year after one of its members, Bishop Abel Muzorewa, leader of the United African National Council argued strongly against any delay the council will make a decision next Tuesday.

According to sources close to today's meeting. Bishop Muzorewa was the only black leader who spoke against a delay in electioos, and the accompanying postponement of independence belond tha December 31 deadline

The bishop argued that the methods for holding a snap election could still be put into effect. But Mr Smith countered thar there bad to be a delay for technical and security reasons.

Bisbop Muzorewa bas been extremely anxious to avoid delay because this would further undermine his already dwindling aupnort among his followers. Mr Smith's snparent determination to delay the elections has also raised faars among the bishop's followers that the Prime Minister was attempting to delay indefinitely the independence process.

It is pointed out that although Mr Smith has been attributing tehe delay to the constitution drafting committee which has not met since September 6, this bas been due to the Executive Council's failure to reach agreement on outstanding constitutional points. Principal among these is a proposal to divide the 72 black seats in a future Parliament equally between Matabele and Mashona members.

Another matter which the Executive Council still has to approve is a proposal to establish four commissioners dealing with the nublic service, army, police and judiciary.

The Executive Council also today considered the increase in the number and size of "private armies" belonging to one or other of the internal black political oarties.

The cooncil approved a list nf six principles governing the function and control of these forces.

Military build-up close to Angola-Namibia border

Johannesburg, Nov 7.—South Africa is strengthening its forces in the north of Namibia (South-West Africa) in face of a military build-up across the border in Angola, informed sources said tonight.

Other seuior sources had earlier disclosed that South African intelligence reports indicated that several hundred East German troops bad encamped in southern Angola less than 50 miles from the border with Namibia.

They were reported to include paratroops. Part of their mission nuight be to train guerrillas of Swapo (the South West-Africa People's Organization, in parachute techniques, the sources said.—Reuter.

Windhoek: Tha political wing of Swapo for the first time publicly called today for a boycott of the election next month in Namibia. A spokesman said the election was a South Africao manoeuvre to sidestep United Nations demands for a supervised election.—UPI.

Ghana head of state invokes crisis measures

From Our Correspondenr
Accra, Nov 7

Lieutenant-General Fred Akuffo, Ghana's bead of state, said in a broadcast tonight that as a resulr of a spate of strikes that bave recently hit the country his Government had decided to invoke "all the measures which go with a declaratioo of a state of emergency with immediare effect."

The general said the plight of the workers after his Government's stringenr budget was being exploited

Tanzanian assemble t attack Ug

From Our Corresp
Nairobi, Nov 7

Substantial numl zanian troops—es diplomatic source 8,000 to 10,000—ha the area west of L where they are 3,000 Ugandan tr the Kagera river.

Tanzania has s aim is to recov square miles of occupied by Uga military assault soon. According radio broadcast zanian guns have ing Ugandan terri

President Amin' destroyed the only the Kagera and ap a strong position. has said he has Tanzanian attack thretene dto stril Tanzania if there from across the

Diplomatic effo rhe dispute are s

Both Tanzania are refusing pe foreign reporters men to travel to

RSEAS

arter 77 asks Dr Waldheim and Helsinki natories to defend rights of Czechoslovaks

: Masterman
ov 7

arter 77 movement has for the first time to nside the country to fend the human rights slovak citizens.

pen letter to Dr Kurt , the United Nations General, and all heads who have signed the accords, the signa- w attention to "the deteriorating situa- rning human rights in y, and the increasing n of all those who are the field of human who try to obtain of these rights".

er continues: "We ou to pay attention to happening in the ak Socialist Republic, ate the incidents and to the Czechoslovak t to respect its obli- laid down in the signed."

77 has turned for d, the letter states, of the 21 documents ent has sent to state ever been answered, re been any response ds of petitions and sent to the authori- arter members and rs.

pages of text the let- s cases of wrongful , harassment, man- d other forms of per- which Charter signa- others have been

are arrested in our r example, for pos- w typewritten copies of Charter documents, or for copying the work of an unpublished author, or for recording nonconformist music", the letter states.

The security services have increased their efforts to link Charter sympathizers with criminal cases. A case in point is that of Dr Jaroslav Sabata, a Charter spokesman, arrested while attempting to meet Polish dissidents on the border.

"He has been accused of attacking the police", the letter states. "Although the truth is exactly the opposite. After he was taken to the police station he was attacked without reason by the police and badly beaten."

Others were arrested—among them Mr Jiri Lederer and Mr Ota Ornest—for sending Czechoslovak authors' manuscripts abroad or for possessing foreign literature, or for notifying the authorities of wrongful treatment.

"Charter signatories and other citizens are provoked in various ways, accused of crimes they have not committed, and held in jail for months for offences which do not justify imprisonment under the Czechoslovak law or constitution", the letter continues.

There are alarming cases of terrorist violence, anonymous blackmail and a variety of offences against privacy, none of which has been properly investigated. There is a rich assortment of lesser known offences by the authorities against those who work for human rights.

With increasing frequency, and without legal grounds, active Charter signatories are imprisoned for two to four days, for instance, during President Brezhnev's Paris visit and at the time of planned meetings with Polish human rights campaigners.

Many are permanently shadowed, others are watched and their movements limited. In the past two years a thousand signatories have been questioned, threatened and put under psychological pressure.

Again and again individuals and their homes were searched. Meetings between friends were prevented, others were not allowed to leave their home or town.

The telephones of many Charter signatories have been disconnected, their homes bugged, their movements filmed and photographed, their correspondence confiscated.

Particularly absurd is the way the police prevent private readings, discussions and cultural events. Recently the police repeatedly stopped a private performance of Shakespeare's *Macbeth*, produced by five well-known Czechoslovak theatrical personalities, including Pavel Kohout and Pavel Landovsky.

Those who wanted to take part in the performance were intimidated by the police and refused admittance to the place of the performance, while others were followed or questioned.

"We believe it is horrifying when, in the twentieth century in a cultured European country, Shakespearean actors have to creep through backdoors and cellars", the letter states.

Typewritten copies of works by unpublished authors are confiscated, and those who reproduce them are prosecuted.

One author—Jiri Grusa—has been arrested. Tougher still are the measures against nonconformist musicians and composers. "Private concerts are broken up as though they were dens of criminals", the letter states, adding that recently a young musician was evicted from his home and the house was blown up.

Many Charter sympathizers lose their jobs, their pensions and their homes. Their children lose the right to study or even to go to kindergarten. Marriages are broken up. There are instances of medical aid being refused and of enforced confinement in psychiatric and other clinics. Two women have been kept in a clinic for venereal disease without reason.

"Our country lives in an atmosphere of fear. People are not only afraid to express their opinions, but are afraid to keep company with those who try to do so. The year 1984 is approaching", the letter states.

"We do not claim that the Czechoslovak Government is directly responsible for the wrongs done to us", it says. "There are many indications that certain official sections, in particular the security services, attempt to avoid any control and take their own line without consideration for internal political consequences or for Czechoslovakia's international position".

Foreign interest in the affairs of Czechoslovakia is not interference in the country's internal affairs, the letter concludes. The arrest and prosecution of Dr Sabata, the Charter spokesman, must be seen as a test case for international opinion and its effect on Czechoslovakia's internal policy.

The letter is signed by Marta Kubisova and Dr Ladislav Hajdanek, the two remaining Charter spokesmen, and by the "committee for the defence of the wrongly prosecuted", a group within Charter 77.

islav Hejdanek: osopher, active in elical church.

Pavel Kohout: persecuted playwright now working in Vienna.

Pavel Landovsky: banned Shakespearean actor and Chartist activist.

Marta Kubisova: popular singer, now banned, and Charter spokesman.

China asks Vietnam to return bodies

Peking, Nov 7.—The Chinese Government today demanded that Vietnam return the bodies of six Chinese killed during a border incident on November 1. The demand came in a "strong protest" sent by the Foreign Ministry to the Vietnamese Embassy in Peking.

The New China news agency published extracts from the protest Note, which said that the "serious incident" had been "deliberately created by the Vietnamese authorities at the Sino-Vietnamese border area" and was "a new serious step in escalating their anti-Chinese campaign."

The Note said that Vietnam was entirely responsible for the incident, which observers said was the worst since the start of the Sino-Vietnamese quarrel over ethnic Chinese in Vietnam.

The news agency noted contradictory reports from the Vietnamese side concerning the incident, particularly over Vietnamese victims. It quoted an on-the-spot report by the Hanoi correspondent of Agence France-Presse who said that no one had been killed on the Vietnamese side, contrary to previous official indications. He also said that the Chinese dead, accused in Hanoi of being soldiers, wore civilian clothes.—Agence France-Presse.

Our Geneva Correspondent writes: A much increased exodus of refugees, mostly ethnic Chinese, slipping away from South Vietnam by sea, is overwhelming United Nations' aid and resettlement arrangements.

The October total of almost 12,000 was the highest monthly figure yet registered. About 10,000 refugees were directed to Pulau Bidong, a small island, hitherto uninhabited, about 20 miles off the Malaysian coast north of Kuala Lumpur.

Three other reception centres in Malaysia for "boat people" are already crammed.

Bowler breaks thief's arm

Bogata, Nov 7.—A 16-year-old pickpocket tried to snatch awrist watch from Tom Marshall the British bowling champion, on his way to the opening session of the bowling world cup

Marshall, from Cranford, Middlesex, felt his watch strap being tugged from behind. He wheeled round, snatched the thief's arm and cracked it over his knee.—Reuter.

Doughboys return: Veteran United States drummers and buglers of the First World War playing yesterday on board HMS Belfast near the Tower of London. Aged between 80 and 87, they have come from Sault Sainte Marie, Michigan on a grand tour of Great War battlefields. At a champagne breakfast on board the Belfast they exchanged yarns with six British Old Contemptibles who fought with them on the western front. Their repertoire includes "Over there", "There's a long, long trail" and "Mademoiselle from Armentieres".

Argentines disappointed by Beagle Channel impasse

From Our Correspondent
Buenos Aires, Nov 7

A feeling of disappointment pervades the Argentine capital as the Beagle Channel dispute with Chile dissolves, if only temporarily, into an agreement to disagree.

Shortly before the end of the negotiations, those close to government circles were certain that Argentina's military build-up and a considerable amount of legal right would persuade President Pinochet to give up his claims to the offshore waters of the islands which Chile was awarded.

The Chilean Government has communicated its wish to refer the matter to the International Court in the Hague, but that body is virtually committed to upholding the award made by judges whom it recommended.

The Argentine Government, having decided against the use of force at this stage, insists on bilateral negotiations. But since Chile has made no concessions in 10 months, the only argument that the moderates can find is the Churchillian one of jew-jaw being better than war-war.

The hardliners insist that the impasse proves President Pinochet is not receptive to any message unless it is carried on a warhead.

La Paz: President Juan Pereda Asbún of Bolivia has appointed a military-dominated Cabinet to replace his mainly civilian team which resigned last Wednesday.

The change was made after General Angel Salmon, the commander-in-chief called for a majority military Cabinet in time for next year's centenary of a war between Bolivia and Chile. The Government announced recently that it had foiled a subversive plot.

Bolivia broke diplomatic relations with Chile last year on the ground that the Santiago Government was not keeping its promise to negotiate a Bolivian outlet to the sea. —Reuter.

Three 'forced into uniforms' before killing

Lobatse, Botswana, Nov 7.—A High Court murder trial heard conflicting evidence today on how Nicholas Love, aged 19, a British youth, and two South African game rangers were killed after being arrested by Botswana soldiers

An army patrol leader, Ompatile Tswaipe, aged 32, is accused of killing Mr Love, and William de Beer, aged 26, and Michael Arden, aged 23.

Private Disang Segaetshu, aged 21, gave evidence today that the men were shot as two of them attempted to run away and the third tried to snatch a rifle. But a signed statement, which was made by Private Segaetshu during a police investigation and was read to the court today, said Warrant Officer Tswaipe shot the three when they were standing in line.

The statement said that the three men were forced to change into brown uniforms

An impeachment order was made against Private Segaetshu. —Reuter.

rief

is conquer layan peak

u, Nov 7.—A four- expedition, without gen and without m Sherpa guides, has 25,294ft Mount Jenu tern Himalayas, the rism Ministry an- day.

ouse, aged 26, of eached the top first 21, followed by Rob aged 30, the expedi- also from Sheffield, agad 28, of Kendal Baxter-Jones, aged om Sheffield. It was onquest of a Hima- in Alpine style.

od delayed

ampur, Nov 17.—A 150 rons of canned donated by the Lon- Save the Children been lefr for 18 ort Kelang, 20 miles e because of admini- blems. The authori- an to distribute the on as ir is declared sumption.

ts dock

Nov 7.—The per- engined aircraft of mbol of Thailand e and crashed 400 east of here, killing and injuring seven no member of the y was involved.

tse ill

, Nov 7.—President Khama of Botswana onfined to bed with fection but will be ry our his duties in weeks, an official said.

ollapse kills 40

Nov 7.—At least 40 re killed when a hotel being built in e collapsed, burying 100 workers, civil ficials said here.

Woman kept in cellar for 29 years

From Mario Modiano
Athens, Nov 7

The brother and two elder sisters of a woman found in a half-savage state after being locked up for 29 years in a filthy village basement were charged today with illegal detention and causing grievous bodily harm.

The woman kept prisoner is Miss Eleni Karyotou. She is now 47 and was apparently shut away at the age of 18 because her parents objected that her love affair with a fellow-villager threatened to break the peasant tradition that elder sisters should marry first.

The police, after a tip-off, searched the family house in Kostalexi, north of Athens, and found the woman naked in a dark, dank basement. She was like a trapped animal, obviously deranged, and had been fed through a small opening in a barred window.

She was taken to Lamia hospital and found to be suffering from muscular atrophy of the limbs, anaemia, and photophobia (the dread of light).

Mr Efthymios Karyotis, the woman's brother, and her two sisters, Olympias and Marka, told the police their sister had been put away by their parents, who are now dead, because she had been mentally unbalanced.

Somoza friend shot by young guerrillas

Managua, Nov 7.—Senator Ramirn Granero Padilla, a close associate of President Anastasio Somoza of Nicaragua was shot and wounded in the head in the city of Leon today.

"It would be a miracle if we can save his life", a Leon hospital doctor said.

The senator was shot by three young guerillas who entered his office in the city centre. UPI.

displaces Russia from in chess Olympiad

Aires, Nov 7.—The tes today displaced the on to lead the twenty- d Chess Olympiad as ms seesawed their way e tournament's final

ating Cuba 2½ to 1½ in round last night, the led with 26 points. In h round today it now t Germany which has

let Union was equal 25½ points, but it has game from its match last night. This may back in the top spot if the competition began 26.

let Union was to play Sweden, in fifth place after a 2½ to 1½ victory over England last night. Ulf Andersson beat Tony Miles and Wedberg beat Mestel, while Stean defeated Kaiszauri and Hartston drew with Schussler.

Anatoly Karpov, the world champion, who arrived on Sunday, was present today at the opening of the International Chess Federation's congress at a hotel here. The congress is expected to appoint a new Fide chairman to succeed Dr Max Euwe, who is 76.

New regulations for world title matches, and Korchnoi's complaints on alleged unfair treatment during his match with Karpov, are also to be discussed at the congress.—Reuter.

PUBLIC NOTICES

PASTORAL MEASURE 1968
The Church Commissioners have prepared a draft pastoral scheme providing for declaring redundant the parish church of the parish of All Saints with Christ Church and St. Michael, Radford (Diocese: Wakefield); and draft redundancy schemes to deal with the following churches in the manner specified:—St. Clement West Thurrock (Diocese: Chelmsford)—appropriation to use as a crafts workshop; and St. Catherine Feltham (Diocese: London)—appropriation of tower, spire, demolition site and land annexed thereto to use as offices and purposes ancillary thereto. copies of the relevant draft schemes may be obtained from the Commissioners at 1 Millbank London SW1P 3JZ and any representations should be sent to them at that address within 28 days of the publication of this notice.

Notice is hereby given that the ANNUAL COURT of the MEMBERS of KING'S COLLEGE LONDON will be held in the Council room of the College on Thursday, 23rd November, 1978.
H. F. PATTERSON, Secretary.

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PERSONAL also on pages 33 and 34

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(continued on page 33)

The Times Special Reports.
All the subject matter on all the subjects that matter.
THE TIMES

SPORT

Football

Burns stays for long enough to see Forest take command

By Norman Fox
Football Correspondent

Everton 2 Nottingham F 3

Stretched in playing resources, victims of an own goal after 12 minutes and driven back into defence by Everton's spirited football for the entire first half, Nottingham Forest, the holders, still recovered at Goodison Park last night to move into the fifth round o fthe Football League Cup and complete their 37th unbeaten match.

As e team achievement it ranked among their best, but one player above all, Burns, their rugged central defender, took the highest praise, playing against the hardship of a bad leg injury and worrying knowledge that he had been guilty of that own goal. By the time he had to capitalise personally, the team had not only overcome his mistake but taken e 3—1 lead.

Everton had the game in their grasp, yet just as they had been unable to prove the point against Forest in a goalless league match on Saturday, so here they failed to make enough of plentiful opportunities. Finally, they were guilty of complacency and the crime of under-estimating Forest'a powers of counter-attack.

Such were Forest's injury troubles that they were left with only one authentic midfield player in Gemmill. They used a central defender, Needham, to supplement their strength ahead of Burns and Lloyd, but that was all tactical hypothesis because the first five minutes, and well into the second half, saw every available Forest hand chasing back to defend and then Burns collapsed with a knee injury after a tackle with Walsh. He had to leave the field for treatment and although he limped back to rejoin his hard-pressed colleagues, he was by no means comfortable.

In those first trying minutes for Forest, they could not find a way of stopping Thomas, Walsh and Latchford. Those three brought Shilton leaping and diving to save their shots as they easily broke through the Forest defence, yet after 12 minutes the lead that Everton so powerfully threatened to obtain through their own persistent attacking, was given to them by the struggling Burns.

Perhaps it was his leg injury that hindered him or it could have been a straightforward misjudgment, but in trying to clear Thomas's corner, Burns failed to get his forehead behind the ball and glanced the corner high backwards over his own goalkeeper and watched it drop into the far corner of the goal.

Sensing that Forest were in great difficulty, Everton now went for the kill. They attacked broadly and quickly, using Thomas well on the line and making their midfield advantages tell.

For half an hour Forest had to endure this buffeting without being in a position to bring Woodcock and Birtles into action. But then, for a brief period, they retaliated despite the fact that their two central attackers had poor service, which was noty to be expected in view of Forest's makeshift midfield.

Everton gathered themselves for further punishment to the Forest defence where Burns was clearly in distress and easily outpaced by anyone who approached him. Shilton had not often found himself so inadequately covered and before half-time he could do no more than make a despairing wave as Roesss'a dipping shot dropped behind him but a few inches over the crossbar. Meanwhile, Forest's only chance of any substance fell to Needham who showed his lack of practice as a potential goalscorer by failing to make a proper connexion with the ball when it spun off defenders into bis path

Surprisngly, Burns reappeared for the second half which continued in similar vein with Forest again being admirably saved by Shilton. The goalkeeper'a great speed off the mark was never more valuable than five minutes after the interval when strong determined work by Latchford created the clearest opportunity so far. After avoiding Burn's tackle, be seemed to be in danger of losing the ball as two more defenders challenged but he brushed them away end played a fine pass diagonally across the penalty area to Walsb who bad Shilton to beat. Yet Shilton was on him in a split second and effectively blankeed player and ball.

So the scoreline, if not the run of play, left Forest in the game and, against all that had gone before, they equalized after 51 minutes. A corner, lofted by Robertson, was pushed up by Wood but not away and whiel be seemed to be restrained by red shirts, Lloyd used his height to bead the ball back over the goalkeeper and packed defenders, and under the bar. Forest suddenly realized that nothing that had gone before was now of consequence, and pusbed ahead with newly found confidence.

Hnw that coofidence blossomad to belie the events of the first half. Everton failed to appreciate Forest's powers of recovery, neither did they play on Burns's lack of manoeuvrability. Thomas faded as Anderson beat him to the ball tim eand again. Forest absorbed everything and rebounded in typical manner, counter-attacking vividly, effectively and sensibly, with no reference to their weak midfield.

Lax marking by Everton was severely punisbed; indeed, their supporters may think that what followed was unforgiveable in view of their team's earlier control. First Wood raced out of his penalty area in an attempt to clear a loose ball. Instead of kicking it into touch he tried to play a pass upfield. Gemmill intercepted and allowed Anderson to take over, run forward without an Everton player approaching him and drop a splendid long shot over the goalkeeper's head.

Three minutes later more slackness in the Everton defence brought their League Cup season to an end and allowed Forest to revel in a remarkable comeback. They had attacked with wonderful commitment and won several corners, one of which Robertson drove into the goalmouth. Defenders lunged but failed to make contact and Woodcock, at the far post, pushed the ball in. Although from a breakaway in the last two minutes, Latchford cleverly volleyed Everton's second goal from Walsh's headed pass forward, there was no denying Forest's memorable night. Burns by then had been carried from the field, but he had played like a hero.

EVERTON: G. Wood; L. Darracott, M. Pejic, C. Todd, W. Wright, T. Ross, J. King, M. Dobson, R. Latchford, M. Walsh, O. Thomas.

NOTTINGHAM FOREST: P. Shilton; V. Anderson, L. Bowyer, J. O'Hare, L. Lloyd, K. Burns (sub G. Mills), A. Gemmil, D. Needham, G. Birtles, A. Woodcock, J. Robertson.

Referee: C. N. Seel (Carlisle).

A flying header from Cunningham fails to finda way through the Leeds defence

Currie flare lights way for Leeds

By Geoffrey Green

QP Rangers 0 Leeds 2

Fly away Peter, Fly away Paul, and now there are no London sides left in the Football League Cup. Their last two survivors went out last night when Qneen's Park Rangers, beaten by the more convincing Leeds United, who have now not lost a match in the metropolis for two seasons, and find themselves in the quarter-final round of the competition. Rangers might regard themselves as unlucky, having had a penalty kick in their favour changed when the referee consulted with a linesman and then later saw a shot by Shanks hit the inside of the far Leeds post and run along the goal line to safety.

Certainly the fight never went out of them; there was no question of them standing meekly awaiting their doom. Bnt the truth is that Leeds were the more mature, sophisticated side and deserved the two goala scored by Hawley and Hankin at the beginning and the end of the second half, both of them carved out by the man of the match, Currie.

What lifted an entertaining match was that both sides were determined not to crack first. This determination to outlast each other was the bond that joined them. All through the night the noise rippled and quivered around Loftus Road as each side attacked in turn. The decisive factor in Leeda favour was the control by Currie, Flynn and Eddie Gray in midfield. They silenced their opposite numbers, Shanks and Bowles.

Currie was the key. His football was fluid and time after time be revealed his skill. Although a powerfully built man, be seemed to move on pointed tread and with Flynn he was the one wbo orchestrated the Leeds performance. By comparison Bowles showed keen responses, but his sinuously unravelled passes, never really opened up the Leeds defence. The rest of the Rangers, for all their spirited efforts, were by comparison mere apprentices, not journeymen, much less masters of the game. They had few variables. Their game was played one way and one way only by way of Bowles. That was not enoogh.

The penalty that never was came just before the interval when Currie was judged to have handled a cross from Eastoe. But having consulted with his linesman, Mr Thomas reduced his award to a free kick on the edge of the penalty area. Two minutes after the change round the unlucky Shanks hit the far post and that really was the beginning of the end for Rangers. Almost in the next breath Currie chipped cleverly into the goal area and with Parkes selling himself, Hawley headed home.

The second killer goal arrived five minutes from the end when Currie robbed Bowles and sent Hankin strolling in. In all it was a clearing house for many ndds and ends, but it was a chess board match of some interest with Currie always the looming presence.

QUEEN'S PARK RANGERS: P. Parkes; R. Clement, I. Gillard, J. Hollins, E. Howe, R. Shanks, P. Eastoe, M. Busby, R. Harkouk (sub. T. Cunningham), S. Bowles, P. McGee.

LEEDS UNITED: D. Harvey; T. Cherry, F. Gray, B. Flynn, P. Hart, P. Madeley, E. Gray, R. Hankin, J. Hawley, A. Currie, A. Graham.

Referee: C. Thomas (Porthcawl).

Peterborough fail to stem the tide

By Michael Archer

Brighton 1 Peterborough 0

Brighton's step last night at the Goldstone into the quarter finals of the Football League Cup for the first time in their history was a nervous one—not in terms of the chances they created but the difficulty they found in breaching one of the strongest defences in the third division.

Held together by Green and Ross, Peterborough, who had already knocked out first division Middlesbrough, gave Alan Mullery's ambitious side as much trouble as they wanted, succumbing eventually to a first half goal from defender Mark Lawrenson.

Brighton could easily bave been ahead in 16 seconds; Sayer laid back a short cross to Maybank but his shot was half blocked and Waugh smothered it gratefully. Peterborough recovered their poise admirably bnt their first half ontput in attacking terms amounted to three long shots from Slough, none of which bothered Moseley in the home goal unduly.

Brighton attempted to spread Peterborough's big back four with the pace on either flank of Sayer and O'Sullivan. An uncharacteristic lapse by Ross gave Sayer a half chance which he put wide from an acute angle. Lawrenson also had a chance but somehow the big defender lifted his shot nearer the roof of the stand than the crossbar.

Clark, a tower of strength alongside Horton in the Brighton midfield, carved an opening for O'Sullivan who set up Maybank, but bis indecisive nudge was again smothered by Peterborough's busy goalkeeper. Horton was driving Brighton forward at every opportunity and from Williams's low centre be came witsin a foot of the first goal, with a superb diving header.

The 21,000 crowd bad to wait another six minutes for the breakthrough. Sayer's coroer was played back bf Maybank, and Lawrenson could not miss this one. Brighton burled everything forward in the second half and predictably suffered a handful of anxious moments as Peterborough counter attacked with a good individual effort from Anderson, two corners and two more efforts for the resourceful Slough.

But the tide was really flowing only one way. Winstanley was the only Brighton outfield player who did not contribute to the bome side's 24 strikes at goal, and the roar when England striker Peter Ward was thrown into the fray for the final 20 minutes, was in anticipation of a breakthrough that incredibly never came. The nearest to it was three minutes from time when Poskett had a superb sbot brilliantly saved by Waugh and then headed Horton's return against the crossbar.

BRIGHTON: G. Moseley; K. Tiler, G. Williams, B. Horton, C. Wistanley, M. Lawrenson, P. Sayer, M. Poskett, T. Maybank, (sub. P. Ward), P. Clark, P. O'Sullivan.

PETERBOROUGH UNITED: K. Waugh; P. Hindley, A. Styles, B. Doyle, B. Green, I. Ross, A. Slough, B. McEwan, L. Robertson, T. Anderson, T. Robson.

Referee: H. Biddle (Bristol).

Crooks makes sure that Stoke have last laugh

By Gerald Sindstadt

Charlton 2 Stoke 3

Tension and uncertainty kept last night's fourth round Football League Cup tie at the Valley enjoyably alive to the last kick. Stoke City took the lead with a splendid goal after 40 seconds and added a more dubious second. Charlton Athletic equalized with two goals by their central defender Shipperley; a penalty by their substitute, Crooks, gave Stoke victory in the last three minutes.

Stoke often showed the conviction of a side who have come to terms with success. Their passing was crisp and authoritadve, and there was some imaginadve running off the ball. Charlton, in contrast, took time to find the form which had brought six victories in their seven previous matches.

Undoubtedly, the early goal influenced the way the game unfolded. Charlton had scarcely touched the ball when Conroy and Kendall combined along the left, Kendall curled a centre behind the front runners and Irvine, just outside the penalty area, volleyed the ball past Wood.

The left flank soon became a profitable avenue of attack for Stoke, which Scott and Conroy supporting Richardson's determined running, ti was a Richardson corner that led to the second goal. Smith's header, seemingly covered by Wood, was deflected out of the goalkeeper's hands by Busby.

Charlton protested vigorously, apparently claiming that Busby had handled the ball, bui the goal stend. At this juncture, Stoke's defence, in which Scott made a good impression at left back, looked to be in solid command. Jones was troubled only by an oblique low shot from Madden.

The boost Charlton needed came after 36 minutes. Scott blemished his good performance by staying on the goal linc while his fellow defenders moved out in expectation of an offside flag. When Madden lobbed in his centre, Shipperley beaded in with unhampered ease.

Twice in the early stages of the second half, Robinson came close lo adding an eqnalizer. His low shot from 10 yards was clutched at the last second by Jones. Then Tydeman floated in a centre which Brisley helped on only for Jones to palm away Robinson's header from point-blank range.

A seqnence of cautnons and substitudons followed. Dodd and Richardson of Stoke, Shipperley of Charlton, were all sbown the yellow card in separate incidems. Stoke sent on Crooks for Busby, Charlton gambled by taking olf their lull back, Campbell, and replacing him with Peacock.

Less than 10 minutes later they were rewarded. Jones made another fine save from Brisley but from the resultant corner Shipperley scored his second geal. Then, three minutes from the end, Madden brnght down Crocks who sprang to his feet to drive in the penalty.

CHARLTON ATHLETIC: J. Wood; P. Shaw, D. Campbell (sub. K. Peacock), R. Tydeman, B. Shipperley, L. Berry, T. Brisley, M. Robinson, M. Flanagan, L. Madden, S. Grit.

STOKE CITY: R. Jones; I. Marsh, G. Scott, N. Kendall, B. Smith, A. Dodd, R. Johnson, S. Irvine, B. O'Callaghan, V. Busby (sub. G. Crooks), P. Richardson.

Referee: P. C. Reeves (Leicester).

West Ham United have been awarded £75,000 by the Sports Council in their attempt to improve the club's facilities. The grant is among the first offered in the London region under the "Football and Community" scheme.

The Government allocated £1 million to the Sports Council to help clubs willing to improve their facilities and make them available for the local community. West Ham's plans include an indoor sports hall at their Chadwell Heath training ground.

Deyna 'looking forward to playing in England'

Kazamierz Deyna, Poland's World Cup captain, arrived at Maine Road yesterday to complete the details of his £100,000 transfer from Legia Warsaw to Manchester City. He will become the first Polisit player to join a Football League club.

Deyna said: "I am looking forward to playing in England. The top clubs here play a lot more games than we do in Poland but that won't worry me because I am very fit and as far as I'm concerned, the more games I play in the better.

"I still feel that I have three to four years of football left to me but the best answer I can give will be not there on the pitch and I believe I can make a success in English football. I know I will feel at home here because there is a big Polish community in Manchester and I will also have my wife, Martola, and my five-year-old son, Norbert, with me".

The Manchester City manager, Tony Book, met Deyna at Manchester Airport before leaving with City's team for today's fourth round League Cup tie at Norwich. He said: "He's a good buy for us. He looks very fit and I am looking forward to seeing him on the pitch".

Deyna is flying with City's directors to the match but be will not be meeting the players until after the game. He had a medical yesterday and was due to sign for City before be returns to Poland tomorrow. He plays his last game for Legia on November 19 then he will come back to Maine Road to begin his new career.

Early phase will be important to Reading

Reading, the fourth division club, believe they will spring a surprise if they can contain Southampton for the first half-an-bour in the League Cup fourth round at Elm Park tonight. The former England striker, Roy Bentley, who is now Reading's secretary, said: "If they have not scored by then they could become rattled".

Mr Bentley managed Reading for six years from 1963, but was dismissed for lack of success. He rejolned them 15 months agn in an administrative capacity. "The team are playing really well at the mnment. We have watcbed Southampton a few nthes, and feel we have a great chance of reaching the last eight."

Mr Bentley added: "It is an all-ticket match, and we are expecting a crowd of just under 27,000. It will be the biggest since we played Arsenal in the cup six years ago. We would like a good cup run, but promodon comes first."

Reading's only injury worry Sanchez, who has a late test on concerns their midfield player, a calf muscle injury. Southampton, well aware that Reading eliminated Wolverhampton Wanderers in the second round, expect to be unchanged. Hebberd, who made his first first division appearance at Manchester United on Saturday, will be retained.

Watson could return fnr Manchester City at Nnrwich. Watson has oot played since damaging a knee while playing for England in the Eurnpean championship match against the Republic of Ireland last month, but be may replace Pani Futcher. Baroes is also named in a party of 14. Mendham, carried off against Tottenham Hotspur with a pelvic injury, expects to play for an unchanged Norwich team.

Aston Villa, League Cup winners on three occasions, are confident that their goalkeeper Rimmer, and their defender, Gidman, will be fit to face Luton Town of the secood divisioo. Luton must decide whether Price's bnken nose will allow him to play and Stephens and Carr, both defenders, are standing by. "It's a tough tie, but we will definitely give them a game", Luton's manager, David Pleat, said. Mr Pleat recalled that it took City extra time in a secnnd replay to dispose of Lnton in last year's third round. Blissett, of Watford, hopes to keep on the goal trail at Exeter after scoring two against Manchester United and two against Newcastle United in previous rounds.

Phillips drops down two divisions for Swansea

Leighton Phillips, Aston Villa's former captain who led Wales in the last international against Malta, yesterday agreed to step down two divisions and join Swansea City.

The Welsh club's manager, John Toshack, convinced the 28-year-old centre back in talks in Birmingham that Swansea, third in the third division, were climbing rapidly up the football ladder.

The fee of £70,000 was easily a record for Swansea, more than double that which they paid to Luton Town for Boersma.

Smith and Callaghan, both formerly of Liverpool, are other experienced players winn have been lured to Swansea by Mr Toshack.

Phillips, who cost Villa £100,000 from Cardiff City, lost his place to the young Scot, Evans, at the start of the seasnn. However, he regained it during Villa's injury crisis and was preferred to Evans against Manchester City last Saturday.

Graydon, the 31-year-nld former Aston Villa winger, has signed a tbree-year contract with Oxford United. Graydon has been playing for Washington Democrats in the North American League since last March. If his international release certificate is completed in time he will make his first appearance in the third division against Chesterfield on Saturday. Oxford paid a fee of about £40,000.

Macdonald setback

Malcolm Macdonald, who recently had a cerdiage operation, had a setback last night in a Football Combination match for Arsenal at Southampton. Macdonald limped off with his knee swollen by fluid as his side lost 3—1.

Sad farewell

Johan Cruyff, the Dutch footballer, made his farewell appearance in an exhibition game for Ajax last mght but a humiliating 8—0 defeat by Bayern Munich of West Germany gave him little cause for celebration. The crowd hurled cushions on to the field in disgust

Today's fixtures

Kick-off 7.30 unless stated.

LEAGUE CUP: Fourth round: Exeter City v Watford; Norwich City v Manchester City; Reading v Southampton; Aston Villa v Luton Town.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE CUP: Quarter-final round first leg: Ayr United v Aberdeen; Montrose v Celtic; Morton v Hibernian; Rangers v Arbroath.

FA CUP: Fourth qualifying round replay: Workington v Gateshead.

SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Premier division: Dover v Chelmsford.

ISTHMIAN LEAGUE: Second division: Letchworth Garden City v Feltham.

ATHENIAN LEAGUE: Hornchurch Town v Chertsey Town.

REPRESENTATIVE MATCH: Oxford University v FA XI (at Oxford United) (7).

RUGBY UNION: County Championship play-offs: Nottinghamshire, Lincolnshire and Berkshire v Warwickshire (7.15); Middlesex v Surrey (2.30).

CLUB MATCHES: Aberavon v Bristol (1.0); Ebbw Vale v Cardiff (7.0); Gloucester v Cambridge Univ (7.0).

UAU CHAMPIONSHIP: Southern division: Brunel v City; Essex v LCL; Kent v LSE; Surrey v Sussex.

RUGBY LEAGUE: Tour match: Wigan v Australians.

Yesterday's results

League Cup, fourth round

Brighton (1): Lawrenson	1	Peterboro (0): (1,421)	0
Charlton (1): Shipperley (2); 18,667	2	Stoke (2): Irvine, Busby, Crooks (pen)	3
Everton (1): Burns (o.g.), Latchford	2	Forest (0): Lloyd, Anderson, Woodcock	3
QPR (0): 22,763	0	Leeds (0): Hawley, Hankin	2

Anglo-Scottish Cup, semi-final round, second leg.

Burnley (0): 6,811 — 0 Mansfield (1): Syrett — 1

Aggregate 2—2 after extra time. Burnley won 8—7 on penalties and meet Oldham in final.

OTHER MATCH: Keith Saunders testimonial: Newport County 2, Birmingham City 2.

FA CUP: Fourth qualifying round: Bridgeford 3, AP Leamington 3 (aet); Irthlingborough Diagonals 1, Dagenham 3; Runcorn 1, Spennymoor United 1; Southport 2, Northwich Victoria 0; Matlock 2, Nuneaton 2 (aet).

SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Premier division: Redditch 3, Yeovil 1.

NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE: Gainsborough 1, Scarborough 2; Goole 0, Boston United 0; Netherfield 0, Morecambe 0.

NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE CUP: Second round: South Liverpool 0, Stafford Rangers 0.

ATHENIAN LEAGUE: Grays Athletic 2, Billericay 1.

ISTHMIAN LEAGUE: First division: Harwich and Parkeston 3, Ware 2; Maidenhead United 3, Horsham 2; Metropolitan Police 0, Finchley 0; St Albans 3, Chesham 1. Second division: Camberley 2, Hungerford 1; Cheshunt 1, Hornchurch 1; Farnborough Town 3, Corinthian Casuals 1.

RUGBY UNION: Tour match: Ulster 3, New Zealanders 23. Club match: Aberavon 13, Bristol 12. Other match: Oxford University 50, Greyhounds 0.

RUGBY LEAGUE: First division: Widnes 16, Salford 5. BBC Rredditt competition, second round: St Helens 47, Castleford 5.

SCHOOLS: Perse 17, Norwich 7; Rugby 15, King Henry VIII, Coventry 0; The Leys 20, Hills Road, Cambridge 1. Representative match, Combined Services 19, Public School Wanderers 46.

James Fleeting, a defender, has walked out on Norwich City and returned to Scotland where Celtic are showing an interest in him. He claims he is homesick and wants to play football in Scotland.

Boxing

Minter moves nearer world title with savage victory over Tonna

BBy Srikumar Sen

Alan Minter homed in on Hugo Corro's world middleweight title last night when he hammered Gratien Tonna, of France, into submission at the end of the sixth round of their European middleweight title bout at Wembley. The incident followed a vicious butt from the battered Frenchman, who for long moments did not know where be was, and much less, where his atme were.

He resorted to the butt, and earnt himself a caution, a few curses from Minter, and a series of lefts and rights which swung Tonna about so violently that he raised his hand to signify he had had enough. But, in all fairness it must be said that it was not quite clear whether he meant he had had enough punishment or enough "dirty work" from Minter, wbo had dropped Tonna in the third round after the bell as he stood with his hands down. At any rate this should not detract from Minter's performance for he took everything the Frenchman had to offer, and was often made to hold.

Tonna perhaps got through too much work bobbing and weaving about in the early stages, but seemed in comfortable control in the first two rounds. In the third round Minter caught his opponent with hand lefts and rights that made the visitor blink through his beads of sweat. The fourth was Minter's best round for Tonna was still suffering from that punch after the bell in the third.

The British boxer came out to finish the contest and rocked Tonna round the ring until he was just a bubbling shape in front of him. Blood streamed from Tonna's nose and he had to resort to leaning and holding. This only gave Minter a better chance m pick his punches inside and be got in some good uppercuts and hooks. But even now, the Frenchman was dangerous. For Minter was too often caught square with some of the swings that seemed to have done a circuit of the Wembley conference centre.

Minter was well on top in the fifth and boxing comfortably on the retreat as Tonna bored his way forward like a wild bull, his eyes glazed, ad his muscles aching as if wondering where to dredge up the power to lift his gloves effectively. In the sixth, Tonna came in with his head down, as if that was the only weapon left. He was stopped in his tracks and as the two boxers came into a clinch the bead went in. Minter went mad and it was as if be were saying: "Enough, ennugh", and went after his man and battered him into submission.

Tonna ducks away from a Minter attack.

Dave Green made ard work of a young game American, Aundra Love, whom be beat in the eighth round of their 10-round bout, the referee stepping in to save the American further punishment. The American did not seem particularly in distress, and the decision was not well received by the crowd. Anyway, it will look good on Green's record.

Green opened tentatively, end Love seemed a little apprehensive. His blows appeared to be more from self-defence than any tactical schemes. Green landed some good, clean punches, but was given the same in return. It seemed that Green had set out to box well within himself, but this tactic did not hold up well, and many times he was made to look mediocre by the American. Green was too often caught by vicious left hooks for his own good. If the American had been a harder puncher, Green might have hit the floor several times.

The East Anglian had many opportunities to put Love away, as the American, was often too static, and Green flaile him but, no matter ho tried the American was He absorbed a lot of p and only made sorties v into

By the fifth round h ting frustrated because ches were not having was generally looking worn than the young and was tending to whereas, earlier, his pu been clean.

Earlier, Charlie Magr Commonwealth flywei challenge called off. British Boxing Board found the champion Mambwe, of Zambia, un Mambwe, 34, was sent-n Street specialist afte Adrian Whiteson, of became worried after an tion at the weigh-in. Street man confirmed suspicions that the Zam cataract tronble fn his the Board subsequently the bout.

Rugby League

Britain pick a party of 21 for decisive match

A party of 21 players has been named by the British selectors for the third and deciding Rugby Leigue international against Australia at Headingley on November 18. The selectors met for three hours in Leeds, watched a film of the second international, which Britain won to level the series, and then named the same 16 as well as Mumby, Smith, Stephens, Farrar and Hogan.

Four players are doubtful. Millward has an injured calf, Nash has concussion, Lockwood a knee strain and Norton a strained rib cartilage. The party will assemble next Tuesday and will be reduced to 15 later in the week.

Mick Naughton, of Widnes, who was in charge of the second international, will be the referee at Headingley hnt the Australians are hoplug that he will be firtner than he was at Bradford. An Australian spokesman said: "He missed a couple of serious butting offences by British players and there was no intervention from the touch judges. With the series so finely balanced, all we want at Headingley is a fair crack of the whip."

PARTY: Fulbrotn (Wigan), Mumby (Bradford Northern), Wright (Widnes), Joyner (Castleford), Smith (Hull Kingston Rovers), Ryl (Leeds), Atkinson (Leeds); Millward (Hull Kingston Rovers), Holmes (Leeda), Nash (Salford), Stephens (Castleford); Mill (Widnes), Fisher (Bradford Northern), Lockwood (Hull Kingston Rovers), Farrar (Hull Kingston Rovers), Nicholls (St Helens), Lowe (Hull Kingston Rovers), Rose (Hull Kingston Rovers), Casey (Hull Kingstoo Rovers), Norton (Hull), Nogan (Barrow).

Badminton

Yu recovers his momentum to win men's singles

Bangkok, Nov 7.—China won foor titles at the Inangural World Badminton Federation (WBF) championships bere tonight. The top seed, Yn Yao-Tung, obtained a 15—11, 15—11 victory over his fellow Chinese, Han Tsien, in the men's singles final and the unseeded Chang Ai Ling beat Patama Sirisriro of Thailand. 11—4, 11—4 in the women's final.

Yu ran up a quick 5—0 lead bdt Han, playing defensively, caught up at 8—8 before his rival produced several unanswerable smashes which gave him the opening game. Yn's crosscourt drives forced Han into early mistakes in the secood game bnt again be recovered to level at 8—8.

Cricket

Minor aches and pa limit England's choi

From John Woodcock
Cricket Correspondent
Melbourne, Nov 7

Australia has been at a standstill today, due, not to South Australia's victory over England's cricketers at Adelaide yesterday but to the 118th running of the Melbourne Cup. It is a kind of religious holiday, on which if you dare to ask even for a pair of trousers to be pressed you are liable to be taken Idto custody.

Tomorrow, when the country returns to normal, the England team travel to Leongatha, a "progressive agricultural and pastoral town" with two hotels, one motel and one of Australia's best plantations of English trees. It lies 85 miles south-east of Melbourne and the opposition will be provided by a Victorian Country XI. With a population of 5,000 Leongatha is not among the 35 largest towns in Victoria.

The England team will be made up of their 11 fittest players. Brearley is having trouble, nnt for the first time in recent years, with a stiff neck; Botham is still nursing his injured wrist; Boycott is resting a nagging left knee and Old a sore little finger. There never was a tour when th aches and pains were not nf the early days. Willis the side and, in the a Brearley and Boycott, go in first with Gooch.

The going for today's officially described as That is how much rain been here in the past morning the great cricket ground was to worthwhile practice. Sc thick is the outfield t need a hard hit to g when the England XI foria on Friday. The that match lies under s tic tent which, inside, a sauna bath, the wea not only unsettled but

Also in Melbourne Faldo, here to tee off australian PGA champion starts on Thursday ar Open championship in S week. The composite bnurne course, where being held, is one of the world. I doobt whether there are mor courses near to any of great cities than on the sand belt.

Ghavri stakes claim to a Test place

Bahawalpur, Pakistan, Nov 7.—Karson Ghavri gave a fine all-round performance to lift the Indian cricketers tn a 145-run victory over the Punjab here today.

Gbavri, left out nf the Indian team for the first two Tests against Pakistan, made an impressive claim to be included in the deciding game of the series in Karachi on November 14 by scoring 95 and taking five for 39 in 10 overs.

Punjab needing 239 in their second innings, managed a meagre 93, of which 56 came from a last-wicket stand between Nazir Junior and Jamshed Hussain. The pitch on the final day of the three-day match disintegrated and 16 wickets fell, eight more than on the previous two days.

Ghavri was the only batsman to play with any degree of certainty although he too needed a fair slice of luck to make his 95 out of India's second innings total of 230. He batted for 150 minutes and hit 13 fours.

SCORES: Indians, 250 for 1 dec (A. Gaekwad 126* n.o., M. Amarnath 100 n.o.) and 230 (K. Ghavri 95; Nazir Junior 4 for 77); Punjab XI 229 for 4 dec (Talat Ali 107) and 93 (K. Ghavri 5—39).

Australians match of toiling bats

Auckland, Nov struggled as the Austr the World XI by 30 Kerry Packer World Se match here today. hundred people watch

The Australians, their heroes of the match, Greg Chappell Lillee, batted with de Rick McCosker (39 nm for almost two hours reached the boundary.

When the World X Chappell took three catches to remove Bar Bob Woolmer and Dennis Amiss cruised but the rest could n Walker out.

SCORES: Australians, Chappell 51, R. B. McC out; A. Padmore 4 for XI 109 (D. L. Amiss M. Walker 5 for 26) —

Sydney, Nov 7.—R fight on the final Western Australia o the Sheffield Shield n New South Wales at cricket ground today.

The match was drav washed out the mor

Badminton

Yu recovers his momentum to win men's singles

Bangkok, Nov 7.—China won foor titles at the Inangural World Badminton Federation (WBF) championships bere tonight. The top seed, Yn Yao-Tung, obtained a 15—11, 15—11 victory over his fellow Chinese, Han Tsien, in the men's singles final and the unseeded Chang Ai Ling beat Patama Sirisriro of Thailand. 11—4, 11—4 in the women's final.

Yu ran up a quick 5—0 lead bdt Han, playing defensively, caught up at 8—8 before his rival produced several unanswerable smashes which gave him the opening game. Yn's crosscourt drives forced Han into early mistakes in the secood game bnt again be recovered to level at 8—8.

Science report

Cancer: vitamin C treatment

By the Staff of Nature

The controversy about the use of vitamin C for the treatment of cancer has been reopened by the publication of a pap from Dr Ewan Cameron and Professor Linus Pauling of the Linus Pauling Institute of Science and Medicine, California. They maintain that the life expectancy of cancer patients who have been diagnosed as nntreatable can be prolonged by several months if they are given 10 grammes of vitamin C each day. Source: *Proc Natl Acad Sci*, Vol

However, one of the editors of the journal in which the paper has been published has taken the nnusual step of publishing a sbort reply which criticizes the methods used by the investigamrs and casts doubt oo the validity of the resnits.

Dr Cameron and Professor Pauling say that the survival time of their patients after they have been diagoosed as nntreatable (which means that no known treatment will be effective in arresting the course of the disease) can be prolonged by, on average, 300 days with the vitamin C treatment compared with similar patients who were not given vitamin C.

They contrasted 100 patients who were given vitamin C at the Vale of Leven District General Hospital in Scotland with 1,000 untreated patients who had been matched as controls for factors such as cancer type and their age. They found that one year after being diagnosed as untreatable 22 of the 100 vitamin-C-treated patients were still alive, compared with only four of the 1,000 untreated ones.

The progress of human cancer depends to some extent on the patients natural resistance to disease. The researchers argue that one factor in resistance is the amount nf vitamin C in the diet. They observed that cancer patients have a much greater requirement for vitamin C than healthy people, and the metabolism of vitamin C has been implicated in a number of mechanisms associated with resistance.

The results of the with vitamin C were 1974, but the research were heavily criticize ple, the time between which a patient is untreatable and the may depend oo many it is not always pos suitable control patie the same history cancer to compare patients treated with

Although the rese improved their selec trols in their lates Julius Comroe, a me journal's editorial bo that their results may leading. It remains whether the results biochemical effect of whether vitamin C is placebo.

Source: *Proc Natl A* 75, p 4538, 1978.

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SPORT

Rugby Union

All Blacks locks turn key on Ulster

From Our Special Correspondent

Ulster 3 New Zealanders 23

Ulster's current rugby weakness was harshly exposed at Ravenhill yesterday when, in the last match of the Irish part of their programme, the New Zealanders won by a goal, two tries and three penalty goals, to a penalty goal. They achieved this decisive margin without themselves rising above a pedestrian level, for with the monopoly of possession they enjoyed they certainly should have scored more than three tries.

It was the excellent work of the two locks, Fleming and Loveday, that put the touring side a class above the opposition. They were dominant in the lineout and in the last quarter they made a series of bulldozing bursts which finally cracked the tenacious Ulster defence. The other six forwards all did useful, if not especially inspired, work but the backs were sorely disappointing.

No blame could be attached to the scrum half, Loveridge, who sent out a consistent service. But Dunn, who had looked so promising at stand-off half in some of the earlier matches, was so unenterprising as to throw too heavy a burden on his three-quarters.

Even his kicking was poorly judged and only once, when Williams was given a clear passage to the line by Robertson's cut through to the first half, could either centre make more than limited progress. That was as well for Ulster, since Kururangi and Williams clearly had the beating of the Ulster wings.

When Ulster turned seven points down, having had the use of a strong breeze, the only question was the margin of their defeat. They tackled and spoiled to the limit of their ability but their attacks were all too comfortably contained. Patterson confirmed the advance he had shown at scrum half for Ireland last Saturday; Goodrich kicked with some skill at stand-off and there was one vintage break by Gibson late in the game.

In a pack which had nothing like the fire and purpose of the Munster men a week ago, McLean, Sroele and Dalton were the most effective. But throughout the whole team there was a disappointing lack of sharpness.

Dalton (right) wins a lineout for Ulster but it was the All Blacks locks who were dominant for most of the game.

After Ulster had enjoyed the better of the play territorially in the first 25 minutes, the All Blacks took the lead in an unexpected manner. Williams landing a 40-metre penalty shot into the wind with a howitzer of a kick. Five minutes later, the All Blacks tightened their grip with a try by Williams after Robertson's break.

A minute after the interval they increased the lead to 10 points, when McKechnie kicked a penalty from 40 metres but two minutes later Goudrich narrowed the gap with a penalty from 26 metres. For a time after that, the All Blacks could do little right, and both Goodrich and Elliott went close with long range penalty shots. But in the last quarter of an hour the All Blacks took complete command.

A good burst by Fleming from a ruck was well supported by Black, who scored at the corner, and McKechnie converted. Then Ashworth and Graham made a lot of ground to enable Robertson to send Kuruangi over and finally McKechnie landed another penalty goal, again from a wide angle.

ULSTER: A. Elliot (Bangor); J. Miles (Malone), A. Irwin (Queen's University), W. Gibson (NIFC), C. Gardner (Queen's University); A. Goodrich (Ballymena), G. Patterson (Instonians); A. Henry (Malone), G. Berryman (London Irish), R. D'Arcy (Ballymena), D. Dalton (Malone), W. Anderson, S. McKinney (captain), H. Steele (Ali Dungannon), A. McLean (Ballymena).

NEW ZEALANDERS: B. W. McKechnie; G. G. Williams, B. J. Robertson (captain), L. J. Jaffray, R. Kuruangi; E. Dunn, D. S. Loveridge; W. K. Bush, J. E. Black, J. Ashworth, J. K. Loveday, J. Fleming, L. W. Rutledge, B. G. Ashworth, W. Graham.

Referee: P. E. Hughes (England).

Wales act to erase misbehaviour

By Peter Walker

A 10-point plan has been issued by the Welsh Rugby Union in the run-up to the international against New Zealand at the National Stadium, Cardiff, on Saturday. Concerned by the rising incidence of crowd misbehaviour which has changed the whole mood and atmosphere of many internationals at Cardiff in the past five years the WRU have, to rugby parlance "got their retaliation in first".

They are appealing to spectators to go through the turnstiles marked on their tickets; not to take any alcohol into the stadium itself (this will be confiscated if discovered by the stewards); and to show patience and tolerance towards fellow spectators, allowing for the fact that supporters are entitled to display their traditional partisanship. This last point is perhaps the most significant, for cases of assault during the game and immediately afterwards have increased in recent years.

The price being quoted for black market tickets in and around Cardiff is £25 for a £5 stand ticket and £6 for a field. Munster's fine performance and Ireland's narrow failure against the All Blacks has lightened the blanket of depression which had threatened to settle on a reconstituted Welsh team who will take the field on Saturday without the retired Edwards, Bennett, Davies and Cobner.

It goes without saying that all tickets on the open market have long since been sold. That means that 47,000 will fill the stadium, controlled by 400 specially selected WRU stewards, 100 police and 40 cadets. They will be concentrated in the turnstile area where spectators without tickets have, in the past, wheedled their way into the ground by either bribery or evasion.

The union have also appealed to spectators to show a "traditional high standard of sportsmanship". A small section of recent international crowds have taken to whistling and booing any penalty attempt at goal by the opposition.

One area that creates friction is the playing of the national anthems before the kick-off. The Welsh Rugby Union have said that *God defend New Zealand* will be played first followed by *Land of My Fathers* and have made a special plea to spectators to respect the anthems of both countries.

This form of appeal has become a regular occurrence before internationals since the early 1970s when there was a marked drop in spectator behaviour at Wales's home matches. The union conclude their appeal by stating: "The success and enjoyment of an international is not only measured by the quality of play and results on the field but also by the efficiency of the match organization."

Windsor and Squire more optimistic

Bobby Windsor, the Welsh hooker, and the flanker Jeffrey Squire, are both more optimistic about playing for Wales against New Zealand on Saturday. Both were injured playing for Pontypool at Neath last Saturday.

Anthony Simons, the Pontypool match secretary, said yesterday: "Windsor has the reputation of recovering quickly from minor injuries. He is receiving intensive ultra-sonic treatment for his hamstring injury and I am fairly confident that he will be passed fit by Thursday. I am even more optimistic about Squire's chance of recovering from his twisted ankle injury."

The Pontypool pair will be required to prove their fitness before tomorrow's Wales training session in Bridgend.

The Coventry scrum half, Paul Lander, has been included among the replacements for the Midland Counties XV which plays the All Blacks on November 18. This is instead of Moseley's Watson-Jones, a non-travelling reserve.

Llanelli have begun an inquiry into the incident in their game at Richmond last Saturday which led to the former England lock, Christopher Ralston, having 32 stitches in a head wound.

The club's secretary, Kenneth Jones, said yesterday: "We are trying to find out what happened. We had a meeting last night at which the incident was discussed and the officials who attended the match gave their version of events. We will be talking to the players tomorrow night.

"Taking a hypothetical case, if we found that one of our players was guilty of an illegal and dangerous act which the referee did not see we would take action against him. But referring to the present case, we were amazed at the reaction over the weekend. Officials who travelled to Richmond said that the atmosphere was as cordial as ever after the game, and I am assured that the injury was not caused by an off-the-ball attack, as has been asserted."

Ralston said on Saturday night he would stop playing but he has said since that he would be carrying on and was prepared "to let sleeping dogs lie".

The Richmond club have made no move yet, and their secretary, Alan Skeats, said yesterday: "We are still considering our best course of action. We have plenty of time and, in an amateur sport, speedy decisions are not easily arrived at."

Greyhounds are halted with ease

By Gordon Allan

Oxford U. 20 Greyhounds 0

Oxford University used the match at Iffley Road yesterday more as a trial than anything else. They brought in two replacements to the Greyhounds' side at half time—Davis for Bugge at full-back, and Ben Hughes for Fisher at stand-off—and Jo Hughes's case in particular, it was a change for the better. But the University still won, without a great deal of inconvenience, by a goal, a penalty goal, a dropped goal, and two tries to nothing.

Frank Sykes, the former Northampton and England wing three-quarter, is on a course at Oxford until next March, and his help has been enlisted in the coaching department. He was there yesterday, and so was John Currie, one of the England selectors. They, and a clutch of the Iffley Road faithful, saw the University entrench themselves in the Greyhounds' half before the interval, and the Greyhounds, with Flyno winning many of the lineouts, come much more into the game after it. In that sense, the score is unfair to the Greyhounds.

It took the University over half an hour to score their first points for all their togetherness, and effort. Storr dropped a goal from a scrummage near the posts, after Rodney Hughes had driven almost to the line. Theo Hoolahan obtained a try in the corner, a consequence of a concerted move between Clark, Quist-Arcton, and Rodney Hughes, and the University led 7—0 at half time.

On came Davis, a Western Australian who played against the Welsh touring team earlier this year, and Ben Hughes, a Welshman with an Oxford background. That made three replacements in the Greyhounds' team. The other was Baker for Middleton, who was injured soon after the start. The second half had scarcely begun when the University went further ahead with a try by the ubiquitous Rodney Hughes, from a scrummage beside the posts. Clark converted.

Clark missed five penalties, a dropped goal and two conversions, but managed a penalty near the end. Woodrow scored the third University try in the last minute. Hoolahan presented it to him by way of a run and an inside pass. At various times, though, the Greyhounds did everything but score. Ben Hughes made two notable breaks that went unrewarded. Frewin was tackled by Hoolahan at the climax of the first. The second died when Hughes's pass went straight to one of the opposition, Bray, in front of the posts.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY: D. Woodrow (Queen Elizabeth GS, Wakefield, and Regent's Park); *R. Hoolahan (Reigate GS and St Edmund Hall), R. Clark (Brinkburn Comprehensive, Hartlepool, and Christ Church), P. Cantley (Radley and Keble), E. Quist-Arcton (Taunton and St Benet's); C. Storr (Bradford GS and Regent's Park), P. Brett (Sevenoaks and St Edmund Hall), T. Jones (Mill Hill and Wadham), *P. Rees (Cardiff HS and Magdalen), *T. Enevoldson (Newcastle RGS and Brasenose), J. Morland (Huddersfield New College and St Edmund Hall), R. Budge (Wyasall and University), C. Bray (Leeds GS and Keble), P. Taylor (Ermyston GS and Swinton and Keble), B. Hughes (Warwick GS and Wadham).

OXFORD UNIVERSITY GREYHOUNDS: D. Bugge (Cranleigh and Oriel); (replacement, T. Davis (Perth, Western Australia and Balliol), F. Camilleri (St Paul's and Christ Church), M. Houghton-Berry (Alunrielle and Exeter), J. Fowler (Heyden Bridge HS and Worcester), C. Frewin (Ampleforth and Lincoln), *S. Fisher (Rossall and University) (replacement, B. Hughes), St. Edward's, Oxford, and Jesus), *M. Hocker (Sherborne and Trinity), A. Bailey (Perse and Brasenose), D. Hart (Durge University and Christ Church), C. St Joseph (Oundle and Brasenose), G. Fickton-Turberville (Marlborough and Christ Church), N. Flyno (Kingsbury HS and New College), D. Middleton (Newcastle RGS and Regent's Park) (replacement, G. Baker (Bradford GS and Pembroke), M. Gargan (St Peter's, York, and St Edmund Hall), R. Wilson (St Edward's, Oxford, and St Edmund Hall).

Referee: J. Baker (Gloucester).

*A blue.

Ripley takes over Middlesex captaincy

The former England international, Ripley, takes over the captaincy of the Middlesex team from the injured Ralston for the London Division county championship play-off with Surrey at Richmond today. The Scottish international, Lawson, will be at scrum half in a team which includes two members of the London New Zealand club.

Surrey have O'Driscoll back and Mantell is fit after injury and able to partner Howcroft at lock. Sutton drops back to fill the number eight position as Leggatt has a broken ankle, sustained against Sussex. In keeping the same back division that did so well against Sussex, Surrey are able to field their strongest available side.

Wilson, the Scottish international stand-off is picked at centre in a strong Anglo-Scots team to play the North and Midlands at Cupar, Fife, next Tuesday. The side includes nine London Scottish players, six of them in the back division.

The only two newcomers to Scottish representative teams are the wing, MacDonald (London Scottish) who was top scorer for Sale last season with 133 points and the number eight McKie, who is in his second season with Sale and is six foot five inches tall.

Wasps include two New Zealanders, a centre, Thompson, and a flanker, Stringfield, against the Wellington side Marist St Pats at Sudbury today. It will be the touring club's only game in London. Wasps might have had another New Zealander in their side but for the injury to Leggatt so Scott is in the back row.

Tennis

Connors causes biggest upset without playing

Hongkong, Nov 7.—Jimmy Connors, the top seed, withdrew from the tennis tournament here on the opening day today. Shortly after the defending champion, Ken Rosewall, had beaten Mark Edmondson, an Australian compatriot, 6—1, 6—3, the organizers announced Connors's withdrawal because of an ankle injury suffered in Tokyo last week.

Ken Catton, the tournament director, said that after extensive medical tests and physiotherapy treatment here, Connors had been declared "medically unfit" to participate. Connors was to have met an unseeded American Butch Walts, tomorrow.

Two other Americans, Eliot Teltscher, the second seed, and Hank Pfister, the sixth, won in straight sets over two Australian opponents, Peter McNamara and Christopher Kachel respectively. However, another American, Steve Docherty, was fully extended by Andrew Jarrett, of Britain, before winning, 6—4, 1—6, 7—5.

FIRST ROUND: K. Rosewall beat M. Edmondson, 6—1, 6—3; H. Pfister beat C. Kachel, 6—4, 6—1; E. Teltscher beat P. McNamara, 6—1, 6—1; S. Docherty beat A. Jarrett, 7—4, 3—6, 7—5; B. Itowe beat B. Epstein, 6—0, 6—1; J. Alexander beat D. Carter, 6—1, 6—1; C. Mottram beat S. Simon, 6—3, 6—3.—Reuter.

Lloyd takes time off and then profits from it

David Lloyd, a British Davis Cup player, put domestic problems behind him to reach the last eight in the indoor tennis tournament, sponsored by Slazenger, at the Palace Hotel, Torquay, yesterday. With his three-year-old son, Scott, recovering from mumps, his wife, Veronica, in hospital awaiting the birth of their second child, and a house move to be completed next week, Lloyd took time off to beat Stuart Taylor, a 16-year-old, 6—2, 6—2.

It was Lloyd's first tournament appearance since helping Britain to a 3—2 win over Australia in the Davis Cup semi-final round a month ago. Unless he gains a place in next week's grand prix event at Wembley, it will be his last before the final against the United States in California next month. Unlike his team colleagues—John, his brother, Cox and Mottram—Lloyd is so low down on the computer rankings that he finds it difficult to gain entry into grand prix events.

Lloyd's second round win put him into the quarter-final round where he meets Peter Occleshaw, of Devon. The tournament lost its number six seed in the men's singles when Trevor Heath, of Lincoln, fell 6—0, 6—0, to John Whiteford, of Sussex, also in the second round.

MEN'S SINGLES: Second round: J. H. Smith beat A. Simon, 6—1, 6—1; P. Occleshaw beat P. Dupont, 6—1, 6—1; D. Lloyd beat S. Taylor, 6—2, 6—2; J. Whiteford beat T. Heath, 6—0, 6—0; K. Morris beat P. Hutchinson, 6—0.

WOMEN'S SINGLES: First round: Miss D. Farrell beat Miss L. Tyler, 6—1, 6—0; Miss V. Burton beat Miss B. Russell-Vick, 6—1, 7—6; Miss J. Moffitt beat Miss C. Fairclough, 6—1, 6—0; Miss O. Morgan beat Miss S. Hollands, 6—0, 6—1; Miss J. Hiscott beat E. Young, 6—1, 6—2; Miss A. Cox beat J. Sorrell, 6—2, 6—2; Miss S. Davies beat Miss S. Bakewell, 6—2, 6—1; Miss S. Walton beat Miss H. Thomas, 6—3, 6—3. Second round: Miss P. L. Jones beat Miss J. Lloyd, 6—2, 6—2.

Connors ranked No 1

New York, Nov 6.—Jimmy Connors is rated the No 1 men's single player in the world and Bjorn Borg No 2 in the 1978 computerized tennis rankings issued today by the United States Tennis Association.

RANKINGS: 1, J. Connors (US); 2, B. Borg (Sweden); 3, I. Lendl (US); 4, G. Vilas (Argentina); 5, R. Gonfried (US); 6, E. Dibbs (US); 7, M. Orantes (Spain); 8, R. Tanner (US); 9, J. Lozano (Mexico); 10, J. McEnroe (US); 11, A. Mayer (US).—Reuter.

STOCKHOLM: Davis Cup first round tournament (first round): D. Pate beat M. Cox (GB), 2—6, 7—5, 6—4; J. Merbach beat R. Moore, 6—2, 3—6; P. Fleming beat R. Lewison, 6—0, 6—1; C. Edwards beat A. Pattison, 7—5, 6—4; Tom Gullikson beat J. Hjertquist, 6—7, 7—6, 7—6.

Swimming

Third year sees increase in national party

A group of 24 swimmers, five more than usual, has been chosen for the national party, sponsored by the Yorkshire Bank. "This will be the third year the squad has been in operation and it is proving a tremendous help", said the British team manager, Alan Clarkson.

"More and more swimmers are able to gain top class experience and with next year leading up to the 1980 Olympic Games, it is going to be even more helpful." The party is:

MEN: A. Asbury (Leeds Central), D. Bryant (Gateshead Metro), J. Cousins (Millfield), B. Dunne (Beckenham), M. Fenner (Kingsbury-Wembley), S. Lewington (Haverhill), J. Mills (Boston and Cheam), P. Morris (Beckenham), E. O'Brien (City of Coventry), P. Osborn (Beckenham), G. Sykes (City of Coventry), R. Walker (Commonwealth).

WOMEN: K. Archer (Chelsea-Kensington), J. Beasley (Junction 101), C. Brinscombe (Norbeck Castle), S. Davies (Vale of Falmouth), R. Field (Millfield), L. Heppie (City of Coventry), M. Hewitt (Leeds Central), S. Kerr (Mermaid Marlin), C. Kirby (Beckenham), C. Mason (Wigan Wiggy), A. Oberthy (Wigan Rapids), H. Tart (Gloucester City).

Snooker

VALETTA, Malta: World amateur championships. First round: A. Lloyd (Wales) beat L. McLean (N Ireland), 6—0; J. Johnson (England) beat P. Reynolds (Isle of Man), 6—0.

Racing

Winter ventures forth to do battle on the hard ground of autumn

By Michael Phillips
Racing Correspondent

Jumpers have the stage to themselves today at Newbury where the Bagnor Hurdle may well be won by Stan Mellor's five-year-old, The Tista, even though Paddy Prendergast, junior, has thought it worth while sending Jim Dandy all the way from Ireland for the same race. Last winter The Tista won at Nottingham, Haydock Park and Wetherby. Any doubts that anyone has about his fitness can surely be dispelled because The Tista has been running on the flat recently and running well, too. Arguably, his best performance on the flat was at Goodwood at the beginning of October when he ran Billion to half a length.

Fred Winter has been loath to risk most of his nice horses on the firm ground this autumn, but I notice that he has decided to run Monot Talent in the Seven Barrows Handicap Hurdle and it will be interesting to see how this lightly-raced but infinitely promising five-year-old fares against Rusthall and Gently Does It, who are both much more experienced. Gently Does It, a winner at Worcester last Saturday, will be ridden by Lorna Vincent, who has just won the monthly Bollinger award for becoming the first woman to ride a winner in this country as a professional.

Winter's decision to run Archbold in the Marsh Benham Handicap Steeplechase has given the race the little interest it otherwise would have lacked. On his last appearance Archbold was beaten 10 lengths by Anthony of Padua at Cheltenham, and today he will be meeting that horse on 10lb better terms. In theory, at least, that difference should bring them closer together this afternoon.

However, I still prefer Anthony of Padua, who won an Embassy Premier Steeplechase (qualifier) nicely enough over today's course and distance just under a fortnight ago. On that occasion he beat Stonepark by six lengths, and at Sandown Park on Saturday Stonepark paid his conqueror a compliment when he won the Littleworth Steeplechase by six lengths.

The curtain came down on another season of flat racing at Lingfield Park yesterday when Oldstock won the second division of the Rotherfield Stakes. By beating Harpers Girl by four lengths this rather nice looking colt by Sovereign Path made absolutely sure that his trainer, Guy Harwood, won the case of magnums of vintage Bollinger champagne that is presented annually to the leading trainer at Lingfield.

Harwood had started the day one behind Peter Walwyn. He drew level when Mr Fordette won the Lullenden Handicap and then clinched the prize at the end of the afternoon as the sun began to set. After he had dismounted from Oldstock, Greville Starkey remarked: "Make no mistake, this is a good two-year-old: you will hear much more about him next year."

Earlier in the day Henry Cecil put the finishing touches to what has been a spectacular season for him when he won the first division of the Rotherfield Stakes with La Pythie. This French-bred filly, who will be offered for sale at Newmarket in December, was Cecil's last runner of the season and his one hundred and ninth winner. Cecil has now won more prize money in England in a season than any other trainer based in this country has ever done.

Yesterday he just managed to inch his way past Peter Walwyn's total in 1975 which was the previous record. To get an idea of how much prize money has increased in the meantime it is necessary to recall that the winner of the Derby and the King George VI and Queen Elizabeth Diamond Stakes was one of those who contributed to Walwyn's amazing tally of 121 winners in 1975, and that Cecil's total this season includes the winner of only one group one race, and the Eclipse Stakes at that.

STATE OF GOING (official): Newbury: Hurdles, Firm. Steeplechase Hard. Carlisle: Good to Soft. Wolverhampton: Steeplechase, Firm. Hurdles, Good to Firm (straight firm). Tomorrow: Uttoxeter: Steeplechase, Good to Firm—Firm. Teesside Park, Firm.

Walwyn's 'poor' year to be envied

By Michael Seely

Carrying the colours made famous by Oats and Crozier, David Oldrey's Ambler gave Peter Walwyn his seventieth winner of the season in the first division of the Hoby Maiden Stakes at Leicester yesterday. Ambler was always going easily in the hands of Patrick Eddery. Despite running green approaching the last furlong the half brother to the 1972 Molecomb Stakes winner, Miss Ship, lengthened his stride in fine style to beat Lanarkland by two lengths.

Walwyn bought two yearlings by Simbir at Goff's sales at Kill last autumn. One was Ambler, who cost 4,600 guineas, and the other, Simla, was a 3,000 guineas purchase, who showed promise behind Red Rufus at Sandown Park. Not many trainers would grumble at having turned out 70 winners in a season, but for Walwyn, who has regularly topped the 100 mark in the past few years, it has been a frustrating period recently. With over 120 horses in his yard at Seven Barrows the loss of two months of the season because of the virus has been disastrous.

"I have still got plenty of two-year-olds who have not run", Walwyn said. "If there was another month left and if my horses had not started to go in their coats I would have had more time to sort them out. But I am beginning to know which ones I would like to keep."

The great trainer will be glad to see the back of 1978, but at least he will be able to look back with pride on his superb handling of Crow to win the Ormonde Stakes and the Coronation Cup. And the bloom on Ambler's coat yesterday paid tribute enough to Walwyn's skill and gave more than a hint to his fellow trainers that Seven Barrows will be a force to reckon with in 1979.

A trainer to celebrate his best season yesterday was Richard Hannon when La-Don gave the trainer his fiftieth winner by getting the better of a stirring finish with X-Data and Regal Mate in the Pytchley Stakes. Hannon certainly believes in beginning and ending the campaign on the right note as his first runner of the year, Galaxy Capricorn, scored at Doncaster in March and La-Don was the Marlborough trainer's final starter of 1978.

Regal Mate started favourite at 4-5 to win his third race in eight days, but despite all Tony Ive's efforts the Polyfoto colt was struggling to go the early pace and was nearest at the finish. After the race it was announced that Ives is leaving Reg Hollinshead and will be riding as first jockey for Regal Mate's trainer, Bill O'Gorman, next season. Ives is of course the jockey who rode Remainder Man into second place in the 2000 Guineas and third place in the Derby for Hollinshead this season.

That versatile trainer David Gandolfo saddled John Rose's consistent gelding, Can Run, to win the Tugby Handicap. This was the locally owned five-year-old's third success at Leicester. Can Run was originally bought to go chasing, but took a dislike to hurdles in his three-year-old days.

Undoubtedly the best riding performance of the day was that of Richard Fox on Wingau in the Fosse Way Handicap. Wingau had to contend with a prolonged challenge from the redoubtable William Carson on the 11-8 favourite, Morse Code, in the last quarter of a mile, but held on bravely for a half length victory. The Hard to Bear filly has certainly proved a bargain for her owner-trainer, Robert Armstrong.

There were 26 acceptors at the four-day stage for the £10,000 William Hill November Handicap on the final day of the season at Doncaster on Saturday. With the withdrawal of Sea Pigeon the weights have been raised 5lb, leaving Move Off at the head of affairs with 10st.

Injury cuts 40-length lead to only a neck

Bright Baby won for the third successive time with a heroic performance in the Fownhope Handicap Hurdle at Hereford yesterday but it is doubtful whether he will be able to race again or even survive the effort. Forty lengths clear at one stage, he went badly lame on the run-in and won by a neck. Malcolm Barrett immediately jumped off and Bright Baby, too crippled even to walk, was unsaddled on the track.

"I felt him go half way up the run in. I had to keep nursing him along. There would have been a riot if I'd pulled him up. I think he has broken a fetlock", a dejected Barrett said. He has partnered Bright Baby to all three of his victories this season. Hereford's veterinary surgeon could feel no break, however.

The day's most promising performance came from Wheel-em-Boy, who outclassed four opponents both in the paddock and on the track, cruising home 12 lengths ahead of Allandale Lady in the second division of the Lugg Novices' Hurdle. Peter Taylor saddles him next at Newbury or Wincanton and is confident that he will be a fine steeplechaser in a couple of years.

The first division of the novices hurdle went to Sovereign's Jubilee, who rallied gallantly to survive one mishap after another. Nigel Tinkler thought the filly had broken down when she lost her shoe in the back straight but she drew up to the leaders and looked like cantering in only to hit the last.

Arthur Stephenson has won more than 1,000 races but never the Grand National. Next year, though, he has high hopes for Double Action, who landed the Wolveston Handicap Steeplechase at Sedgefield yesterday. "Lucius won this same race last year and went on to take the National. Double Action can do the same", he said.

White wins third Cup on Arwon

Melbourne, Nov 7.—Harry White landed his third Melbourne Cup when Arwon scored in the A$210,000 event at Flemington racecourse here today. Arwon, starting at 5-1, won in a driving finish, beating the New Zealand horse, Dandaleith (20-1), by a half neck with another New Zealander, Karu (40-1), third. The favourite, So Called (9-2), was well back in fifth place.

White, who has just returned from riding in England, won the Cup, Australia's most famous race, twice previously on Think Big. More than A$30m was gambled on the event throughout Australia, and an estimated six million people watched the race on television.

Carlisle

1.15 AMBLESIDE HURDLE (Div I: Novices: £446: 2m 330yd)

233 Lucker Chimes, 6-11-13 ... A. Dickman
Deh Quay, 5-11-3 ... B. Ellison
20-0 Lantern Boy, 6-11-3 ... R. Barry
0-03 Palace Royal, 5-11-3 ... R. Barry
7-00 Velvet Cap II, 7-11-3 ... R. Lamb
4 Another Grand, 4-11-0 ... Mr D. Elsdale
3b4 Contribution, 4-11-0 P. Hanahan 7
Coral Mist, 4-11-0 Mr D. Shaw 7
0- Henry Kissinger, 4-11-0 P. Barton
Kerry Park, 4-11-0 ... M. Barnes
432 Silver Cygnet, 4-11-0 C. Fairhurst
Songhurst, 4-11-0 ... K. Gray
004- Starlight Lad, 4-11-0 G. Holmes
000- Turo, 4-11-0 ... J. Suthern
0 Wampatuck, 4-11-0 Mr J. Mackie 7

2-1 Palace Royal, 3-1 Silver Cygnet, 4-1 Lucker Chimes, 10-1 Turo, Lantern Boy, 12-1 Another Grand, Contribution, 16-1 Songhurst, 20-1 others.

1.45 THRELKELD CHASE (Handicap: £843: 2½m)

1-02 Lord Greystoke, 7-12-0 R. Barry
1p0- Churchtown Boy, 11-11-7 ...
0-0 Winter Chimes, 9-11-2 J. Leland
4-22 Stag Party, 10-11-5 S. Charlton
1-22 Sharmgon, 7-11-3 ... J. Suthern
Ted, 8-10-8 ... T. V. O'Connell 7
3- Bryan Burn, 7-10-1 ... P. Burton
33-2 Cherry Lad, 8-10-1 ... R. Wilding

9-4 Lord Greystoke, 11-4 Stag Party, 4-1 Sharmgon, 13-2 Winter Chimes, 8-1 Ted, Cherry Lad, 16-1 others.

2.15 PATTERDALE CHASE (Handicap: £830: 3m)

3-01 The Last Light, 9-12-4 M. Barnes
13-3 Brown Barnaq, 6-11-7 R. Lamb
1-02 King Con, 9-11-6 Mr P. Craggs
0-21 Jon Premier, 9-11-1 ... K. Gray
1-32 Sun Lion, 8-10-12 ... R. Barry
112- Lord Brag, 7-10-8 ... Mr T. Tate
013- Joe Kelly, 7-10-0 ... P. Barton
3- Wealby Lad, 9-10-0 ... J. Suthern

5-2 Sun Lion, 100-30 The Last Light, 9-2 King Con, Brown Barnaq, 6-1 Jon Premier, 8-1 Lord Brag, 12-1 others.

2.45 COCKERMOUTH HURDLE (Handicap: £522: 2m 330yd)

10p- Three Visions, 4-12-1 Mr T. Dun 3
011- Mac Kelly, 4-11-1 Mr T. Boivin 7
02-0 Handycraft, 6-11-1 Mr J. Nelson
-001 Bold Brigs, 5-10-8 Miss A. Cross
011- Rydal Mount, 5-10-5 Mr W. Hetherington 7
035- Samellis, 7-10-5 Mr A. Waller 7
110- Holly Twist, 6-10-0 Mr T. Easterby 7
040- Friendly Boy, 5-10-0 Mr D. Metcalfe 7
0-0 Still Windy, 5-10-0 Mrs G. Rees 7
03-0 Saint Angelo, 8-10-0 Mr H. Bissill 7
34-0 Arctic Silver, 6-10-0 Mr D. Shaw 7
030 Fair Brunna, 5-10-0 Mr R. Bailey 7

3-1 Bean Brigs, 4-1 Rydal Mount, 9-2 Handycraft, 11-2 Three Visions, Mac Kelly, 8-1 Holly Twist, 10-1 Samellis, 16-1 others.

3.15 KESWICK CHASE (Novices £611: 2m)

1-13 Fighting Fit, 6-11-10 ... R. Lamb
343- Border While, 6-11-0 ... J. O. Coogan
-np0 Cove Bay, 7-11-0 ... K. Gray
04-0 Guinea Star, 9-11-0 ... Mr J. Bradburne
014- Justafancy, 6-11-0 ... R. Barry
030- Dusky, 5-10-9 ... D. Goulding
4- Pamphilus, 6-11-0 ... M. Lawrey
400- Simpkin Lady, 7-11-0 ... C. Brownless
The Engineer, 6-11-0 ... D. Atkins
30p Tiger Feet, 6-11-0 ... V. O'Connell
40-0 Tuckers Return, 6-11-0 J. Pearce

2-1 Fighting Fit, 7-2 Justafancy, 5-1 Border Willie, 13-2 Dusky, 8-1 Simpkin Lady, 10-1 Pamphilus, 12-1 The Engineer, 20-1 others.

3.45 AMBLESIDE HURDLE (Div II: Novices: £448: 2m 330yd)

154 Candlewick Green, 7-11-13 ... —
Africa Star, 6-11-3 C. Fairhurst 4
00-0 Baltgreet, 5-11-3 ... P. Mangan
0 Bar Dexter, 6-11-3 R. Cockburn 7
0 Bandit, 6-11-3 ... K. Gray
Beth Miss, 5-11-3 ... S. Charlton
00 Colandra, 5-11-3 ... Mr W. Hetherington
Easycoy, 6-11-3 ... B. Holohan 7
Oak Howe, 5-11-3 ... R. Collins
0 Polars Laddie, 5-11-3 ... Mr D. Robertson 7
t- Samanza, 7-11-3 ... P. Walton 7
Sporting Prince, 6-11-3 D. Atkins
0n-0 Tack Money, 6-11-3 ... R. Mangan
030- Tiger Fever, 7-11-3 ... K. Gray
Dark Pearl, 4-11-0 Mr J. Mackie 7
p Go Jack, 4-11-0 A. Kennedy 7
Hopehill Shoe, 4-11-0 ... C. Candy
0-00 Lindesh, 4-11-0 P. Barton
000 Palm Grove, 4-11-0 ... Mr T. G. Dun 4
Robbie's Park, 4-11-0 ... T. V. O'Connell 7
0 Salad, 4-11-0 ... J. Suthern
Samatra's Pearl, 4-11-0 ... D. Goulding
300- Tears of Joy, 4-11-0 ... Mr J. Walton
Twilight Princess, 4-11-0 ... S. Hollier 7
112- Low Lindeth, 9-2 The Percy, 6-1 Candlewick Green, 8-1 Go Jack, Salad, 10-1 Africa Star, 12-1 Bath Miss, Palm Grove, 14-1 Tack Money, Tears of Joy, 20-1 others.

CARLISLE SELECTIONS: 1.15, Palace Royal. 1.45, Stag Party. 2.15, King Con. 2.45, Holly Twist. 3.15, Fighting Fit. 3.45, Low Lindeth.

Wolverhampton

1.15 TOWER HURDLE (Div I: Novices: £608: 2½m)

000 Market Lad, 5-10-12 ... N. Clay
7-p Sea Lizzem, 5-10-12 ... —
More Music, 7-10-12 P. Tuck 7
321 Preference, 5-10-12 K. Whyte 4
30-0 Smoking Joe, 5-10-12 ... J. Gardiner 7
Winged Pharoah, 5-10-12 ... —
203- Naval Victory, 4-10-7 ... C. Astbury

7-4 Naval Victory, 5-2 Preference, 6-1 Market Lad, More Music, 16-1 Smoking Joe, 12-1 Winged Pharoah.

1.45 MOSELEY CHASE (Novices: £1,047: 3m)

121 Prince Kumar VI, 6-11-6 ... R. Crank
03 This Way, 7-10-12 ... M. Floyd
6-9 Prince Kumar, 2-1 This Way.

2.15 SUTTON HURDLE (Handicap: 4-y-o: £684: 2½m)

312 Sean, 12-0 Mr E. Woods 7
33-0 Tamalinden Tillu, 11-0 ... K. Whyte 4
102 Charlton Fox, 10-11 ... J. Butchard 4
322- Rib Law, 10-6 ... —
033 Divinity, 10-5 ... M. Blatard 7
0-01 Dean's Guy, 10-0 P. Hargreave
440- Grays China, 10-0 ... —

6-2 Sean, 11-4 Charlton Fox, 9-2 Rib Law, 10-1 Dean's Guy, 12-1 Grays Divinity, 6-1 Tamalinden Tillu, 8-1 China.

2.45 NUNEATON HURDLE (£1,999: 2m 7f)

132 Given, 6-11-7 ... J. Jenkins
041 *Grande King, 9-11-2 ... Mr A. Fowler 7

4-5 Grande King, 11-10 Given.

3.15 CHARLECOTE CHASE (Handicap: £1,039: 2m 5f)

201- Island Mist, 5-11-9 K. Whyte 4
1-p5 Durham Town, 9-10-7 ... Mr A. J. Wilson
23-0 *Flora Go Lightly, 7-10-0 ... —

4-5 Island Mist, evens Durham Town.

3.45 TOWER HURDLE (Div II: Novices: £606: 2½m)

214 Up The Creek, 6-11-2 ... Mr J. Cambidge 7
Nemillio, 8-10-12 ... B. Arnold 7
Royal Bramble, 5-10-12 ... —
20 Claymore Roocy, 4-10-7 ... A. Carroll
052 Shabdik, 4-10-7 ... R. Hyett

15-8 Claymore Honey, 5-2 Up The Creek, 3-1 Shabdik, 6-1 Nemillio, 16-1 Royal Bramble.
*Denotes all runner.

WOLVERHAMPTON SELECTIONS: 1.15, Natal Victory. 1.45, Prince Kumar VI. 2.15, Divinity. 2.45, Given. 3.15, Durham Town. 3.45, Up The Creek.

Lingfield Park

1.30 (1.33) PHEASANT STAKES (£377: 7f)

Carvers Corsb, br f, by Lister—Mead—Marian (S. Carver): 2-10-11 ... Mr W. Bennion (3-1) 1
Gay Twenties ... 2
Gallaway ... Mr J. Garton (5-2) 3

ALSO RAN: 3-1 Bridslow, 7-1 Hollow Wood, 12-1 Ewen's Rock, 10-1 Burnside Lilly, 25-1 Aldi Thes Boo O'Bar, 33-1 Meteorite, Whisking Hour. 11 ran.

TOTE: Win, 30p; place, 14p, 14p, 17p; dual forecast, 88p. D. Leslie at Billericay. 2min 13.47sec. SL 1½.

2.0 (2.3) ROTHERFIELD STAKES (Div I: 2-y-o: £1,214: 7f)

La Pythie, b c, by Fliberto—La Serpentine (Mrs A. Arnold). R. Raymond (8-1) 1
My Birthday ... J. Matthias (11-2) 2
Cool Sovereign ... L. Piggott (11-4) 3

ALSO RAN: 33-1 Orlando Furioso (4th). 4 ran.

TOTE: Win, 13p; dual forecast, 20p. H. Cecil at Newmarket. 1min 23.11sec. 3l, 5l.

2.30 (2.32) CROWBOROUGH HANDICAP (3-y-o: £1,791: 7f 130yds)

Rather Warm, b f, by Tribal Chief—Reddish (H. Barker). G. Lewis (12-1) 1
Twinnies ... B. Raymond (11-1) 2
Farlington Bell ... R. Muddle (100-30) 3

ALSO RAN: 8-1 La Percona, 11-2 Percival, Sunshine Silver, Horseshoe (4th), 6-1 Admiral Grenville, 50-1 Philistia. 8 ran.

TOTE: Win, 35p; places, 15p, 20p, 17p; dual forecast, 22.53. P. Cole at Lambourn.

THE ARTS

Kessler/Syrus
Purcell Room

William Mann

A song recital has to begin somewhere, but surely Schubert is an unkind beginning when the singer is young: his songs are so exposed, and make so many demands on the interpreter's voice and artistry while the chords are still warming up. A nicely-chosen group of Schubert songs started Susan Kessler's recital with David Syrus on Monday and found the Australian mezzo-soprano (a prizewinner in last year's Benson and Hedges competition) unready to do them justice.

Her dark, rich, ample voice could at once be admired, though in the opening songs she tended to hang her head, constricting the tone and sometimes causing pitch to sag. Even here there was appreciable spirit in "Der Musensohn" and "Das Lied im Grünen" (complete with the rare verses about Hymen and Horace).

After that she was ready for Haydn's powerful *Scena di Berenice* to which the warmth of her voice and sense of dramatic contrast responded vividly. Yet it was not until romantic songs, after the interval, that she and Mr Syrus showed themselves in command of the situation.

Berg's Seven Early Songs brought out the grandeur of her vocal instrument, and her capacity for charm, delicacy as well, and for the musical colouring of German words (not much to be remarked in Schubert); they also encouraged Mr Syrus to articulate phrases eloquently and refine keyboard colours, where before ha had sounded doggedly percussive.

Both artists were likewise at easa in a Brahms group, perhaps almost too relaxed to fix and sustain tha particular climate of each song, but rather content to extract general musical enjoyment from them all, soaring phrases, beautiful sounds and clear words. There were signs here (particularly in the first encore, "Da unten im Tale") that Miss Kessler has listened atrentively to Schwarzkopf's very personal manner of vocal colouring.

A short Fauré group varied the language and style, and found Miss Kessler sympathetic to the French composer's wooing, intimate lyricism (his native language as well, which sha sings appreciatively), even to the salon whimsy of "Le papillon et la fleur" which she redeemed with a beneficial touch of piquancy. In "Chanson d'amour" she ventured perilously close to speech-song; once or twice to the second half her pitch problem recurred. But I wish she had sung Schubert after the interval.

LSO/Celibidache
Festival Hall

Joan Chissell

On Monday the London Symphony Orchestra had no need of a keyboard tiger or demon fiddler with a popular concerto to draw the crowds. Their conductor was the Romanian visitor, Sergiu Celibidache, something of a legend among orchestral musicians as well as first-class box office. The players are planning a much closer collaboration than hitherto with him next season.

The sea provided some sort of link between two of the works. Otherwise the programme of Rossini, Debussy and Rimsky-Korsakov had no common denominator except that it was very much the sort of thing we might once have heard from Sir Thomas Beecham, conducted in a completely different way.

Even in Rossini's overture to *The Thieving Magpie*, Mr Celibidache made it clear that he was not in a hurry and had no use for noise if the same thing could be said quietly. True, he enjoyed the notorious crescendos to the full. For the rest, it was a performance of uncommon delicacy and transparency, as far removed from a circus act as could be imagined.

From Rossini he moved on Dchussy's *Lo Mer*. That, too, was a reading of quite exceptional understatement. All three movements were considerably slower than we usually hear them, besides being rather more subdued in dynamics. It was certainly not the Atlantic nor even the North Sea, but an idyllic Mediterranean bay rarely for long ruffled by wind or wave.

The way he conjured the opening "De l'aube à midi sur la mer" out of silence was little short of a miracle, and throughout all three movements he elicited fine phrasing and shading from every section of an orchestra obviously revelling in his dream world by way of a change. But for all its beauty, it was not the whole truth about this score. Debussy's vision was less episodic, less becalmed. Not even in the final "Dialogue du vent et de la mer" were the elements unleashed.

Fondness for moderato (or still slower) tempo made Rimsky-Korsakov's *Scheherazade* seem longer and more repetitive than usual. But if lacking something in vividness of contrast and spontaneous animation, its melodies sang out with lovely mellowness of tone as well as breadth.

Ipi Tombi to move

The African musical *Ipi Tombi* will transfer from the Cambridge Theatre to the Whitehall Theatre on December 6. The show has now been running in London for more than three years.

Some of the notices on this page are reprinted from yesterday's later editions.

Snowy Christmas Eve outside the Café Momus. Right: Jose Carreras as Werther

Ponnelle shows the seamy side

John Higgins

When the opera historians come to look back on the Seventies they may well decide that this was the decade which took sentimentality out of the musical theatre. Producer after producer has resolved to throw away the old romantic notions and instead to reveal the dirt under the carpet, the skull beneath the skin.

Mozart's Belmonte has sung his songs of love in the dusty streets outside a crumbling harem, Weber's Max has trudged past leafless trees charred by war, Verdi's Duke of Mantua has kept a dark and bleak court, Offenbach's Hoffman has been reduced to a drunken layabout cadging drinks off strangers. The list could be extended at will. Even *La Bohème*, the opera which has moved generations of lovers to tears, has not escaped the treatment. A couple of years ago at the London Coliseum Jean Claude Auvray reminded everyone that the Bohemians were *ratés*, failures who would never make it as poets, musicians or philosophers. Now in San Francisco Jean Pierre Ponnelle takes the proposition a step farther.

Ponnelle, who as usual is his own designer, puts the Bohemians' "studio" in the centre of a Paris square, detailed down to the last letter. And practically every letter is devoted to commerce: a furrier here, an optician there, an hotel and of course the Café Momus, a shop for Munster cheeses and another for the tooth extractor, a second-hand bookshop and the sign of a *Bagotier*. Reach for the dictionary. These are the shopkeepers, whom Balzac was later to describe so faithfully, gathering in the wealth which was going to lead to the creation of Haussmann's wide boulevards.

But while the cash registers of those in trade ring merrily life is hard for those who live by the arts. Ponnelle leaves no doubt that the Bohemians' existence is far more bitter than sweet. He keeps an immense black stove in the centre of the stage throughout the four acts: its fire glows red when Rodolfo still has a manuscript to burn, it warms the Café Momus, it provides a little cheer for the customs men at the Barrière d'Enfer, but at the end it is dead and has even lost half its chimney. By the same token the Bohemians have become destitute as the opera draws to its close, they have nothing to offer Mimi but an old coat, Colline's *vecchia zimarra*, and a little love. Their truckle beds have been reduced to a mattress on the floor. They have been killed by commercial Paris.

Nevertheless, Ponnelle in this production, which is based on the one he did for L'Opéra du Rhin in Strasbourg, does not encourage the shedding of too many tears for these Bohemians. They are untalented and in many ways uncouth. When they have a windfall they go out and spend it at the Café Momus, a thoroughly louche restaurant. At one of the tables three young men are paying attention to an auburn-haired creature who is surely in drag; it might be a scena from a parade down San Francisco's Polk Street on Hallowe'en—the premiere of *Bohème* came the night after. The Act III tavern where Marcello is temporarily employed is undoubtedly a brothel; various gentlemen pass through its doors at dawn and a dotty old lady, one of those Ponnelle inventions like the page in his Glyndebourne *Falstaff*, is summarily booted out.

Rodolfo (Giacomo Aragall) is particularly unmannerly and shaggy-haired. He wanders round with his hands in his pockets during the love duet in the first act and earlier takes Mimi at her word when she asks only for a *little* wine by guzzling down most of the drink himself before passing the glass over. How much of this derives from Aragall and how much from Ponnelle is difficult to divine. This tenor, once so promising, now has too much vulgarity in his singing, although he was much applauded by the San Francisco audience. He looked and sounded clumsy in the midst of a trio of America's best young singers, led by Brent Ellis's girl-obsessed Marcello and Dale Duesing's powerfully sung Schaunard.

These Bohemians lack nothing in characterization or vigour; when Mimi arrives in the last act they are tussling in a heap on the floor like a collapsed rugby scrum. But such rough behaviour drains the opera of its pathos and it needs Ileana Cotrubas, in her San Francisco debut, to reinject that with her Mimi. Ideally Ponnelle's production demands a tougher characterization and Cotrubas is not always at home in this staging. Her first entry through a trapdoor into the Bohemians' studio was a shade early, but then Mimis are generally used to coming down the stairs from their attic in Act I rather than clambering up them. Vocally, though, Miss Cotrubas's performance was exquisite, with each of Mimi's phrases being sweetly and subtly moulded. I was much impressed, too, by the tarty Musetta of Julia Migenes, whose career in Austria has already been noted on these pages. Miss Migenes's voice is a little small for the San Francisco house but the volume of the personality is enormous.

There was plenty of life too from the chorus, umbrellas up and striding through the snow on Christmas Eve, under the command of Richard Bradshaw (ex-Glyndebourne). Silvio Varviso conducted rather unobtrusively as if acknowledging that all the flamboyance was above him on stage. There are miscalculations in Ponnelle's production, including removing the band at the end of Act II from the stage to the standees' area at the back of the stalls and allowing Federico Davia of unmistakable mien to double the roles of Alcindoro and Benoit. But these peccadilloes are erased by Ponnelle's fascinating vision of being down and out in Paris.

A little of Ponnelle's insight would have enlivened the anonymous staging of *Werther*, which has been revived in Sonja Frisell's 1975 production. Massenet's masterpiece is suddenly finding favour again and no fewer than three new recordings are either on the drawing boards or in the studios at the moment. San Francisco can congratulate itself on being among the first to get into the act, even though Steven Rubin's sets scarcely make much of Wetzlar and the changing seasons which Massenet delineated so lovingly.

If there was not much to look at there was at least plenty to hear with Jose Carreras and Maria Ewing taking on the roles of Werther and Charlotte for the first time. Carreras has the right liquid tones and dark romantic looks for Goethe's poet, who broke all hearts including his own. His singing of the *vers d'Ossian* was exemplary, but he lacks the total commitment Domingo brought to the role in Munich last Christmas. Carreras took his final curtain call in an immaculate silk shirt and grey trousers, so that one wondered where Werther directed that last-act bullet. Through his foot maybe?

Maria Ewing, who did not receive all the critical recognition she deserved on her Glyndebourne debut as Dorabella last summer, is a delectable Charlotte. She is young enough to be a girl, sufficiently responsible to look after her little brothers and sisters and keep them supplied with bread and butter, and she has the passion to fall wildly in love. She, like Carreras, was at her best in Act III, and if Covent Garden are short of a Charlotte when they come to *Werther* next season they need only look to Miss Ewing. At her side Kathleen Battle, whom Glyndebourne will see this summer, fashioned Sophie with a good deal of musical and dramatic skill. Sophie's constant cheeriness can be tiresome: Miss Battle made it winning. Antonio de Almeida was the deferential and blend conductor.

Kurt Herbert Adler has had some problems during his twenty-fifth year at the head of the San Francisco Opera but the season is now showing good form in its final weeks. On November 19 Adler's colleagues gather to pay homage to him, among them Dorothy Kirsten, who made her debut at this house, Elisabeth Schwarzkopf, Leontyne Price, Leonie Rysanek and Gwyneth Jones. Slezak will be among the six compères.

Why Harold Fielding feels fine

Harold Fielding is perhaps the last of the West End showmen. A small-scale impresario, lacking the serious-theatre ambitions of a Codron or a Michael White, lacking also the conglomerate strength of a Delfont or a Stigwood, he has built a business around the Adelphi Theatre which would be recognized with admiration and indeed respect by a latterday Jack Hylton or Charles Cochran whose theatrical tastes were in fact much akin to his.

Fielding is the man who produced *Irene* and *Showboat* and *Charlie Girl*. He's the man who got Tommy Steele out of the pop world and into musicals, and tomorrow he has a new £300,000 show opening at the Adelphi. Called *Beyond the Rainbow*, it has an eccentric pedigree: originally it was a novel entitled *After Me the Deluge* and written by two British journalists, one of whom is a night editor on the *Daily Express*; from there it got turned into an Italian stage musical which has so far been running for four years, not only in Rome but all over Europe and South America. Now Fielding has had it translated back into English by Leslie Bricusse, brought over an Italian singing star called Johnny Dorelli to play the priest in whose village God decrees the building of an ark, and is hoping to echo the Italian success. For safety, he also has the backing of Bernard Delfont, Richard Mills and Universal Pictures.

Mr Fielding reckons he comes of a dying breed: he started out as a concert violinist, made his way from there to promoting classical concerts and by 1963 was running a seaside circuit of eight theatres. Traces of that circuit can still be seen: this Christmas *The Two Ronnies* will be playing a season for him at the Gaumont in Southampton. But musicals are now what take up most of his office time:

"Most come from Broadway, and when I was looking for something to follow *Irene* there just didn't seem to be anything available. I want very much to do a show with Hal Prince, but I'm not sure that his *Twentieth Century* is quite right for us, and in the meantime I remembered this show which I was originally offered about three years ago. Since then it's had this extraordinary success in Spain and Austria and Germany, so I thought maybe the time had come to try a Euro-musical in London. I speak no Italian and the director and designer speak little English, so it hasn't been altogether easy. The whole show is built on revolving stages and I think it's the right kind of thing for the Adelphi, though I wouldn't claim that it's another *Evita* or *Chorus Line*. My audiences don't really want that: they want a good escapist evening out."

Fielding's reputation rests very largely, and to his private indignation, on his marketing rather than his production talents: an advertising campaign of considerable brilliance rescued *Charlie Girl* from some of the worst reviews since Pearl Harbour and gave it a run of 2,000 performances, since when he's achieved 960 with *Showboat* and 975 with *Irene*. He reckons there's a good deal more to that than advertising:

"You have to know your theatre, know your audience, and be prepared to spend a lot of time and money up front. It took me three years to get *The Two Ronnies* together for that season last summer at the Palladium, and I reckon every musical is at least two years in the planning. It's no good trying to do anything on the cheap: we've had a team of 10 Italians living in London hotels for months, flying home from time to time, all those expenses have to be met. The moment you start cutting corners, trying to save a few bob, the public notice and they stay away. They're no fools."

Fielding has had his fair share of disasters (remember *Phil the Fluter*?) but by holding together a small, intensely loyal technical team and by staying within his limits he's built up an impressive track record of long runs in the 20 years since he first persuaded Tommy Steele to star in *Cinderella* at the Coliseum. The son of a stockbroker who happened to be a keen if bad amateur violinist, Fielding grew up against a classical music background and wanted more than anything to be a courier for Thomas Cook. When nothing came of that he started a Sunday concert series at the Opera House in Blackpool and was soon running tours of *Music for the Millions*. His two Rodgers-Hammerstein pantomimes of the late 1950s (*Cinderella* and *Aladdin*) were followed by Coward's *Sail Away*, one or two ill-starved ventures into the straight theatre, a brief attempt to revive music hall in the West End, and then a return to popular musicals:

"Coward taught me a lot: he said always be on time for rehearsals, and always direct at least one week of the rehearsals from the back row of the dress circle to make sure actors can be heard up there. Today, to do a big musical, you have to be an accountant and a lawyer, and I regret that: I liked the days when you could play a hunch and not lose everything if it was wrong. But for as long as I can keep up the enthusiasm I'll go on producing: I like all the technical innovations. For *Beyond the Rainbow* we've a sound deck which looks like something out of Concorde."

Ambitions? "Not a great many left, now, though I'd like to do another big musical with Tommy Steele: maybe we'll revive *Half a Sixpence* and let him direct it. He did a good job on *Hans Andersen* at the Palladium last year. When he first came to see me, you know, he was a very big pop star and he said 'Guv, I'm fed up with having my shirt torn off outside the stage door. I want to do something different.' When I first put him on one of my hills I gave him £350 for the week, next week it was £1,000 and he's still a very big star."

Fielding is less happy, though, with the general state of the British musical:

"It's a craft industry, and nowadays you can't get the painters easily, you can't find the right carpenters easily, and prop shops seem to have gone out of existence. Fine if you're the National or the RSC, with your own permanent staff and workshops: but you try running a big show in the West End and finding all the builders you need. The golden days are over: still, I think we're on to another winner at the Adelphi."

Mr Fielding has ever been an optimist: it goes with the job.

Sheridan Morley

London debuts

Slightly maturer in years than the average newcomer, the Salzburg pianist, Gilbert Schuchter, chose to introduce himself to this country with homage to Schubert, a composer in whose music he has acquired something of a specialist's reputation elsewhere. He had a welcome warmth and mellowness of spirit, also a reasonable enough technique for getting the message across, but I felt the Schubert he presented did not reflect quite enough of the sparkling freshness of youth and spring.

Schubert of course was never more autumnal than in his last sonata in B flat. Yet Mr Schuchter's tone still seemed rather too plummy and the texture thickened by overpedalling, while in the Scherzo (with a heavy, slower trio) and the finale rhythm was insufficiently on its toes. But his phrasing was lingering and loving, as again in the three late impromptus, D946.

Ransford Eisley from Australia proved one of the most ebullient pianists to visit Wigmore Hall this season. Such strength, drive and burning desire to communicate should not be underestimated. Yet in projecting everything so forcefully Mr Elsley defeated his own ends. Time and time again the still small voice would have been more eloquent. Beethoven's early D major sonata was launched at breakneck speed and neither this work nor Chopin's Barcarolle, glowing though it was, needed tone so robust.

The mixed recital at Wigmore Hall from Daniel Daggers, viola, Ivan Andrews, cello, and Christopher Northam, piano, ended with Brahms's A minor trio, Op 114, with viola in place of the usually heard clarinet, and a most persuasively imaginative and well blended account of it they gave too. Viola player and pianist also offered the most moving performance yet to come my way of Shostakovich's late viola sonata, Op 147, with particularly arresting shading as well as incandescent beauty of tone from Mr Daggers, a young artist of temperament. Even if Ivan Andrews had not quite the same variety of colour or security of intonation in Chopin's cello sonata, the quality of sound he produced was warm and appealing, and his phrasing pliably expressive. At the piano Christopher Northam was an exuberantly musical partner.

Joan Chissell

ENTERTAINMENTS

When telephoning use prefix 01 only outside London Metropolitan A

THEATRES

ALBERY. 836 3878. Party rates. Credit cards bkgs. 836 1071/3 from 8.30 a.m. Mon., Tues., Wed., & Fri. 7.45. Thurs. & Sat. 4.30 & 8. "A THOUSAND TIMES WELCOME IS LIONEL BART'S MIRACULOUS MUSICAL." Financial Times. OLIVER! with ROY HUDD, CILLIAN BURNS & MARGARET BURTON. Extra Christmas Mats. Book now.

ALDWYCH. 836 6404. Info 836 5332. ROYAL SHAKESPEARE COMPANY in repertoire. Today 2.30 & 7.30. David Mercer's COUSIN VLADIMIR "Riveting theatre" S. Telegraph. With AS YOU LIKE IT (Tonight, Fri), CORIOLANUS (Sat). RSC also at THE WAREHOUSE (see under W).

AMBASSADORS. CC 01-836 1171. Evgs. 8.0. Tues. 2.45, Sat. 5, 8.0. JAMES BOLAM as A SUPERB PERFORMANCE as FT GERALD FLOOD in a New Thriller WHO KILLED "AGATHA" CHRISTIE...? as WILL RUN AND RUN" Guardian.

APOLLO. cc 01-437 2663. Evgs. 8.0. Mat. Thurs. 3.0. Sat. 5.0 & 8.0. Paul DANEMAN Lana MORRIS Dennis RANSDEN A Carmel McSHARRY. SHUT YOUR EYES AND THINK OF ENGLAND "WICKEDLY FUNNY"—The Times. "Very, very funny. Great entertainment"—News of the World.

ARTS THEATRE 836 2132. TOM STOPPARD'S DIRTY LINEN "Hilarious. See it"—S.T. "Richard Geddes is superb." Evgs. 8.30. Fri., Sat. 7 & 9.15. TOP PRICE £2.80 PLUS MEM.

ASTORIA THEATRE, Charing X Rd. cc. 01-734 4291 or 439 8051. Mon.-Thurs. 8 p.m., Fri. & Sat. 6 & 8.45. ELVIS BEST MUSICAL OF THE YEAR EVENING STANDARD AWARD

CAMBRIDGE. cc. 836 6056. Mon. to Thurs. 8.0, Fri., Sat. at 5.45 & 8.30. IPI TOMBI EXCITING BLACK AFRICAN MUSICAL "Pulsating Musical"—E. News. Sat Prices £2.00, £2.50. Dinner & top-price seat £9.80 inc. FOURTH GREAT YEAR. TRANSFERS TO WHITEHALL THEATRE DECEMBER 6TH

COMEDY. c.c. 01-930 2578. Evgs. 8.0. Thur. 3.0. Sats 6.15 & 8.30. SILLIE WHITELAW "The most powerful female acting seen in London this year." Observer. T. P. McKENNA in MOLLY by SIMON GRAY "INTENSELY MOVING". E. News.

CRITERION. 930 3216. Credit card bkgs. 836 1071. Mon. to Thurs. 8, Fri. and Sat. 5.45 & 8.30. (No 2.45 perf. this Fri.) "THE MOST HILARIOUS PLAY FOR YEARS."—Financial Times. GOO JOO by Michael Hastings "HAD THE AUDIENCE ROCKING WITH LAUGHTER."—Evg. Standard.

DRURY LANE. cc 01-836 8108. Monday to Saturday, Evgs. 8.0. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 3.00. A CHORUS LINE "A RARE DEVASTATING JOYOUS ASTONISHING STUNNER" S. TIMES. 3RD GREAT YEAR

DUCHESS. 836 8243. Mon.-Thur. Evgs. 8.0. Fri. & Sat. 6.15 & 9.0. OH! CALCUTTA! "The nudity is stunning" D. Tel. 9TH SENSATIONAL YEAR

DUKE OF YORK'S c.c. 01-836 5122. Evgs. 8 p.m. Fri. & Sat. 5.30 & 8.30. TOM COURTENAY FELICITY KENDAL. CLOUDS "MICHAEL FRAYN'S FUNNIEST PLAY"—D. Tel. "TOTAL DELIGHT."—E. News. "SUPERB."—F. Times. "EXCELLENT."—Times.

FORTUNE. 836 2238. Evgs. 8. Thurs 3. Sat. 5 & 8. Muriel Pavlow as Miss Marple in AGATHA CHRISTIE'S MURDER AT THE VICARAGE FOURTH GREAT YEAR

GARRICK. c.c. 01-836 4601. Evgs. 8.00 (sharp). Wed. 3.0. Sat. 5.30, 8.30. DENIS QUILLEY IN IRA LEVIN'S DEATHTRAP A New Thriller Directed by MICHAEL BLAKEMORE "THREE CHEERS FOR TWO HOURS OF MARVELLOUS ENTERTAINMENT!"—S. Telegraph.

GLOBE THEATRE. c.c. 01-437 1592. Evgs. 8.15. Wed., 3.0. Sat. 5. & 8.40. PAUL EDDINGTON JULIA MCKENZIE BENJAMIN WHITROW in ALAN AYCKBOURN'S New Comedy TEN TIMES TABLE "THIS MUST BE THE HAPPIEST LAUGHTER MAKER IN LONDON."—D. Tel. "AN IRRESISTIBLY ENJOYABLE EVENING."—Sunday Times.

GREENWICH THEATRE. 01-858 7755. Evenings 8.0. Mat Sat 3.30. AN AUDIENCE CALLED EDGUARD by David Powell "A Theatrical Coup" Times. "Surprise and delight" D Tel. "Fascinating . . . extraordinary evening" E. News.

HAMPSTEAD. 722 9301. Prevs from Tomor. Nightly 8 p.m. Mike Scott's comedy COMINGS AND COINGS

HAYMARKET. 930 9832. Evgs 8.0. Mats Wed 2.30. Sat 4.30 & 8.0. GERALDINE McEWAN CLIVE FRANCIS NIGEL STOCK PETER BOWLES PAUL HARDWICK and FENELLA FIELDING in LOOK AFTER LULU by NOEL COWARD with GARY RAYMOND

HER MAJESTY'S. c.c. 01-930 6606. Evgs. 7.30. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2.0. BAR MITZVAH BOY THE NEW MUSICAL "THIS STUNNING PRODUCTION—UNIQUELY ENJOYABLE." F. Times. "DELICIOUSLY FUNNY" E. Stand. "EXUDES THE SWEET SMELL OF SUCCESS". Guardian.

KING'S HEAD. 226 1916. Dnr. 7 Show 8. Hull Truck Th. Co. in THE NEW CARGO by Doug Lucie.

KING'S ROAD THEATRE. 352 7488. Mon.-Thur. 9.0. Fri., Sat. 7.30, 9.30. THE ROCKY HORROR SHOW DON'T DREAM IT, SEE IT!

LYRIC THEATRE, C.C. 01-437 3686. Evs. 8.0. Thurs. 3.0. Sat. 5.0 & 8.30. JOAN PLOWRIGHT FRANK FINLAY. FILUMENA by Eduardo de Filippo Directed by FRANCO ZEFFIRELLI "TOTAL TRIUMPH." S. News. "AN EVENT to TREASURE." D. Mirror. "MAY IT FILL THE LYRIC FOR A HUNDRED YEARS." S. Times.

THEATRES

MAYFAIR. 629 3036. Evgs. 8. Sats 5.30, 8.30. Wed Mat. 3. Welsh National Theatre Co. DYLAN THOMAS'S UNDER MILK WOOD. Join us Tomor for the 35th Anniversary Party. Show/Supper/Wine £10. (A few tickets still avail.)

MAYFAIR THEATRE. 01-493 2031. From Dec. 18. Dly. 10.30, 2.0, 4.0. SOOTY'S CHRISTMAS SHOW

NATIONAL THEATRE 928 2252. OLIVIER (open stage): Tonight 7.30. Tomorrow 2.45 & 7.30 THE CHERRY ORCHARD by Chekhov trans. by Michael Frayn. At 8.45: Yvonne Bryceland as Miss South Africa (45-min. platform perf., tkts. 50p). LYTTELTON (proscenium stage): Fri. 7.45, Sat. 3 & 7.45 (low price prevs.) BETRAYAL new play by Pinter. COTTESLOE (small auditorium): Until 18 Nov. Nightly at 8 THE WORLD TURNED UPSIDE DOWN by Keith Howthorne from Christopher Hill's book. (Perhaps not suitable for children.). Many excellent cheap seats all 3 theatres day of perf. Car park. Restaurant 928 2033. Credit card bookings 928 5932. TOURS OF THE BUILDING daily (incl. backstage) £1.25. Inf: 633 0880.

OLD VIC. 928 7616. PROSPECT AT THE OLD VIC Today 7.30 Derek Jacobi in IVANOV Chekhov's comedy with Clive Arrindell, Brenda Bruce, Michael Denison, Louise Purnell, John Savident, Jane Wymark. "Jacobi's triumph". D. Telegraph. Thurs., Fri. 7.30 THE LADY'S NOT FOR BURNING Derek Jacobi "Easy and virile authority" E. Standard. Eileen Atkins "Riveting physical fluidity" Financial Times. A gem of a performance from Robert Eddison. Michael Denison, John Savident and Brenda Bruce scoop up the laughs", Guardian. Sat. 2.30 & 7.30 TWELFTH NIGHT Eileen Atkins "a superb Viola". The Times. Robert Eddison "brilliant Feste". Guardian.

OPEN SPACE 387 6969. BECKETT DIRECTS BECKETT Endgame—Krapp's Last Tape. Tues-Sats till Nov 26. 7.30 pm NO PERFS Nov 14, 15, 16. Ring Box Office for details. Extended by public demand

PALACE 01-437 6834. Evgs 8.0. Fri & Sat 6.00 & 9.40. JESUS CHRIST SUPERSTAR by Tim Rice and Andrew Lloyd Webber

PALLADIUM c.c. 01-437 7373. Tuesday, Nov. 14 for 5 days only MARY O'HARA EWINGLE II & CHARLIE SMITHERS BOOKING NOW OPEN

THEATRES

PALLADIUM. G.C. 01-4 Opening Dec. 20 for a Se DANNY LA RUE as MERRY "WIDOW TWA ALADDIN ALFRED MARKS as Abas Days WATLING Brian M and WAYNE SLEEP Preview December 19 at

PHOENIX THEATRE. cc 01-3 Opening Tonight at 7.0 at 8.0. Wed. 3.0. Sat. 5.0 DIANA RIGG, JOHN THA NIGHT AND DAY A NEW PLAY BY TOM STOP Directed by PETER WOO

PICCADILLY from 8.30 am. Credit cards 836 1071. Mon. Fri & Sat. 6 & 8.15. "Dr with unfettered gusto and his BROADWAY STAR" D. Exp. "Towering performance." SYLVIA MILES VIEUX CARRE "Works like magic."—Fin. T TENNESSEE WILLIA "There has hardly been a mo lying evening in the West End BEST COMIC WRITING IN LO Obs. "Sex running like an current." F.T. Season Ends

PRINCE EDWARD. cc 01- Evgs 8.0. Mats Thur & Sat EVITA by Tim Rice and Andrew Lloyd Directed by Harold Prin

PRINCE OF WALES. Card bkgs. 930 0846. 11 we only before New York. Mon. 8.00. Fri. A Sat. 6 A R. ALAN AYCKBOURN'S smash-hit comedy REDROOM FARCE "If you don't laugh, see me" A National Theatre produ

QUEENS. cc 01-2 Evgs 8.0. Wed 3.0. Sats 5.0 GEORGE CHAKIRIS, ROY JAMES VILLIERS RICHARD THE PASSION OF IRA "DAZZLING"—E. Stan. SCENICALLY SPECTACULAR TOWN." Punch. "THEATRE MOST MAGICAL." Times.

REGENT cc 01-63 Red. Price Prevs. Mon-Sat 2.30. Mats Fri & OPENS MONDAY 13 NOVI LITTLE WILLIE JE RESURRECTION The First Soul Gospel Mu

ROUND HOUSE DOWNSTAI 2851. JESSE & THE QUEEN with Annabel Lev Vincent Marzello. Mon.-Sat. to Nov. 25.

ROYALTY. Monday-Thursday Evgs. Fri. 5.30 and 8.45. Sat. 5. London Critics Vote BUBBLING BROWN SU Best musical of 197 Tel. bookings accepte Major credit cards. Restaurant R...tation 405

ROYAL COURT. 730 1745 from Mon. next 8 p.m. FOR MY DAUGHTER by Bano.

ST MARTIN'S. 836 1443. Mat Tues 2.45. Sats 0.0 AGATHA CHRISTIE THE MOUSETRAP WORLD'S LONGEST-EVER 26TH YEAR

SAVOY THEATRE. 01-8 Cr Cds. 734 4772. TOM S WHOSE LIFE IS IT ANY by Brian Clark "A MOMENTOUS PLA I URGE YOU TO SEE IT" Evgs at 8.0. Wed 3.0. Sats 8.45.

SHAFTESBURY. cc 836 8696 4358. Opens Dec. 20 till JANE ASHER, NIGEL PAT PETER PAN Daily 2 & 6.45. Prices £5, £4, £3. Reduced prices on Dec. 22. Jan. 2, 9, 10, 11, 13.

SHAFTESBURY. cc 836 836 4255. Opens Dec 20 till JANE ASHER, NIGEL PAT PETER PAN Daily 2 & 6.45. Prices £5, £4. Reduced prices on Dec 20. Jan 8, 9, 10, 11, 12. Postal bookings only accepted now.

STRAND. 01-836 2660. Mats Thur 3.0. Sat 5.30. & NO SEX PLEASE WE'RE BRITISH LONDON'S LONGEST LA OVER 3,000 PERFORMAN

STUDIO '68. 229 7582. NI 7.30. CHEKHOV'S "TH CULL" with Robert Hender

TH. ROYAL STRATFORD EA 0310. THE FOOTBALL A TICES by David Holman. Tu Wed 2.30. "Absorbing and taining". Times.

THEATRE UPSTAIRS. 730 25 to Thu 7.30. Fri & Sat 5.15 Traverse Th. Prod. of TH ROYS by John Byrne. LAS

VAUDEVILLE. 836 9988. Evg AN EVENING WIT DAVE ALLEN "UNDOUBTEDLY THE SHOW IN TOWN"—Sun. Ex LIMITED SEASON 4 all

VICTORIA PALACE. C.C. 82 Evgs. 7.30. Mats. Wed. & STRATFORD JOHNS SHEILA HANCOCK ANNIE "BLOCK-BUSTING. SMAS MUSICAL"—DAILY MAIL.

WAREHOUSE. Donmar Theatr Garden. Box Office 836 6 Shakespeare Co. Seats aval 2.00 for Prepr. Tomorrow's AMUSEMENT "A stru vibrant piece of theat Express. Adv bkgs Aldwy

WESTMINSTER. cc. 01- Tuesday-Friday Evgs 7.45. M at 5.0 until Nov. 11 A MUSICAL ENTERTAIN 'LOVE' AEL THE BUNNY AUSTIN S

WESTMINSTER THEATRE. Tim Rice & Andrew Lloyd JOSEPH AND THE AMAZI NICOLETTE DREAMCOAT PAUL JONES. Twice Dai Nov. 13. Tickets £2. BOOK NOW LIMITED RUN Price Preview for Nov. 2

WYNDHAMS. 836 3028. G bookings from 8.30 am to 836 1071/3. Mon.-Thurs. Fri. & Sat. 5.15 & 8.30. "ENORMOUSLY RICH. FUNNY"—E. News Mary O'Malley's Smash-hi ONCE A CATHOL "sure fire comedy on religion"—Daily Teleg "MAKES YOU SHRIEK LAUGHTER."—Guard

YOUNG VIC. 928 6363. To Tue. 2.00. Fri., Mon. 7.3 Ton't., Tomor., Sat., RICHARD III part of trilogy ACTUM MAN.

YOUNG VIC STUDIO. Fri. 8. Terence Greer's

TALK OF THE TOWN. 734 Conditioned. From 8. Dinin RAZZLE DAZZL at 11 MATT MUNR

CINEMAS

ABC 1 & 2 Shaftesbury Ave. Sep. Perfs. ALL SEATS R 1: DEATH ON THE NILE. Sun. 2.20, 5.30, 8.20. 2: DEATH ON THE NILE. Sun. 2.00, 5.00, 8.00.

ACADEMY 1. 437 2981. In PIAF'S THE SERPENT'S Progs. 1.30, 3.35, 6.05.

ACADEMY 2. 437 51 Rossi's PROVIDENCE 1.30, 3.50, 6.10, 8.40.

ACADEMY 3. 437 8819 THE LACE MAKER (AA) 3.40, Sat/Sun. 3.50.

CAMDEN PLAZA (opp Ca Tube). 485 2443. THE S FILM "Renaldo & Cla with BOB DYLAN & J in 4-TRACK STEREO. F and 7.30 daily.

COLUMBIA. Shaftesbury 3414. POWER PLAY Progs. Dly. 1.15 (Not a 3.50, 8.15.

CURZON. Curzon St., W.1 YOU LAUGHED AT HIS NOW LAUGH AT ME PARDON MON AFFAIR (English Subtitles) Film Sun.1, 4.05, 6.20 and

DOMINION. Tott. Crt. Rd. STAR WARS (U) in progs. Dly. 2.00, 5 Seats bkble. for 5.15 & Wks. & all progs. Sat &

EMPIRE, Leicester Square. Seats bookable for 13 Mon.-Fri and all perfs. (not late night shows) office (11 a.m.-7 p.m. or by post. No telephon GREASE (A). Sep. prog (matinee). 3.15 (2nd m (1st ovs). 8.30 (last

GATE CINEMA. Nott. Hill 727 5750. Agnes Va BINGS, THE OTHER SI Progs. 1.00, 3.00, 9.00. DELIVERANCE DRIVE, HE SAID (X)

GATE TWO CINEMA. 837 Russ. Sq. Tube. "GIRL (AA). Progs. 1.00, 7.00, 9.00. VALLEY DOLLS (X) and THE S ITCH (AA) 11.00 EARLY—ENJOY A DRI NEW BAR.

LEICESTER SQUARE THE 5050). THE SOUND (U). Sep. progs. Wk. sun. 3.00, 7.30. Seat advance by post or at B 7.30 progs. Mon.-Fri. except Late-show Sat.

ODEON HAYMARKET 2771) MIDNIGHT EXP Sep. progs. Dly. at 3.30 p.m. All seats bkb

ODEON LEICESTER SQ 5113). EYES OF LA (AA). Sep. progs. Dly 2.00, 4.45, 7.45.

ODEON MARBLE ARCH. 2011/2). CLOSE ENCO THE THIRD KIND (A). doors open Mon.-Fri Sat. 1.45, 4.15, 7.45. 7.30. All seats bkable.

LAST FEW PERFS. RSC Aldwych NOV 11, 13, 23, 24. DEC 1, 2 (m & e) CORIOLANUS "An evening of true theatrical glory" S. Times

"Alan Howard's Coriolanus is electric" E. Standard 01-836 6404

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CINEMAS

IN ST. MARTINS LANE.—HOME DISNEY MOVIES.—PETE'S AGON (U). For info. 240 0071. k Office 836 0691. Sep. Progs. . 2.30. 5.15, 8.30.
S PULMAN, South Ken. 373 8. Gunnel Lindblom's SUMMER LADDIE (AA). Progs. 4.00 (Sat. Sun.) 6.10. 8.25.
NIX, East Finchley. 883 2255. ynol Lindblom's SUMMER PARADE (AA). Progs 4.00, 6.10, 8.25.
A 1, 2, 3, 4 off Piccadilly Cir- 437 1234. Advance Booking ilities same as Empire Leicester are. No telephone bookings.
IE GREEK TYCOON (AA). Sep. ss. Daily 1.25, 3.45, 6.00, 8.35.
EAVEN CAN WAIT (A). Sep. os. Daily 1.50, 4.05, 6.15, 8.40.
ATURDAY NIGHT FEVER (X). progs. Daily 1.00 (not Suns.), , 5.35, 8.25.
ATERSHIP DOWN (U). Sep. progs y 1.05 (not Suns.), 3.00, 4.55, , 8.50.
E CHARLES, Lsic. Sq. 437 8181 orian Scrowsey's THE BEAST don X. Sep. perfs. 12.40, 3.10, , 8.55. (Sun. 3.10, 5.55, 8.35). show Fri. & Sat., 11.15. Seats lable. Lic'd bar.
Leicester Square. 437 1234. ance booking facilities same as PIRE Leicester Square. WATERP DOWN (U). Sep. progs daily 1, 3.10, 5.10, 7.05, 9.10.
EN ON THE HILL. 435 3366 (Bolero Dr Thai)
VISCONTI'S LUDWIG
AA. 3.30, 6.00, 8.45
Adv. Booking. Lic. Bar.
O 1 & 4, Oxford Circus. 437 3
Clayburgh, Alan Bates in Pou urky's AN UNMARRIED MAN (X). Progs. 1.05, 3.30, , 8.55. Late show Fri. & Sat. 0
tha Christie's DEATH ON THE E (A). Sep. Perfs. Dly. 2.15, 8.15. Late Show Thurs., Fri., 11.15. Seats Bkble.

ART GALLERIES

F GALLERY, 43 Old Bond St., 01-629 6176. DUTCH AND ISH PICTURES FROM SCOT- COLLECTIONS. A Loan Exhi- n in aid of the National Trust Scotland. Until December 3. nce fee 50p. and FRAGONARD WINGS for Orlando Furioso. 15 December. Mon.-Fri. 9.30- Thurs. until 7.
H LIBRARY (In Brit. Museum), SIAN FUTURIST BOOKS until eb. Wkdys. 10-5. Suns. 2.30-6. free.
HOTEL, HARROGATE. 18th al Exhibition of Landscapes by US RANDS. Nov. 4-12 inc. 10-5 ys. 2-5 Suns.
FINE ART SOCIETY
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MAXWELL ARMFIELD
R FINE ART, 30 King St., St s's SW1. 01-839 3942. ARTHUR LE—Paintings and KARL OLD—Watercolours and Draw- Until 17 November. Mon.-Fri. Sats. 10-12.30.
AUX GALLERY of Wimbledon ts an exhibition of new paint- by
PETER NEWCOMBE
Oct 14 to Nov 10 at the Alpine Gallery
Aodley St. London W1. 10.30 daily (except Sats. & Suns.). opening to 8 p.m. each Tues. 639 2380.
GOLDSMITHS HALL, FOSTER LANE, E.C.2
ICHING GOLD AND SILVER 500 years of Hallmarks November 30th. Free entry. .30-5 p.m. Not Sundays.
T. GOODEN & FOX, 38 Bury t. S. James's. SW1. 01-930 6823. THA ANDREW COW JECT, in aid of the N.A.-C.F. Friends of the Fitzwilliam um, Cambridge. Monday to r. 10-5.30 until 10th Novem-
E GALLERY: Summer Exhibi- Weekdays 10 a.m.-5 o.m. at ruton St., London, W.1. Tel. 5 1572.
OROUGH, 6 Albemarle St., W1. UES LIPCHITZ.—Sculptures & ings from the Cubist Epoch. -Fri. 10-5.30, Sat. 10-12.30.
GALLERY 11 Motcomb St., 235 8144. Early work by WILLIAM ROTHENSTEIN and GERALD KELLY.
N GALLERY: LAWRENCE CE. New Paintings. October November 15th. 20 Cork Street, on W.1. Mon.-Fri. 10-5.30. 10-12.30.
ROY MILES
Street, St. James's, SW1.
SIR ALFRED EAST
The Forgotten Genius
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Piccadilly, London, W.1.
ily 10 am-6 pm. Adm. 60p. rice Sunday mornings, students. n and pensioners.
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THE TIMES

Law Report November 7 1978

Queen's Bench Division

Planning permission not dependent on economic grounds

Walters v Secretary of State for Wales and Another

Before Sir Douglas Frank, QC, sitting as a deputy judge of Queen's Bench Division

[Judgment delivered November 3]

The grant of planning permission cannot depend on the resources and intentions of the applicant, since it is for the developer, not the local planning authority, to make the economic decisico whether to carry out the development.

His Lordship so held when refusing, on another ground, an application by Mr Devid William Walters to quasb e decision by Mr M. I. Montague-Smith, an inspector appointed by the Secretary of State for Wales, to determine the applicant's appeal against the refusal of Swansea City Council to grant outline planning permission for the eraction of five detached houses with garages at Uplands, Swansea. The inspector had dismissed the aopeal.

Mr George Bartlett for the applicant; Mr Harry Woolf for the Secretary of State.

HIS LORDSHIP said that the inspector decided to dismiss the appeal because it was not certain that a scheme of acceptable quality and appearance could be achieved within the limits imposed by road safety requirements, economic factors and market demand; and that the case was not one where outline aproval could be granted with matters of access, layout and external design left as reserved matters to be decided later.

Mr Bartlett, for the applicant, submitted that it was irrelevant in the grant of planning permission whether the development would he economic. He said that it was for the developers to decide whether to carry out the development and that it was oot the purpose of planning control io ensure that development was carried out. Coonsel relied oo *J. Murphy & Sons Ltd v Secretary of State for the Environment* ([1977] 1 QB 411, 424) in which Mr Justice Ackner had held that the Secretary of State was not entitled to have regard to the cost of developing e site in determining whether planning permission should be granted.

However, Mr Justice Forbes in *Sovmots Investments Ltd o Secretary of State for the Environment* ([1977] 1 QB/411, 424) had said that he was unable to agree with Mr Justice Ackner if he "was intending to say that costs can never he a relevant consideration either in a planning appeal or on a compulsory purchase order. . . ".

Mr Woolf said it was proper for the inspector to take into consideration whether there was any likelihood of the development being carried out, and that if it was unlikely to be carried out for economic reasons, it would be proper to refuse permission in order to avoid an accumulation of planning permissions. The fallacy of the argument was demonstrated when counsel said it would make a difference if the applicant was an eccentric millionaire indifferent to the financial consequences of carrying out the development.

In his Lordship's judgment, the grant of planning permission could not depend on the resources and intentions of the applicant. It was for the developer to make the economic decision whether to carry out the development and not the local planning authority. The prevention of an accumulation of sterile planning permissions which Mr Woolf gave as a justification for an economic inquiry was taken care of by the time conditions imposed by the Town and Country Planning Act, 1971.

If the inspector's decision meant that permission would be refused if it were shown that the development could only he carried out at a loss, then it would be held that he was wrong. Bot that was not the proper construction of his decision read as a whole. What emerged was that he was saying that because of severe design constraints there was a possibility that it would be impossible to devise a scheme for which planning permission ought to he given. Accordingly, the first ground on which the decision was attacked failed.

Mr Bartlett further submitted that evidence specifically adduced to deal with the access point, namely, certain plans, had been ignored by the inspector, so that he had failed m have regard m a material consideration; or, alternatively, if he had had regard m the plans, his expressed reasons for his decision were inadequate io that they did not deal with material of importance, namely, the plans.

It did not follow from the inspector's failure to mention the plans that he had not had regard to them. Moreover, it was oot incumbent upon an inspector m set out the evidence oo which he relied.

On the other hand, it was impossible to make a final judgment on access details in ignorance of the form of the rest of the development the disposition of which of necessity had a bearing on the access details.

The application was refused and the Secretary of State was awarded costs against the applicant.

Solicimrs: Collyer-Bristow & Co for Collins, Woods & Vaughan Jones, Swansea; Treasury Solicitor.

Chancery Division

Liquidator's necessary disbursement

In re Mesco Properties Ltd

Before Mr Justice Brightman

Corporation tax chargeable oo a capital gain arising in the winding up of a company is a necessary disbursement of the liquidator and is e cost charge or expense incurred in the winding up within the meaning of section 267 of the Companies Act, 1948.

Mr Allan Heyman, QC, and Mr John F. Mummery for the liquidator; Mr Peter L. Gibsoo for the Inland Revenue Commissioners.

HIS LORDSHIP, in a reserved judgment, said that the company had defrauded banks of large sums of mooey by means of forged documents and hogus valuations, and a compulsory winding up order was made in 1970.

Certain properties sold by the liquidamr had realized prices in excess of cost and chargeable gains for the purpose of capital gains tax legislatioo had accrued. There was a oet balance of £736,197 after discharging encumbrances and costs.

Chargeable gains accruing m a company were liable m corporation tax uoder section 238 of the Income aod Corporation Tax Act, 1970, and the total liability to corporation tax oo the chargeable gains had been calculated at £634,440. The liquidator had a balance in hand of about £520,000.

The first noestion was whether the corporation tax was part of the "fees and expenses properly incurred io preserving, realizing or getting in the assets" within the meaniog of the opening words of rule 195(1) of the Companies (Winding uo) Rules, 1949. If so, the tax would rank in front of the costs of the winding up pection. the liouidator's remuneratioo and the other matters mentioned in rule 195(1).

If not, and the tax was part of the necessary disbursements of the liquidator other than expenses properly incurred io preserviog, realizing, or getting in the assets, it would then rank after the taxed costs of the petinoo aod certain other matters, but in froot of the liquidator's fees.

Alternatively, if the tax was postponed to the debts of the unsecured creditors, the fees of the liquidator could be paid in full.

The second questioo was whether the tax came withio the expression "costs, charges and expenses incurred in the winding up" in section 267 of the Companies Act, 1948. If so, the court hed power m make an order for the payment of the tax out of the assets in such order of priority as the court considered just, and could therefore postpone the tax to the costs of the petition and the fees of the liquidator.

It was conceded that the tax was not preferential.

It appeared to his Lordship that the tax could not rank with or after the debts of unsecured creditors. It was either an expense incurred in gettiog in the assets or a necessary disbursement of the liquidamr. There was oo reported authority which directly solved the question.

In *re Bení-Felkni Mining Co Ltd* ([1934] Ch 406) Mr Justice Maugham had concluded that it was open to him under sectioo 171 of the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908, corresponding to section 267 of the Companies Act, 1948, to determine the order of priority as between the charge to income tax and the remuoeratioo of the liquidator. That decision, however, did not answer the question as to the construction of the words "expenses properly incurred io realizing or getting in the assets". That expression was much narrower than "expenses incurred in the winding up".

Corporation tax was merely e possible consequence of the realization of an asset at a profit. It was not an expense which the liquidator incurred for the purpose of realizing the asset and therefore was not, io his Lordship's view, an expense incurred io realizing it. However, it was equally clear that the tax was e necessary disbursement aod therefore fell withio rule 195(1).

As to the second qoestioo, the *Beni-Felkni* case was a direct authority that Schedule D income tax was a charge or expense "incurred in the winding up" within the meaning of what was now sectioo 267. It seemed equally clear that corporatioo tax was also such a charge or expense. That followed from the decision his Lordship had already made that the tax was a necessary disbursement of the liquidator.

Solicitors: Herbert Smith & Co; Treasury Solicitor.

The only way to appeal

In re K (Minors)

Tha only procedure available for appealing from an order enforcing payment of money due under the Guardianship of Minors Act, 1971, made in the magistrates' court is by way of case stated on e point of law, Sir George Baker, President, sittiog with Mr Justice Comyn io the Divisional Court of the Family Divisioo, said when dismissing aa appeal made on motion by the father.

HIS LORDSHIP said that the justices, on the mother's complaint of arrears of the children's maintenance, had ordered the arrears m he paid at £10 a week and to be supported by a suspended committal order. Confusion had arisen because the father considered that the committal order had been made for contempt of court for the oonpayment of money in a specified time and that the appeal ahould be on motion.

The justices had made an order enforcing the paymcot of arrears, the original order having been varied by consent from £16 a week for the two children to £8 a week. That order for enforcement could naly be appealed on a point of law by way nf case stated: *Griffiths v Griffiths* ((1909) 25 TLR 454) and *In re Stern (An Infant)* ([1950] 1 Ch 550).

Lest it should be considered that the father's appeal failed because of a technicality, he had made it plaio to the justices and m the Divisional Court that he did not intend to pay one penny towards the maintenance of his children. There had heeo amole material before the justices which entitled them to make the order.

25 years ago

From The Times of Saturday, Nov 7, 1953

Rioting in Trieste

From Our Correspoodent

Trieste, Nov 6.—A situatioo approaching revolution developed in Trieste this morning and British and American troops interveoed io force to help the Venezele Giula police force io protect the allied military government and police headquarters. The insurrection is led by large gangs of organized fascist hooligans. Although the great majority of the population of Trieste have had little share in the riots, even if innocent people have fallen victim to the bullets, they are being steadily drawn in by the gangs who are threatening anybody who opposes Italy. If this morning's scenes are anything to go by to oppose Italy is to abstain from attacking the police aod British establishments end subjects.

THE TIMES GUEST COOK

Divided by a common taste? Is there as much difference between American and British cooking as there is between their languages? Olga Leapman, wife of our New York correspondent, has experienced both and is this month's guest cook.

Until fairly recently, an article on American cookery for a British readership would bave seemed a perverse undertaking. It was a cardinal tenet of gastronomic misunderstanding that American conks went in for eccentric combinations of flavours and reduced textures to the requirements of a single-handed fork. In the same way. Americans were convinced thet British food consisted of ioadequate portions of tough meat and overcooked vegetables, all underseasoned.

The great increase in trans-Atlantic traffic bas removed some of these misconceptions. The United States now bas chains of fish and chip shops and British pubs alongside its pizza parlours and take-out sukiyaki shops, while Britain has welcomed American bamburgers and icecreams.

There is a stroog tradition of American family cooking which is full of good tastes and practical ideas. Staple dishes such as hamburgers, meat loaf and tuna noodle casserole are quick to make. Their flavours are uncomplicated but widely acceptable, lending themselves to a great quantity and variety of seasonings. Salads and salad dressings are diverse and distinctive. There are family puddings such as fruit cobblers and shortcakes, brownies, and a whole range of cookies quite different from British biscuits.

One of my favourite American cookery books is Fannie Merritt Farmer's *Boston Cooking School Cookbook*, published at the end of last century and now, like Mrs Beeton, a repository of traditional kitchen lore. But no cook in the United States could ever be short of recipes. The country is flooded with culinary advice. Newspapers devote hundreds of column inches to cookery every week. Even *Natural History* magazine has recipes, with scholarly notes on the ingredients, tucked in between articles on fossils and swamp plants. Every food package is heavy with reading matter, and one of the currently fashionable books of lists covers 12,000 free recipes obtainable from food manufacturers. Despite all this literature, some of the best advice I receive comes from my son's friends who ask, disingenuously but most politely, "Do you know how my mother cooks hamburgers?" I do now, and this is how.

Illustration by Peter Brookes

Hamburger and meat loaf

Hamburger is a generic term for ground beef, and good quality, lean, finely ground beef is what you oeed to make genuine American hamburgers. You cannot make them properly with your local butcher's standard minced meat. It cootains too much fat which, together with the coarser texture, makes the parties disintegrate during cooking. American supermarkets usually offer several grades of ground beef; the most frequently used cut for bamburgers is round (topsida).

Really good bamburgers used to be as rare in Britain as good marmalade is in America. But first Marks & Spencer's, then Sainsbury's, introduced a suitably finely ground beef into their regular ranges, and that is what you should buy.

Then there is the question of ooions and breadcrumbs, not to mention left-over potato. Some folk memory of rissoles, or an outburst of the national urge to slice and spread things thinly, drives British cooks to dilute the meat. For hamburgers you sbould add nothing to the meat except seasonings. They cook briefly, in bigh heat, and even a little finely chopped onion will burn and stick.

Meat loaf, on the other band, is made for additions. Every American cook I know bas favourite extra iogredients. There is no problem of undercooking or disintegration here—the meat loaf is held together by breadcrumbs and egg, and is cooked for at least an hour.

Meet counters in the United States have a bewildering choice of steaks, but there is one cut which I find particularly useful for family meals. It is called London broil, and it is a one-inch thick slice of topside, weighing about a pound. It is grilled for 15-20 minutes altogether, and served in thin slices cut on the slant across the grain—a practical way with a cut of meat which is juicy and full of flavour, but not especially tender. I like to marinate the piece of steak, for an hour or so before cooking, in e little oil with some chopped onion and crusbed peppercorns, and a dasb of red wine or Worcester sauce.

Hamburgers

1lb finely ground lean beef.

1 level teaspoon salt.

Freshly ground black pepper

1 level dessertspoon French mustard.

1 dessertspoon Lea & Perrins Worcester sauce.

Mix all the ingredients together with a fork and form into patties about one inch thick. I usually make three bamburgers from ona pound of meat, or four to six thinner patties for children.

To cook the bamburgers, place a heavy frying pan on medium high heat and sprinkle he bottom of the pan with salt. Do not add anv oil or butter—even the leanest beef will give up enough fat to fry the bamburgers. When the pan is bot put the bamburgers in and conk for 5 minutes on each side (for medium rare). Alternatively, grill the bamburgers under a bot grill—they will cook in a slightly shorter time by this method.

Hamburgers are traditionally served on soft sesame seed rolls not easy to obtain in Britaio. They may be accompanied by sliced tomato, a slice of raw mild onion, a slice of cheese melted over the meat in the last moments of cooking, sbredded lettuce, sliced dill pickle or any number of relishes. I often dispense with rolls and serve them with baked potatnes and a salad.

Meat loaf

Serves 8

2lb ground meat (all beef, or preferably a mixture of beef and pork, or beef, pork and veal).

1 medium onion, grated.

4oz fresb white breadcrumbs

2 level teaspoons salt

Freshly ground black pepper

¼ pint milk.

1 egg, beaten.

Mix the onion, breadcrumbs, salt and pepper in a bowl, add the milk and leave to stand for about 15 minutes. Stir in the beaten egg, and add this to the ground meat, mixing well.

At this point you may add any extra seasonings or ingredients you wish. These might include any of the following: greted cheesc; chopped parsley or chives; dried herbs; garlic; finely chopped celery or green pepper; Lea & Perrins; mustard; or horseradisb.

Transfer the mixture to a buttered 2-pound loaf tin, or form into a sballow loaf sbape in a buttered meat tin. Bake in a pre-heated oven (350°F or gas 4) for 1 hour in the case of an all-beef loaf, 1¼ bours for a loaf conraining pork or veal.

Serve bot, in thick slicos, with its own gravy or e tomaro sauce, accompanied by vegetables; or cold with pickles or salads. It elso makes e good picnic lunch with French bread.

Tuna noodle casserole

Serves 4

1(7oz) tin tuna.

4oz noodles.

2 herd-boiled eggs.

This was said to he President Truman's favourite dish, and one can see why any homespun President might make the claim: it is such a folksy affair—the sort of dish that mother makes for supper when there is nothing special to cook. It is a true store-cupboard dish. There ere recipes which include mushrooms or chopped spring onions, but the ingredients sbould really come from the items you would find in your larder at any time.

Cheese sauce

1oz butter.

1oz flour.

¾ pint milk.

salt, pepper, nutmeg.

4oz cheddar cheese, grated.

Breadcrumbs and a little extra cheese and butter for topping.

Cook the ooodles in plenty of boiling salted water until they are just dooe (about 8 minutes) and drain well. Flake tbe tuna ioto a bowl, and mix in the noodles and the bard-boiled eggs cut into quarters.

To make the cheese sauce, melt the butter in a small saucepan and stir in the flour to form a roux. Add the milk gradually, stirring all tbe time; return the pan to the heat and briog to the boil, still stirring. Simmer gently for two minutes, then remove from the heat and stir in the cheese together with the salt, pepper and a little grated nutmeg. Pour this sauce over the tuna noodle mixture, stir until evenly distributed, and transfer to a buttered casserole or deep pie disb. Sprinkle a little extra cheese and a few breadcrumbs on top, and dot with butter.

Bake in a preheated oven (375 deg F or gas 5) for 20 minutes. Serve with a tomato, cucumber or green salad.

Salads and salad dressings

Lettuce has no honour in its own country. In London I searched local markets for a change—any change—from tbe standard hothouse variety, called Boston lettuce in tha United States. A Webb's was a great treat. The standard American salading is a Webb's type lettuce called Iceberg. It is large, crisp, clean, bearty—and sometimes beartily despised. Asked to explain his aversion to this lettuce, the food editor of the *New York Times* replied: "It is simply the commonplace nature of the green. It is mundane and very low on the scale of salad greens. Watercress, Belgian endive, escarole, Boston lettuce, romaine and others are simply more sophisticated and bave more class."

But what of the dressing? During the Second World War my mother used to make a salad dressing of vinegar, sugar, mustard and eveporated milk. After all these years she will, I hope, forgive me for saying that it was truly dreadful, deserving of that frightening look which the French bestow on swedes just before they say: "Nous avons mangé ca pendant la guerre." It probably explains my own taste for vinaigrette, but it does suggest, along with the bottled salad dressings in British shops, e netional liking for a creamy sauce, less stiff than mayonnaise, richer and smoother than vinaigrette.

Such sauces abound in the United States, and indeed it is difficult to get either of the classic sauces in an American restaurant. Beware of the offer of "French" dressiog. It will be red and viscous. If you want vinaigrette you should take "Italian" (with garlic and berbs), or ask specifically for oil and vinegar.

Here are two basic salad dressings which lend themselves to many variations. The first one makes a good dressing for coleslaw as well as leaf salads.

American salad cream

1 level teaspoon dry mustard.

1 dessertspoon lemon juice.

Salt and freshly ground white pepper.

1 small egg yolk.

¼ pint salad oil.

3 tablespoons double cream.

Mix together the first four ingredients, then mix in the egg yolk. Beat with a wire whisk or hand mixer, and gradually pour in the oil, beating all tbe time. It will thicken at this stage. Beat in the double cream, and check the seasonings, adding more lemon juice, salt or pepper if needed.

Sour cream dressing

1 (5oz) carton soured cream.

1 level tablespooo French mustard.

1 dessertspoon lemon juice.

Pinch sugar.

Salt and freshly ground white pepper.

Mix together the mustard, lemon juice, sugar, salt and pepper and stir them into the sour cream.

The following variations can be used with either recipe:

Blue cheese dressing

Mash 2oz Danish blue cbeese to a smooth paste with 1 tablespoon of the dressing and a dasb of Lea & Perrins Worcester sauce. Stir this into the rest of the dressing. Or simply crumble tbe cheese into the dressing and stir well to combine.

Herb dressing

Add 1 tablespono chopped parsley and 1 tablespoon chopped chives (or use 2 or 3 finely chopped apring onions instead of the chives).

Fruit cobblers

A cobbler is a bot fruit pudding—in effect, a soft scone topping baked over fruit. It can be used with herd fruits such as epples, but is et its hest with soft frpits. The most traditional connexion is perhaps with blueberries (bilberries), still sold fresh in season in the United Stetes, but it is very good with bleckberries or raspberries too.

Blackberry cobblers

Serves 4

1lb blackberries.

4oz sugar.

2 level tablespoons cornflour.

6oz plain flour.

Pincb salt.

1½ level teespoons baking powder.

2 level tablespoons sugar.

3oz butter.

¼ pint milk.

Rinse the blackberries and pick them over carefully. Mix the cornflour and 4oz sugar, toss the fruit in this mixture and transfer to a buttered pie disb.

Sift together tbe flour, salt and baking powder, and mix in the 2 tablespoons sugar. Melt the butter in a small saucepan, stir in the milk and pour into the flour. Stir until well blended and spoon onto the fruit, smoothing it to make an even covering.

Bake in a preheated oven (425°F or gas 7) for 25-30 minutes, wben the topping sbould be lighly browned end crusty. Servc hot, with cream.

Brownies and cookies

If American children had their separate Declaration of Independeoce, access to brownies would be high on tbe list of unalienable rights. They are rich, sweet and cbewy squares of chocolate cake, sometimes aerved for dessert with vanilla icecream.

Traditional brownie recipes call for a very strong, unsweeteoed baking chocolate not widely available in Britain, but tbey can also be made witb cocoa powder or plain dessert chocolate. The novice brownie cook should hear two points io mind. Do not worry if the batter, itself quite thick, is very thinly spread in the tin when you put it in the oven. It will rise a little, and brownies are not thick. And beware of overcooking them. The texture sbould be more like fudge tban sponge cake.

Peanut butter cookies offer a gentle introduction to a strong flevour whicb bes enthralled generations of American children but generally failed to captivate their Britisb counterparts. Americans attribute this to tbe fact that peanut butter sold in Britain is often stale—presumably because turnover ia low. But tbose elderly jars with a thick layer of oil on top have happily disappeared, and what you can now buy in Britisb shops will do well enough for these cookies.

Chocolate fudge brownies

Makes 16 squares

6oz plain dessert cbocolate.

2oz butter.

1 egg.

1 teaspoon vanille essence.

4oz granulsted sugar.

3oz self-raising flour.

Pincb salt.

Put the chocolate and butter in e mixing bowl eod stand it over a pen of hot water for five minutes. Remove the bowl from the heet, stir the melted chocolete end butter to blend, tben stir in the lightly beaten egg and vanilla essence. Stir in the sugar, and then the flour and salt. Transfer the batter to an 8-incb square buttered baking tin.

Bake in a preheated oven (325°F or gas 3) for 30 minutes. Allow to cool in the tin and then cut into 2-inch squares. Store in an eirtight tin.

Brownies are sometimes made with uuts or raisins: stir in 3oz chopped walnuts or 2oz raisins after the flour has bean added to the batter.

Peanut butter cookies

Makes 5 dozen cookies

5oz smooth peanut butter (or 6oz cruncby peanut butter).

4oz butter.

6oz soft light brown sugar.

1 egg.

5oz plain flour.

½ level teaspoon baking soda.

Cream together the butter and peanut butter, which should both be at room temperature, then add the sugar and heat well. Add the egg and beat in. Sift the flour with the baking soda and stir into tbe peanut butter mixture until well incorporated.

Put teaspoonfuls of this mixture on ungreased baking trays. Keep them fairly small aod a neat round sbape, and space them out to allow them to spread during cooking. With a floured fork press the top of each cookie so that it bears a clear imprint of the tines.

Bake in a preheated oven (350°F or gas 4) for 10-12 minutes. The cookies should be lightly coloured and just beginning to firm up. Avoid overcooking, as this mixture scorches easily. Allow to cool for a few moments, then transfer to a wire reck, end store in airtight tins.

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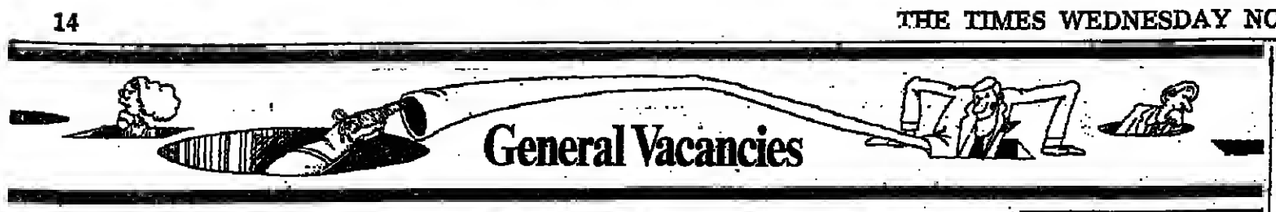

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The London salary scale at 25 is £3,762 and rises by annual increments to £5,044. There are opportunities for transfer from one kind of work to another and for promotion.

Interviews and selection boards will be held throughout 1979. For further details about work, and about how and when to apply, write quoting G/1 to: The British Council, Staff Recruitment Department, 65 Davies Street, London W1Y 2AA. Telephone: 01-499 8011 extension 3041.

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This is a re-advertisement. Previous applications are still under consideration.

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Application forms and further details are obtainable from the Head of Personnel Services, Taberner House, Park Lane, Croydon, CR9 3JF. Telephone 01-686 4433, ext 2317.

Closing date: Tuesday 21st November, 1978.

The British Council

MUSIC OFFICER

The British Council, a worldwide educational and cultural organisation, is seeking a Music Officer in work in its Music Department at London Headquarters.

Duties will include the organisation of music tours abroad; the provision of information on British music and the music profession; and advising on programmes *of attachments in Britain for music specialists from* overseas.

Applicants must have a good general education, a degree or professional qualification in music, and experience in professional music management, preferably including tour management. Fluency in a foreign language would be an advantage.

Salary, including London Weighting, starts at about £5,300 per annum and there are good pension provisions. For further details and an application form to be returned by 29 November, 1978, write or phone quoting F.3 to: Staff Recruitment Department, The British Council, 65 Davies Street, London W1Y 2AA. Telephone 01-499 8011, extension 3041.

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Graduate or equivalent urgently required by civil and structural consulting engineers to administer a small accounts section, entailing the co-ordination of its various functions, correspondence and simple management data, initially working closely with the company secretary.

A working knowledge of accounts is necessary and a qualification in business studies or related subjects useful. Intelligence, tact and foresight essential.

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PUBLIC AND EDUCATIONAL APPOINTMENTS

Belmont Abbey, Hereford

Appointment for September 1979

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required for Head of the English Department and Sixth Form Studies. At least ten years' experience of A level and University Entrance teaching necessary: experience of UCCA Scheme desirable.

The post entails organising and vitalising Sixth Form general studies and cultural activities and interests, in addition to organising the teaching of English throughout the School. Ability to prepare suitable boys for Oxford and Cambridge entry and scholarships essential. Willingness to work extra-curricular hours expected, but no supervisory boarding duties.

Salary: Scale 4 or Senior Master, according to experience. Applications together with full curriculum vitae and names of two referees should be addressed to the Headmaster.

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New Hall invites applications for two College Lectureships (with Fellowship), one in History and one in Mathematics, from 1st October 1979. Further particulars may be obtained from the President, New Hall, Cambridge CB3 0DF. The closing date for applications is 9th December 1978.

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All advertisements are subject to the conditions of acceptance of Times Newspapers Limited, copies of which are available on request.

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University of Glasgow

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Department of the Environment Inner Cities Research Programme

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and one

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on a three year research project led by Professor G. C. Cameron into the fiscal problems of major cities in the U.K. This is a joint project with Leicester University (Dr. P. M. Jackson). For the senior post previous research experience in public finance and/or the economics of local authority services may be given preference. For the research assistant, applicants with a recent degree in economics or economic geography are eligible. Salary for the senior post will be within £5,883-£6,080 on Range 1A of the salary scales for Research and Analogous Staff; the research assistant's salary will be £3,584 on Range 1B of the salary scales for Research and Analogous Staff. Starting date is as early in 1979 as possible.

Further particulars may be obtained from The Secretary of the University Court (Room 18), University of Glasgow, Glasgow G12 8QQ, with whom applications (2 copies), giving the names and addresses of three referees, should be lodged on or before 24th November, 1978. In reply please quote Ref. No. 4381E.

University of Glasgow

SENIOR ACCOMMODATION OFFICER

Applications are invited for the post of Senior Accommodation Officer with duties connected with the housing of students and the provision of University residences in vacation. Salary will be within £6,317-£7,754, under review, on Grade II of the salary scales for Administrative Staff.

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In reply please quote Ref. No. 4262E.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

University of Nairobi Kenya

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UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

University of Liverpool

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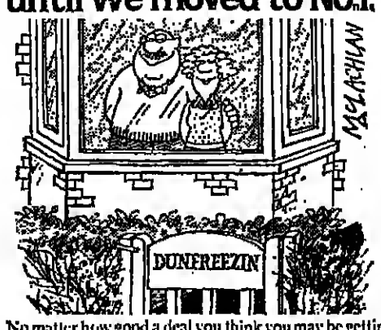

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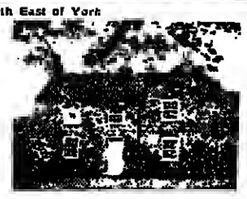

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If you feel you can meet our requirements, please write or phone for an application form or send your c.v., quoting reference HQ/900305(500)T, to the Senior Personnel Officer (R & D), British Gas, 59 Bryanston Street, London W1A 2AZ. Telephone 01-723 7030 ext 2357. Closing date for applications 17 November 1978.

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Job Offers Assistant

Binnie & Partners are leading consulting civil engineers, specialising in water engineering.

An assistant is required for the small department which is responsible for the preparation of job proposals for work overseas and for publicity material. The principal duties will be the preparation and retrieval of information for use in the compilation of job offers, in many cases reporting directly to the partner concerned.

We are looking for candidates between 23 and 30 of degree standard who are able to write clearly and concisely. An interest in layout of publications would be an advantage, so also would be knowledge of another language.

Apply in writing giving details of education and experience to:—

W. C. W. Hood,
Staff Officer,
BINNIE & PARTNERS,
Consulting Engineers,
Artillery House, Artillery Row,
London SW1P 1RX

Secretarial Opportunities in Monte Carlo

A major international shipping group has vacancies for two English-speaking secretaries to work for senior executives based at offices located close to the centre of the world-renowned Mediterranean holiday resort. Applicants should have achieved a high degree of secretarial skill (including minimum shorthand/typing speed of 100/45 wpm) and be experienced in working at a senior level. Ideally in an international environment. A working knowledge of French would be an advantage and would be reflected in the salary offered. Conditions are good with the added attraction that staff living in Monaco are not liable for income tax.

Preferred age late 20's to early 30's. Hours 9 am to 12.30 pm, 2.30 p.m. to 6.30 pm, Monday to Friday, and alternate Saturdays 9.00 am to 12 noon. Annual leave, one month, plus average of 12 days public holidays. Salary: Fr.3,200+ (£5,000+) p.a. Initial interview will take place at the Group's London office and candidate should apply to:

Mrs. T. Bell,
SILVER LINE LTD.,
7 Rolls Buildings,
Fetter Lane, London, EC4A 1BA.
Telephone: 01-405 9266.

Executive Secretaries

4-6 Grosvenor Pla
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London's top secretary selection serv

Applications from both men and women are welc

Romford Area — c£4,
The Deputy Chairman of this thriving Company re a smart, efficient secretary with good shorthand typing skills, plus the finesse required for a senior A knowledge of German or other European lan would be useful, but is not essential.
Age preferred 30-38. Own transport an advantage. office.
Contact: Dorothy Alison — 01-235

Oxford Circus — £4,000 start
Fluent French and German are needed in this esting new post in the Textile Industry. Shortha only essential to English. A real opportunity to be the start of new developments. Age 23+. Exc benefits.
Contact: Jo Armit — 01-235

West End — c£4,
The General Manager of the Consultancy Division National Employers' Federation requires a P.A. tary who, in addition to all the normal P.A. duti cluding travel arrangements, hotel bookings, mai ing records and correspondence, will organise the staff in their work for the other consultants. Pla administration and telephone work is involved and is ample opportunity to use initiative and liaise a wide variety of people. Sub. staff restaurant. B Pension Scheme.
Contact: Angela Moriarty — 01-235

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KENT

New Appointments Group is a leading specialist Personnel Consultancy, operating from four locations throughout Kent. The business activity is in a strong growth situation and now necessitates the skills of an additional Consultant to strengthen the existing professional team. The position offers real opportunity to candidates with a sound and proven recruitment background in an agency/consultancy environment; branch management experience would be valuable. There will be considerable client involvement therefore the ability and confidence to control a variety of assignments, including those of a senior and technical nature is vital. Age range is likely to be 25/35 and the salary is negotiable at a high level; our policy is not to operate a commission structure.

New Appointments Group
Personnel Consultants
nag

Although it is envisaged that the position will be situated at our Central Office in Sittingbourne, in the first instance, candidates should write, or telephone, in strict confidence, to: New Appointments Group, 180 High Street, Bromley, Kent. Tel.: 01-464 2131.

Use your French and German as a Director's Secretary

from £4,600 — **W. London**

As Secretary to our Development Director, you will have an ideal opportunity to become involved in the diverse activities of the Guinness organisation.

You will find yourself dealing with matters as diverse as boats on the French canals or Norfolk broads, leisure centres throughout Britain, or our business on the continent.

An excellent organiser, you should be able to work independently, have excellent shorthand/typing skills and have a workable knowledge of French and German. Previous secretarial experience at a senior level is necessary.

We offer a salary from £4,600 depending on age, qualifications and experience, along with free lunches, generous holidays, profit share and non-contributory pension.

Please apply with full career details to: Miss A. P. Lloyd,
Assistant Personnel Manager,
Arthur Guinness Son & Co. (Park Royal) Ltd.,
Park Royal Brewery, London NW10 7RR.

GUINNESS

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A small international oil trading company with German and Saudi Arabian backing in elegant Hamburg office seeks

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TO BE BASED IN HAMBURG

who must become involved in every aspect of the business. Duties will include:

1—Personal Assistant to three young oil traders
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Attractive salary commensurate with responsibility involved. Apply briefly in writing enclosing a photograph prior to interview to:

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Danapetrol A.G.,
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A NEW LOOK FOR THE NEW YEAR? CHECK THIS PROFILE—IS IT YOU?

Age in the mid-20s, experienced as Secretary/P.A. car driver, ambitious, wanting the good things of life, ready to start a new job in January.

Last year 3 women were among the top 6 in our Sales force, earnings up to £6,750 plus the use of a company car and all business expenses reimbursed.

All were newcomers to selling when they joined us. We are a very old-established private company, selling a complete range of stationery direct to offices. We pay a guaranteed salary, even during the long initial sales and product training period. We give our people every support with 1st class management ongoing training, a computerised telephone order desk and an excellent delivery service.

We are now expanding in Central London and Kent. Our next training course starts on January 3rd. Interested? Male or female.

Write or telephone for an interview and meet the people who work here.

This is a challenging job, but our staff find it happy and rewarding. Let them tell you more about it!

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Coleridge House,
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Telephone: 01-624 6033.

Executive Secretary in German

A very responsible position for a career minde son to assist the American Managing Director Intersational company dealing in consumer product in Wiesbaden, Germany.

This situation will involve all aspects of adminis at an International level and executive secretrist of a confidential nature, and assisting in the gener ning of the company. The Managing Director travel so responsibility is a key factor.

The right applicant will be aged 26+ and will have least 2 years' experience of working at MD level. 'A' ledge of German is not essential as the majority of pondence will be in English but would be preferred.

Assistance will be given to find accommodation a re-location expenses will be paid. The salary is £4 month and negotiable—preliminary interviews will b in London during November 14 to 15.

Please write with full curriculum vitae and recent graph to Mr S. Finta, Unimex Consumer Elect GmBH, Schöne Aussicht, 44-D-6200 Wiesbaden, Ge

Margery Hurst Centre

Career Consultants
Brompton Road, SW3 01-589 0091
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The Group Chief Executive of a large engineering company requires a senior P.A./Secretary who would, in effect, act as Office Manager, ess. supervising 4 secretaries and generally ensuring that the office runs smoothly in his absence. Good secretarial skills are obviously a requirement but as important will be a cool head, the ability to delegate and be delegated to, initiative and complete discretion. Benefits include free lunches, free parking and non-contributory pension scheme.

E.C.1 £4,700 neg
A very large public company, dealing in all things electrical, requires a commercial administration assistant to work in their projects department. The job entails obtaining quotes and delivery dates from suppliers, estimating job costs and selling prices and generally following projects through from inception to sale. Previous buying or export experience is essential as is the ability to get things done on time. Benefits include BUPA, non-contributory pension scheme and assistance with travel expenses.

SECRETARY/P.A.

FOR MANAGING DIRECTOR

WINCHESTER

Required to work in beautiful, new offices in Winchester. Successful applicant will have first class secretarial skills, a pleasant appearance and be numerate. A knowledge of French and German would be helpful. The M.D. travels a lot, so responsibility is a key factor.

Hours 9 a.m.-5 p.m. Salary £4,000 p.a. negotiable. Holidays 4 weeks.

For further details please write to Gillian Dow at:—

— Box 0056 N, The Times

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SECRETARY/P.A.
£5,200 including clothes allowance

About to lose one of the best P.A.'s he has ever had, after (getting married!). Doesn't know what he's going to do wi She was understanding when he was under pressure, helped composition of advertisements, conferred with him over delicate lixed lunch, did the books . . . In fact, ran everything from including his silver Mercedes sports. She was worth every p much so that he was always the first to suggest raises and sho . . . at first!

The present offices are luxurious, there's free parking and w is moving to Knightsbridge showrooms by the summer.

If you're under 35 and you'd like an interview, please ring for ment, either at the office address, or in the West End li more

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Oriental Carpets, 53-79 Highgate Road, London, N.W.5
Tel.: 01-485 8384 (nearest Underground, Kentish Town

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£4,500 neg

An international construction company is opening new offices in London to supply its major projects in the Middle East. The company wishes to recruit a PA/Co-ordinator to help run the offices and to assist in the buying and exporting of material supplies to the Middle East. So this position will be ideal for someone with a sound secretarial background who now wishes to use their initiative and organisational ability.

For an immediate interview phone Janice Sharman on 629 7262.

GG Graduate Girls Graduate Men
7 Princes Street, London W1R 7RB Tel: 01-629 7262

PR Assistant-£4,000

Your new boss is a very likeable P.R. consultant running a small unit in W.C.2. You'll need very accurate secretarial skills and have plenty of confidence. Through your day to day contact with all his clients, you'll be involved in all aspects of P.R. including press conferences, exhibitions, etc. He particularly likes a good listener, 26+.

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This is a unique opportunity to break into advertising assisting the managing director of a small specialist ad Agency. You only need a typing ability. If you have some knowledge of small space classified advertising it would help, but you will receive training. You'll have your own collection of clients and be in close day to day contact with them all. A really stimulating job with terrific career prospects.

Personnel opportunity in top ad agency

You'll be assisting two senior executives at a top W.1 advertising agency, who are responsible for all agency appointments. You'll need to be a good administrator and have fast, accurate secretarial skills and s/h. Because you're dealing with people, you'll need to be discreet, tactful and very personable. There's an excellent chance of promotion in personnel.

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A senior account handler at a Mayfair ad agency is looking for a very bright Sec./P.A. with s/h to assist him. He is dealing with international sporting sponsorships so you'll be involved in a great deal of interesting work which would be greatly helped if you have other French or German as a second language. You'll be running his office singlehanded when he is abroad. If you are interested in sport—you'll find this even more stimulating.

Please telephone Linnette Boniface, Maggie Bowen or Kaia Lawrence on 493 6456

71 New Bond Street, London, W.1
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City Merchant Bank

DIRECTOR'S SECRETARY —PERSONNEL

Age 25 upwards — **£4,250+**

The Personnel Director of a leading City Merchant Bank, one of the Accepting Houses, requires an experienced Secretary. First class shorthand and typing speeds essential in this extremely varied and interesting position. Must be capable of working on own initiative and at times under pressure. Hours of work are 9.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m. and the offices are located close to Liverpool Street, Moorgate and Bank Stations.

A competitive salary with generous staff benefits which will include: non-contributory pension scheme, housing loan facility, interest free season ticket loan, free medical cover, life assurance and luncheon vouchers.

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Are you over 30, mature, responsible and capal dealing with a Managing Director, almost cons under pressure; who has no time to watch the and who expects efficiency?

If you do have these attributes and would like to for this company, with factories and branches wide, and put your skills to work for an energet progressive organization then please contact

Miss Morrell on 01-636 8677
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The Econom

Secretary approximately 22 years of age with pre working experience is required to work for a boss is out of the country 30% of the year so an abil organise and a capability for arranging travel is e tial. Good accurate typing and shorthand speed presumed. Knowledge of the odd European lang or two would be a major advantage. Must be ab drive and possession of own car would be he Good fun, hard work, and a go-head atmosphe which to work. Salary £4,000 p.a.

Please send a written application to me:—
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Leo Boss—

Soft spoken, considerate perfectionist, seeks int and resourceful, confidential secretary/PA to he with his International Law practice. The successfu cant will be capable of working independently and as a one person office staff. Rudimentary book ability is required, and some knowledge of one o European languages would be a plus. The posi located in a large self-contained suite in sout Mayfair and involves the use of a private office. Th of a basic working day can be arranged to suit right person will not be a clock watcher and will the business as a partnership. Salary £4,500 depending upon qualifications.

Reply please to Box 2997 K, The Times

Senior Secretary

Salary £4,400-£4,750 p.a.

A confidential secretary is required by the two partners of our W.1-based consultancy firm. The work is interesting and varied, and would suit someone who enjoys working in a busy, friendly environment.

Applicants should be aged 25+, possess a sound secretarial background with a high standard of shorthand and typing and a mature intelligent outlook.

Benefits include a pension scheme and LVs.

Telephone Christine Rutherford, 487 5331

SECRETARY TO MEDIA DIRECTOR

For fast growing advertising agency, close to Piccadilly. Job involves lots of contact with clients and the media. Shorthand desirable, but not essential.

Salary negotiable + BUPA.

Phone Julie McTear, 839 6361.

MATURE EXPERIENCED PA

required for eccentric M.D. of leading West End nightclub. Salary £4,000 o.a., free lunches. For further details and appointment telephone Lynne on

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£4,500

Require an experienced secretary for a demanding position working with one of the partners of an informal, small, hard-working, international practice in Aldwych, WC2, are looking for a cheerful and flexible person who will enjoy becoming part of a friendly team—sense of humour preferable but not essential. Modern offices, three weeks' holiday, free lunches, Christmas bonus scheme.

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Why not give us a ring now and tell us what you are looking for? We should be delighted to advise you.

22 Charing Cross Road, W.C.2
01-836 3794/5

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is looking for a Secretary to join his small team at the European offices of a major US corporation. You will need to be well organized and used to high presentation standards for this responsible position. An interest in banking would be an advantage. Salary and benefits circa £4,000 per annum. Apply direct, enclosing cv, to:

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Partner in West End firm Solicitors near Baker Street whose cherished secretary is leaving after many years happy association seeks a replacement. We are a young small but fast expanding firm. Legal experience essential with bias to conveyancing and commercial work. Monday to Friday 9.30 to 5.30. Mainly audio. Some shorthand desirable, but not essential. Salary £4,750 p.a. Reference Mrs. Naughton

402 8256

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Work for a brilliant entrepreneur who has set up his own successful shipping company. As his P.A. you will be in charge of the office administration with a junior to assist with the secretarial work. Nevertheless you must have good speeds and plenty of intelligence and common sense as you will be the key figure in co-ordinating the company's projects. Age 25-35. Salary £4,500 p.a. Contact:

Contact 628 4835

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Demanding Managing of substantial Lloyds Broker wel ond senior Secr 120/90 plus audio The majority of the concerned with pro you'll also be invol his many and var sonal interests inc large estate in Age 25+. Holborn.

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requires

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for busy general secretary. Own office. Faultless shorthand/typing on IBM machine. Excellent conditions and pension scheme. Commencing salary minimum £4,500.

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We are part of an International Company operating in eight countries. We are looking for enthusiastic people to join our team of Recruitment Counsellors. You will receive a thorough and interesting training and then be given the opportunity to develop your talents as an independent member of a growing team. You should have a good educational background with a proven and successful business background to date. Age range is 25+. For further information please contact:

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£4,500

for Career Person

Managing Director of Publishing Company near Holborn require a Secretary/PA. Good speeds essential (80/120). Age 28+ with good education, minimum O levels. 3-4 years' experience at board level. Good working conditions in friendly atmosphere.

Tel. Beverley Green on
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up to £4,000

Small, informal Kings Road Advertising Agency needs a cheerful, smart Secretary/Receptionist. Good telephone manner, accurate typing and green fingers essential. Electric typewriter and simple 4 x 18 switchboard.

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Please 'phone 734 0081

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Staff Manager, major co. Piccadilly, requires experienced 'A' level secretary. £4,000 p.a. plus excellent fringe benefits.

Stella Fisher Bureau (Agy)
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836 6644

£4,500 per annum

offered to experienced PA/Secretary, under 35, spoken French and German. Commercial company, W1.

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Handle as much as you can in this busy import agency. Quote prices and progress orders to some of the U.K.'s leading fashion houses. French and German very useful and liaise with associate offices in Japan and South Africa. Limited use of secretarial skills for the M.D.

For details call Judy Knapp on 437 1672.

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To assist tutorial expanding accounts ledger in W.C.1. Sh typing skills essen Salary c. £4,0

Apply in writing, c.v., to:
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WC1 N3AF.

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Creme Creme

—Managerial—Administrative—Secretarial—Personal Assistants—

Secretary to Director of Personnel

£4,250

A Secretary is needed to assist the Director of Personnel of an international company at their Head Office in the City within easy reach of Cannon Street station and St. Paul's underground.

You will be responsible for shorthand/typing of correspondence and reports, arranging meetings and liaising closely with those Executives responsible to the Director.

Applicants should be aged 22 to 30, with shorthand/typing speeds of 120/60 wpm, a minimum of "O" level standard of education with secretarial experience at a senior level, preferably in a Personnel environment.

Salary is on a progressive scale and benefits include season ticket loan, free lunches and flexible working hours.

Please write with full details. These will be forwarded direct to our client. List separately any companies to whom your application should not be sent.

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Those interested please telephone or write to: Stanley Cornwall

John Fowler & Partners Ltd., 5-6 Emerald St., London WC1.

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£5,500

The Managing Director of a small company doing big business recruitment top level Executives needs a first class P.A. The main responsibility will be office administration, but you will also need good secretarial skills and you must have no fear of figures. If you are well educated, smart, have a flair for administration and are experienced at a senior level, you could fit well into a position where your initiative and ability to take responsibility will be appreciated and well rewarded.

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01-499 0092 : 01-493 5907

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Our client is opening a gallery in the West End of London, and needs a competent Secretary/Personal assistant to help him. A good education with languages, and well groomed appearance are essential, as well as adaptability. The work will range from pure Secretarial tasks, to dealing with clients. This is an attractive opportunity for someone to get in on the ground floor and play a part in making a success of the venture. Applicants aged 24-30 are invited to telephone Miss Juliet White, 493 5787 for initial interviews.

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WOULD YOU SETTLE FOR £7,000 PER ANNUM?

you got very fast short- and at least 5 years' ntial experience after ool your 'A'-levels, but u still under 22? Are very hard worker who like to work as part of ee knit team? If the r to all these questions positive yes, you could candidate for a fascinat- job in the City mineral g world. C.V.'s in the nstance to Emily Anson.

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H.Q. of International ... near Piccadilly needs ... for one of their Directors. This is a young, ... ing organisation where ... works as part of a ... and you'll be involved in ... all office administration, ... client contact, etc.

... Musice Grove Recruitment Consultants, 839 2146.

£6,000 + PERKS

The Manager of shipbroking co. in E.C.3, needs a Post Fixture Clerk come Assistant. The person must be experienced in the chartering of boats, involving handling of cargoes, insurance, sickness, and salvage. Must have a knowledge of accounting and be free to travel. Excellent career prospects.

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Chief exec of int co. E.C.1. needs a PA with sec skills. The person must be well organised, work completely on own initiative and be prepared to deal with female personnel and handle admin for building.

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Marketing vice-pres of int co, Putney, needs a well organised PA. 30+, with sec skills to assist him. The position is only 35% sec. The involving tasks are admin, liaison with travel department. Your initiative and drive will be rewarded with responsibility and a career.

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Assistant Director of Bank, E.C.3, needs a PA/Sec. 25+, who is self motivated, ambitious and wishing to progress beyond the secretarial field. The person will be involved on research into natural resources and it is envisaged will be appointed RESEARCH ASSISTANT.

Call Christine Watson
NEW HORIZONS
: 584 4223
(Recruitment Consultants)

PA £3,750 plus car

We have modern offices 2 minutes from Liverpool St station, where one of our directors needs a well educated PA. You will liaise with professional people, take responsibility and make decisions as your boss quite often travels the country. Shorthand is not essential but you must be able to type accurately. We are part of a major group of companies who believe in good working conditions, high rewards and excellent benefits which, in your case, will include your own office and an above-average new company car, if you choose to use the car to come to work we have our own free parking space. Preferred age 25+. Candidate should be numerate.

Telephone Mr Buck
739 1573

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We are a young at heart, expanding Knightsbridge based Villa company—specializing in Corfu and Crete. We are looking for a Secretary/Receptionist with good shorthand/audio and typing. Salary £3,250+.

We also require a bright junior with typing, for general office duties. Salary £2,500+. Both positions offer excellent promotional opportunities for enthusiastic people wanting to get into travel + free holidays.

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CORFU VILLAS LTD.,
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581 0851

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Your initiative and experience will be appreciated working in the Marketing environment of this leading finance company. The Assistant General Manager needs a person with fluent English—and French, and English shorthand/typing. Company benefits surpass all others.

For appointment telephone:
Dulcia Simpson
439 7872
(Executive Division)
Recruitment Consultants

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£4,600-£4,700 +3% MORTGAGE

Secretary/PA to Director of leading EC2 international Merchant Bank. Total involvement offered, banking experience preferred.

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...EPHONE 01-222 1923

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Efficient and experienced Secretary required for hectic fashion PR office in Covent Garden to keep things under control. Lots of variety and meeting top fashion designers.

Please telephone Lynne Franks

on 240 3089

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...ed for Financial Orec- ... l International Commod- ... and travel group based ... idsych. High standard of ... hand typing essential. ... ience of financial-week ... industry merchant bank, ... lored accountants or ... brokers preferred. Age ... 45. Salary c £4,500 pa ... good fringe benefits. ... offices. Please contact:

Miss D. Peacher
... nn 240 2494

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

required for financial controller/company secretary in national newspaper company. Good shorthand and typing is essential plus ability to get on with a wide range of people. Own office. 9.30-5.30. 4 weeks holiday. Salary from £4,250. Contributory pension scheme. BUPA membership and subsidised staff restaurant.

For interview please call
01-353 3030 ext 202

scope Recruitment

BE YOUR OWN BOSS LEGAL ASSISTANT

£4,000 +

...al vacancy for Secretary ... good Conveyancing experi- ... who wishes to progress ... Only independently, required ... all known firm of City ... ors.

Telephone Sonja on
588 3890 or 588 3998
at 116 Brompton Rd, SW3

YOU'RE SOMEONE SPECIAL

You could currently be working as a secretary, a P.A., a teacher, a nurse, a civil servant . . . in fact we don't mind WHAT you are doing if you're the very special person we have in mind for a very special job.

You must be 25-35, intelligent, articulate and willing to retrain for a lucrative and worth while career.

We are a reputable, well established, organization who will teach you how to communicate effectively to management level people over the telephone. The current average earnings are £5,000 p.a. + (inc. Bonus).

Think you measure up? Find out more by calling 01-741 1231 ext 250 and ask for Helen Kelman. Or Brenda Spiller.

NEWSPAPER PUBLISHING

Enjoy research? Assist your lively boss with enquiries regarding all print books and background information on circulation problems, advertising results, etc. Office work and shorthand. Handle board meetings/visitors and use your secretarial skills for the daily bits and pieces. Sound like you?

Then call Judy Knapp on
437 1672
Orsam Associates Secretaries (Consultants)
156 Regent St, London W1

LEGAL SECRETARY

Aware Solicitor requires experienced Secretary with shorthand. Friendly and efficient team, too salary.

RING JAN AVERY ON
01-585 5794.

—Stepping Stones—Non-Secretarial—Secretarial & General—Tempting Times—

SECRETARIAL

ARE YOU A GOOD ORGANISER?

The Advertisement Sales Director of Consumer Industries Press, publishers of a wide range of journals, requires a secretary who will be capable of coping with a fast moving environment.

The successful applicant will have good typing/shorthand and will be able to cope with all situations which arise to ensure the smooth running of the Advertisement Director's Office. Willingness and initiative is essential. In return we offer a salary of up to £3,700 p.a., four weeks holiday p.a. (pro rata), subsidised staff restaurant and a social club.

This is not just another secretarial position, so if you are interested please apply to Joan Bushell, Recruitment Officer, IPC Business Press Ltd., 40 Bowling Green Lane, London E.C.1. Tel. 01-837 3636 Ext. 301.

IPC BUSINESS PRESS

SECRETARY

Secretary with good G.C.E. level of education, particularly in English Language, and shorthand at 100 w.p.m. (RSA standard) required. Starting remuneration according to experience in the range £3,300-£4,000 p.a. including London Allowance.

Free lunches. 4 weeks annual holiday. Good sports and social facilities are available.

Telephone: 01-934 2828
for an application form or write to
SHELL INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM COMPANY LIMITED,
LP/112, Shell Centre, London SE1 7NA.

ARE YOU A CONSTRUCTIVE SECRETARY? SURBITON

We are looking to appoint a competent secretary, who will look after the Managing Director of our building company. The successful applicant will have excellent shorthand and typing skills plus a good sense of humour. If you are within striking distance of Surbiton and you would like a local job with a challenge and a top salary, plus bonus,

Then why not ring D. Price on
01-874 6444

LABOUR WOMAN M.P. requires

FULL-TIME SECRETARY

9 to 5.30

Good speeds important, but ability to get on with people absolutely essential. Labour party member preferred, but not essential. Salary by negotiation. 4 weeks paid holiday and paid during general elections. Apply in writing with full c.v. in Box 2897 K, The Times.

BE A SUNNY SUNBURY

SECRETARY

to M.D. and researchers in Sun-Power, Job involvement. Salary c. £3,500.

Please contact Dr. Hammond, Sunbury 86252

AUDIO/COPY & SECRETARY

for team of engineering consultants in St James's. Friendly company, £3,800 p.a. + bonus and 40p LV's.

Tel.: Miss Dorrey
839 4652

INTERESTED IN SAILING?

Assistant required for the British Olympic Yachting Office in Knightsbridge. Must be able to type. Driving licence an advantage, interesting job, helping to arrange regattas. Overseas travel arrangement, shows and balls. Generous holidays.

01-584 7172/3

AMERICAN BANK needs Secretary/P.A. in young vice-presidents. Super offices, lots of travel arrangements, 19+, £4,000 + 5% mortgage. Tel. Ann Gilligan Wright Personal Banking Consultants, 439 6581/734 6847.

EXPERIENCED Audio Secretary required for go-ahead West End Estate Agents. Top salary, according to exp and experience.—734 3523.

DOCTORS GROUP PRACTICE, S.W.1, seek medical Audio Secretary for busy, challenging post. To £3,000.—W. & S. Staff Agy., 01-629 6821.

PUBLIC RELATIONS. Attractive well spoken P.A./Sec. required for M.D. of firm in W.1 £5,000. Ring: 629 3456.

BRITISH COUNCIL for Aid to Refugees requires experienced Committee Secretary/Office Administrator/P.A. to General Secretary. Good typing essential. Own office, electric typewriter, good holidays. Salary negotiable from £3,700 p.a. Please send C.V. to Sec. Gen., BCAR, 55 St. Peter St., London SW1P 3LR.

A TOP INTERNATIONAL company Media Director needs ambitious P.A./Sec. Main, with good formal skills, to work with him and participate in his many absorbing activities. A challenging people job with total involvement and social outlets. Own office. £4,500 p.a. 4 weeks hols.—JOYCE GUINESS STAFF BUREAU, 589 8807/0010.

PUBLIC RELATIONS.—People oriented P.A. 19+, priority conscious and enthusiastic to take with press and set up media meetings.—734 5260. C1 Cons.

LA CREME DE LA CREME

PARTY PLANNER

c. £5,000

Admin. Secretary with good skills to assist M.D. of City Co. to arrange numerous social events. Excellent Co. benefits and conditions.

MORE OF A CAREER . . .

£5,000 +

If you have had Secretarial experience at M.D. level in Sales or Marketing this exceptional opportunity to join a vibrant business will interest you. Responsibilities include business entertaining, client liaison and personnel.

A LIFE OF LUXURY

£4,300

For this job you need good typing, rusty shorthand and a sensible disposition. You will be working for a charming boss in beautiful Berkeley Square offices, with a very nice crowd of people.

JAYGAR CAREERS
730 5148
(24 hrs.)
RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS
JAYGAR

AMBASSADOR

£4,500

As PA/Secretary to one of the Senior Executives of an International Co. in Hammersmith, your experience of Director level and excellent secretarial abilities (including audio) are second to none! With your sense of humour and professional approach to work take this opportunity to develope your potential! Open to female/male candidates. Age 25-31. Phone Liz Sherlock.

OUT OF TOWN DIVISION

SENIOR SECRETARIES
Recruitment Consultants
173 New Bond Street W1Y 9PB
01-499 0092 : 01-493 5907

LEADING LONDON INTERIOR DECORATORS

Require experienced Secretary with shorthand. Salary according to age and experience. LVs.

Ring: 01-235 1501

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL SECRETARY

to work in their documentation centre. Previous experience in a library or documentation centre an advantage. Second language desirable. Good typing essential. Salary £3,714 p.a. for application forms contact personnel office, Amnesty International, 10 Southampton Street, London WC2 E7HF, or phone 01-836 7788 ext. 289.

LONDON PARTNERSHIP

Based in City and specialising in shipping, legal and insurance matters, requires fluent French speaking Secretary. Possession of a passport and driving licence is also essential for this responsible position which carries a salary well in excess of £4,000. Please telephone Mrs. Clark on 283 7485 for interview.

ADMINISTRATIVE SECRETARY

A Medical Secretary is required for a friendly, busy Harley St. Radiological practice. Wide range of responsibilities. Salary negotiable, £3,300 to £3,700 p.a. 4 weeks holiday. Applicants are invited to ring 628 9292 ext. 2336 for further information.

Holborn Secretary

Experienced Secretary with shorthand/typing skills required, Holborn area. Hours, 9-6 p.m. Good holidays. Sick pay arrangements. Salary, £3,600+ L.vs. Apply to F. R. Carvill, 54 Doughty Street, W.C.1.

Telephone 405 1254.

COMMISSIONING EDITOR needs an shorthand secretary who will also learn about rights. Bonus opportunity for Picture Research. £3,500-£3,600. Covent Garden Bureau, 53 Fleet St., E.C.4. 353 7696.

PA/SECRETARY to Managing Director of small lively, international book publishing company in Clapham, good conditions and salary for the right person. Telephone: 228 2558 for appointment.

DOCTOR'S SECRETARY needed for private medical practice, N.W.6. Experience preferred.—Tel. 01-208 1677.

GERMAN audio Sec./Supervisor for City bank: £4,500 plus: great banking perks.—Merrow Emp. Agy., 636 1487.

SECRETARIES FOR ARCHITECTS. Permanent/temporary positions.—AMSA Agency, 01-734 0532.

CONTINENTAL Villas requires Secretary.—For details please telephone 243 9181.

PUBLISHING SECRETARIES? Come to a specialist agency for the world of books. London Town Bureau (Recruitment Consultants), 836 1994.

COLLEGE LEAVER SECRETARIES.—Interviews for New Year start. Covent Garden Bureau, 53 Fleet St., E.C.4. 353 7696.

SENIOR SECRETARIAL STAFF are urgently required by City Banks, Offering excellent salaries and fringe benefits. Jonathan Wren Personnel Consultancy, 17D, Bishopsgate, E.C.2. 623 1266.

SECRETARY/P.A. to M.D. Cabham. Importers of Cane furniture and Ceramics. Part-time considered. 671 1922.

SECRETARY, KINGSWAY, W.C.2. Partner in firm of Consulting Actuaries advising mainly on Pensions matters requires an experienced shorthand typist (22 plus), to work as his secretary. Competitive salary and pleasant working conditions. For details please call Mrs Hodson on 405 5881.

YOUNG efficient audio typist/assistant for director of non-profit W.1 org. dealing environmental problems, includes press releases, correspondence with ministers and all matters relevant to active pressure group. £3,500 p.a. Could be 4 days only 9.30-5 flex.—JOYCE GUINESS STAFF BUREAU, 589 8807/0010.

PUBLISHING SECRETARIES.—For the widest choice it's always Covent Garden Bureau, 53 Fleet St., E.C.4.—353 7696.

ISLINGTON.—Secretary for small friendly Architects' office. Pensing. Salary around £4,000 neg. Stuart Beaty, 01-607 4048.

SECRETARY required to Professor and Department of Oral Medicine and Pathology. Applicants should be competent shorthand-typists and should be prepared to use initiative and to accept responsibility. The work is varied in nature and includes involvement with teaching and research, and with patients. Salary on scale £2,652 to £3,104 plus £354 London Weighting with allowances up to £381 for special skills. Apply in writing, stating age and giving details of qualifications and experience, to the Secretary, Guy's Hospital Medical School, London Bridge SE1 9RT, quoting Ref. O.M.1.

PUBLISHING HOUSE in CHELSEA requires competent and efficient Secretary/Receptionist. Living locally. Right money for right person. Ring Kate Millett. 352 7311.

SPANISH/ENGLISH, P.A. Bi-lingual shorthand. £4,500. Language Staff Agy., 629 8385.

GERMAN SEC., suit college leaver. English mother tongue. Good shorthand, general secretarial duties, also translations, lovely Co. in S.W.1 £3,500. Merrow Emp. Agy., 636 1487.

BI-LINGUAL GERMAN, £4,000 + Audio P.A. for International Director, E.C.4, 930 8737. Just the Job Emp. Agy.

SEC/P.A. £4,500. Canon St./Bank. Audio and shorthand. Some Personnel work, lots of responsibility, meeting foreign clients, dealing with admin. and problems within the company.—Ring Audrey at Manfor Personnel Services, 353 1476.

STRIKE OIL. £4,500 + P.A./Sec., 25+, international Director W.1. Oil Co., 836 5924. Just the Job Emp. Agy.

COVENT GARDEN BUREAU recruits for the finest jobs in Publishing, The Arts, Charities, Academic World and Business. Find our specialist approach most refreshing.—Covent Garden Bureau, 53 Fleet St., E.C.4. 353 7696.

WORK SHY OBES need not apply. New England Ice Cream needs a resourceful young Sec. to help M.D. plan expanding, small prestige food company into expanding medium sized prestige food company. Must have secretarial skills, be instinctively practical and well organized, experienced and able to work on own initiative. Cooking and driving useful. £4,000 neg. South Kens. Phone 370 1385.

SECRETARIAL

The Observer

Promoting a newspaper is an exciting job

Our Promotions Manager

needs a

Secretary

The work will involve general secretarial duties (good shorthand essential), maintaining records, dealing with readers' enquiries, liaison with advertising agencies and the Observer's Agency + involvement with special projects and sponsored events. If you are very efficient and would like a job that offers great variety and scope for initiative + a salary of approx £3,500 p.a. (currently under review) + service increments and 4 weeks' holiday p.a., then 'phone:

Jan Kruklinski on 01-236 0202, Personnel Department,
THE OBSERVER LTD.,
8 St Andrew's Hill, London EC4V 5JA.

Amnesty International

requires

TWO SECRETARIES

One in work in the Co-ordination Unit dealing with membership, and the other to work for the Head of Program. Knowledge of a European language useful, plus excellent typing and shorthand. Salary £5,714 p.a. for further details and application forms, please contact Personnel Officer, Amnesty International, 10 Southampton Street, London WC2 E7HF, or phone 01-836 7788 ext. 289.

FREE TRAVEL ABROAD

£3,500

Become involved in all aspects of P.R., the coordination of, the publicity and advertising and general administration on behalf of these well known travel agents and cruise Operators. Good shorthand/typing. Ring now, 499 3921.

Elizabeth Hunt
Recruitment Consultants

NON-SECRETARIAL

LIVELY NEWS MAGAZINE

seeks experienced space sales person or well-educated trainee, keen on advertising career, would be considered. Must be efficient typist, able to provide secretarial support. Salary up to £4,000 p.a. plus commission. Good prospects. Apply with full details to Geoffrey Appleby.

Phone 01-499 4723

ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

Small service company (off Park Lane) to oil industry requires Marketing/Administrative Assistant reporting to the managing director. Position requires experience in filing, statistics and general office work. Remuneration commensurate with experience.

Please contact Mrs Clark on 491 4368

FREELANCE MODELS

required for promotion/conference work. Send photograph and brief details to Hamilton Perry Conferences Ltd.
13-14 Golden Square
London, W.1.

ZERO FOUR LIMITED.—Exclusive children's wear shop in South Molton Street requires two people with charm, character and ability to sell expensive clothes in demanding customers. Excellent pay in those willing to work selling jeans, long term career thinkers preferred, due to expansion.—Please phone Nicky at 493 4920.

ASSISTANT needed in pleasant and informal, largely mail order, theological bookshop: typing ability an advantage, versatility essential. Salary in the region of £2,900. Write in large hand to: SCM Bookroom, 58, Bloomsbury Street, London, WC1B 3QX.

JOBS, JOBS, JOBS. Whatever you want we have it or will scour London for you.—Ring Barbara now. 01-437 5407. Able and Willing Emp. Agy. 53 Beak St., London, W.1.

TELEPHONIST RECEPTIONIST wanted by Authority Agents near Piccadilly Circus for busy PBX 10x30. Varied, interesting work in friendly office. Ring Miss Norris, 734 7888.

CHRISTIAN OIOR require experienced sales assistant for their London boutique; must be well groomed with an attractive personality. Ring Mrs. Rouse. 499 6235.

ASSISTANT INFORMATION Officer for major Ad. Agency group based in W1. To be primarily responsible for servicing provincial agencies—occasional travel. Must be qualified with 1 year's experience. £4,000. Tel.: Debbie Moreland, 01-636 9060.

BRIGHT, YOUNG PEOPLE, 18-30, needed for counter staff and trainee managers/ess for busy new ice cream soda fountains in D. H. Evans and Barkers: 5 days, daytime only: minimum starting £60 p.w. plus fringe benefits.—01-370 1326.

PERSONNEL OFFICER to recruit office staff, maintain admin. on in-house bank and own correspondence. Extrovert, 25+ ideal for this international orgn.—734 5366 C.1 Cons.

NON-SECRETARIAL

Receptionist, W.1.

Efficient well spoken person required for lively young architectural practice well equipped open plan office with PABXI. Some administration work. Hours 9.15-5.30. Salary £5,500+. Phone Carol Scott

637 3611

ESTATE AGENTS (Jermyn Street) require audio typist/recep. General duties in busy & friendly office.—Phone 01-930 0261, ref. K.D.N.

Tempting Times

£100 p.w.

As temp. courier to commence on the 15th of November. Applicants must be over 25, have Clean licence and insurance record, be able to provide references and start at 7.50 a.m. in W.2.

Phone Peter Nazareth
229 9431

WE CAN'T BE TOO CHOOSEY

when it comes to finding you temp jobs

Albemarle put as much thought into matching temps and bosses as most staff agencies apply to their permanent vacancies. That's because we believe that you, as a temp, appreciate job satisfaction just as much as everybody else. And we see that you get it. Whether you're a temp or a temp boss call Penny Stevens today.

ALBEMARLE APPOINTMENTS
Recruitment Consultants.
51 Berkeley St., W.1.
(1min Green Park Tube)
01-493 6010.

PERSONNEL CAN BE PAINFUL . . .

. . . when sickness strikes and you are asked to find a temp. secretary at the last minute. Let us come to your aid. Our temps will have a therapeutic effect in the gravest of crises.

For an immediate cure, ring Jo Dyson.

SENIOR SECRETARIES
Recruitment Consultants.
173 Trump Street, EC2V 8DD
01-606 1611.

HELP!

One of my internationally famous West End clients requires a long-term temporary figure clerk to start Monday. Must have a good educational standard and an eye for detail. Previous office experience essential. This would suit someone in their early to mid-twenties with a bright personality. For further details telephone: Penny Stevens on: 01-493 6010.

ALBEMARLE APPOINTMENTS
RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS
51 BERKELEY ST., W.1.
(1min. Green Park Tube)

EXPERIENCED Audio Secretary needed for very long term temporary assignment in large City company. Top rates. Friendly surroundings and a responsible position are yours if you can start mid-November. So call me today. Lesley Nicol, on 628 2451 or call in at Drake Overload (Agy), 80 Bishopsgate, E.C.2.

TEMPORARY SENION SECRETARY with sound background (could be permanent). West End Consultants. 25-35. Good salary neg. direct. 637 0123.

ARABIC SPEAKER required for Jan. as liaison officer/interpreter for Saudi Arabian businessmen. Generous sal. Phone: Salisbury (07221 20652.

£100 P.W. PLUS BONUS holiday pay, guaranteed work for good Shorthand Secs. Phone now New Horizons, 01-584 4225.

£2.25 P.H. for good IBM figure typist. Fulham. 736 8388.

Part-time Vacancies

£30 P.W. FOR 2 HOURS WORK A DAY

Put your efforts into your work first thing in the morning and leave the rest of the day free to spend this good money. Rewarded by a doctor in South Ken. for good secretarial skills. Would suit a married person. Senior Secretaries Recruitment Consultants, 173 New Bond St., W.1. 01-499 0092 or 01-493 5907.

PUBLISHING HOUSE IN CHELSEA requires competent and efficient Secretary/Receptionist — could suit 2 friends on part-time basis. Well paid. Phone Kate Milner 352 7311.

TWO VACANCIES for Audio Secretaries. Interesting work for team of Career Consultants nr. Baker St. Hours flexible.—Career Analysts. 01-935 5467 (24 hours).

Stepping Stones

appears every day and featured on Wednesdays and Thursdays

EDUCATIONAL STUDENTSHIPS

DULWICH COLLEGE

The Governors of Dulwich College announce that TWO full fees Scholarships and up to TWENTY half-fees Scholarships (one of the awards will include half-boarding fees additionally) will be awarded on the results of the examination to be held in February, 1979. In addition, two C. D. Broad Scholarships of £2,500 per annum can be awarded. Candidates should be between the ages of 9 and 14 on 1st September, 1979. The examination for candidates born between 1st September, 1965 and 31st August 1966 will be held on 26th and 27th February. For all other candidates the examination will be held on 21st February. Apart from the two full fees Scholarships (and the Boarding Scholarship) all Entrance Scholarships, with initially half the value of half to tuition fee (at present £1,000 per annum). At most one Scholarship will be on instrumental music scholarship and one art scholarship will be awarded. In cases of special need the value of a Scholarship can be increased. All Scholarships are available to day boys, full boarders and weekly boarders. Parents who wish to visit the College are invited to telephone (01-693 2601) for an appointment. Applications to sit the examination should be made by 31st December, 1978.

Further particulars may be obtained from:
The Master
DULWICH COLLEGE
London SE21 7LD

EDUCATIONAL

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Comprehensive secretarial training. Resident and day student courses commence

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24th April, 1979

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Write for your copy of our FREE prospectus stating subject of interest to
Metropolitan College (Dept. T36), Aldermaston Court, Aldermaston, Reading, Berks. Ro7 4PW
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in your exams. Unique complete study courses without textbook for Accountancy, Banking, Bookkeeping, Civil Service, Costing, G.C.E., Law, Local Government, Marketing, Chartered Secretaries. Over 335,000 exam successes. Many FIRST PLACES. Write for FREE 100-page book "Your Career". The Rapid Results College,
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90 Gloucester Place, W.1.
01-935 5452 (24 hours)

ANNE GOODEN Secretarial college.—One year and Six Months (Pitman) Diploma Courses. Also One term speed-writing Secretarial Diploma Course, Languages, Day and Residential. Prospectus: Keswick Road, E. Putney, S.W.15. 01-874 5489.

C.C.E. DEGREE and professional exams. Tuition by post. Free prospectus.—W. Millican, M.A., Dept. AJ4, Wolsey Hall, Oxford OX2 6PR. Tel. 0865 54251. 24 hours.

SECRETARIAL COURSES.—intensive.—Mrs. Thomson's, Oxford 721650.

DIVIDEND NOTICES

CANADIAN OVERSEAS PACKAGING INDUSTRIES LIMITED INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF CANADA

DECLARATION OF DIVIDEND

The Directors have declared the following dividend payable to shareholders registered at the close of business on February 2, 1979.

COMMON SHARES
(DIVIDEND No. 19)

24 Canadian cents per share for the year to June 30, 1978 (the comparative figure for 1977 would be 19.2 Canadian cents on the basis of the same number of issued and outstanding common shares).

In terms of the Company's By-Laws the dividend will be payable in the case of shareholders whose registered addresses on the above-mentioned date were shown in the Company's Register of Shareholders as being:

(1) In the United Kingdom, in United Kingdom currency;
(2) In South Africa, in South African currency;
(3) Elsewhere, in United States currency.

Dividend warrants will be posted on or about February 22, 1979.

By Order of the Board.
M. C. JOHNSTON, Q.C., Secretary.

November 8, 1978.
Head Office Mailing Address:
PO Box 1389, Postal Station "A"
Saint John, New Brunswick, Canada.

TRANSFER BOOKS

BRITISH TRANSPORT DOCKS BOARD

Notice is hereby given that the Transfer Registers of the Southampton Harbour Board 5% per cent Redeemable Stock 1985/1990 will be closed from 17th November, 1978 to 30th November, 1978, both dates inclusive, for preparation of Interest Warrants.

C. T. GOLLIMORE,
Registrar.
Town Quay Offices, Town Quay, Southampton. 2nd November, 1978.

MISCELLANEOUS FINANCIAL

METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF STOCKPORT

£1m Bills issued today due 7.2.79 at 10.34-64. Total applications £8m. Total outstanding £5.4m.

NOTICE

All advertisements are subject to the conditions of acceptance of Times Newspapers Limited, copies of which are available on request.

COMPANY NOTICES

CANADIAN OVERSEAS PACKAGING INDUSTRIES LIMITED
(Incorporated under the laws of Canada)

NOTICE OF A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING AND OF THE SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS

Notice is hereby given that a Special General Meeting and the Seventeenth Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of Canadian Overseas Packaging Industries Limited will be held at Suite 9B/J, 44 Prince William Street, Saint John, New Brunswick, Canada, E2L 3S6 on Monday, the Eleventh day of December 1978, at twelve noon for the following purposes.

As to the Special General Meeting of Shareholders —

1 to consider and if deemed fit, to sanction By-law No. 17 of the By-laws of the Company, enacted by the board of directors on October 6, 1978, increasing the authorized number of Common Shares without nominal or par value from ten million Common Shares to twenty million Common Shares and increasing the consideration for which such Common Shares may be issued from thirty million dollars (Canadian) to fifty million dollars (Canadian), a copy of By-law No. 17 accompanies this notice;

As to the Seventeenth Annual General Meeting of Shareholders —

2 to receive and consider the report of the Directors and the consolidated financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries for the year ended June 30, 1978, together with the report of the Auditors thereon;

3. to elect Directors;

4. to determine the remuneration of the Directors for the year ended June 30, 1978;

5. to appoint Auditors and to authorize the Directors to fix their remuneration; and

6. to transact such other business as may be transacted at an Annual General Meeting.

The directors have fixed November 24, 1978, as the record date for determining the Shareholders who will be entitled to vote at the Special General Meeting and Annual General Meeting.

Shareholders who are unable to attend the foregoing meeting are requested to complete and return the enclosed form of Proxy to the respondentsdentsdated thereon at least 48 hours before the time appointed for the holding of the said meeting.

By Order of the Board,
M. C. JOHNSTON, Q.C.,
Secretary.

November 8, 1978.
Head Office Mailing Address:
P.O. Box 1389, Postal Station "A"
Saint John, New Brunswick, Canada E2L 3S6.

THE BOMBAY GAS COMPANY LIMITED

Notice is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE BOMBAY GAS COMPANY LIMITED will be held on Thursday, 23rd November, 1978, at 4.00 p.m. at the Head Office of the Company at Empire House, 214, Dr. Dadabhoy Naoroji Road, Fort, Bombay 400 001, to transact the following business:

(1) To receive the Directors' Report and Accounts of the Company for the year ended 31st December, 1977;

(2) To elect Directors in place of those retiring;

(3) To appoint Auditors to hold office from the conclusion of this Annual General Meeting until the conclusion of the next Meeting at which the requirements of Section 159 of the U.K. Companies Act 1976 are complied with, and to fix their remuneration.

In accordance with Section 156 of the Companies Act, 1948, a member entitled to attend and vote can appoint a person, not necessarily a member, as their proxy, but who may only vote on a poll.

The Transfer Books will be closed from 16th November, 1978, to 23rd November, 1978 (both days inclusive).

By Order of the Board,
for the Bombay Gas Company Limited, J. M. PORWAL, Secretary.

Dated 20th October, 1978.
Registered Office: 56BA, Gray's Inn Road, London, WC1X 8B.
Head Office: Empire House, 214 Dr. Dadabhoy Naoroji Road, Bombay 400 001.

LEGAL NOTICES

No 00 3372 of 1978.
In the HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE, CHANCERY DIVISION Mr Registrar Hunt in the Matter of RICHARD CORTAIN Limited and in the Matter of The Companies Act, 1948.

Notice is Hereby Given that by an Order dated the 20th day of October 1978 made in the above matters the Court has directed separate Meetings to be convened of the holders of

(i) the 6 per cent "A" Cumulative Preference Shares of £1 each;

(ii) the 5½ per cent "B" Cumulative Preference Shares of £1 each; and

(iii) the Ordinary Shares of 25p each respectively.

of the above-named Richard Cortain Limited (hereinafter called "the Company") for the purpose of considering and if thought fit approving (with or without modification) a Scheme of Arrangement proposed to be made between the Company and the holders of its said respective classes of shares and that such Meetings will be held at The Goldsmiths'

Why we closed the door on the pastor from Rhodesia

Pastnr Ndabazinbls Musa used (o be a Marxist, a recruiter and trainer of tsrrorists, an instigator of strikes, violeoce, rioting and murder.

As a black Rhodesisn, be hated the white man io his country, and determinsd to gst rid of bim. A period of training in Czechoslovakia taught him some of the tactics he used, successfully, to foment unrest.

His conversion came suddenly and spectacularly one day in 1967. Instsad of disrupting sn evangelical meeting, as he had planned, he becama desply affecred by the prescher's address. From that day, Pastor Musa has devoted his life to preacbing racial tolerance and peace in Rhodesia.

In September, Pastor Musa was refused eotry into Britain, wbere he was to bsva participaied in a lecture tour undsr the auspices of the Cbristian League of Southern Africa. He is the holder of a Rbodesian passport aod clearly, uoder the Uoitsd Kiogdom legislatioo on sanctions, be is not entitled to come loto the couotry.

Unlike many thousaods of Rhodesian whites, Pastor Musa, like all but a bandful of blacks, cannot claim patriality—a father or grandfather born io Britain—which would havs given tbem the right of abode in the Uoited Kingdom.

There is, howsver, a discretion vcsted in tba Goveroment to issuc concessionary passports to Rhodesisns where this is "in the public intersst." Pastor Mfusa was refused a concessionary passport, on ths grounds tnat his purpose for visiting Britain was primarily political, and not religious.

Tbe Christian League, distresssd at the decision to ban one of Rhodesia's most fervent advocates for psaca, wrote to Dr David Oweo, the Foreign Sscretary, asking "why Mr Joshua Nkomo is freely admitted into Britain while Pastor Muss, sn ex-terrorist cooverted to Cbristianity, is refused such admission". Mr Nkomo, like Pastor Musa, is entitlsd to oo pssspport otbsr than a Rhodesian one.

The letter was aoswered hy Mr Evan Lusrd, junior minister at the Foreign Office. ft reaffirms the bclief of tbe Government that "we must continue to talk to all the people involved io this tragic problem until a solution can be found."

"While we deplore violence, and it bas beeo committed by both sides in the Rhodesian conflict, ws cannot ignore the fact that Mr Nkomo, like the other nationalist Issders, represents a substantial body of opinion among the African population in Rhodesia who would need to be represented if any settlement were to last . . . it is eseotial that we shbuld keep in touch with Mr Nkomo and the other leaders snd that thcy should be allnwed to come to Britain for that purpose".

The Cbristian League find it unconviocing that a supporter of violent methods should be able to coms in, but a propagator of a peaceful Christian approach kept out.

> Unlike many thousands of Rhodesian whites, Pastor Musa cannot claim patriality, which gives the right to live in the United Kingdom

Pastor Musa's position is similar to that of almost all Rhodesian blacks. While 150,000 of the 230,000 whites there ars sntitled to Britisih oationality, almost none of the six million blacks have that advantage. Paradoxically, therefore, the policy of sanctions works more adversaly to blacks, who have oowhere else to go, than to whites who, even if tbey canoot come to the United Kingdom, could probably find a home in South Africa.

It is not mersly an academic issue. With the advent of majority ruls, whoever comes to power, thers will undoubtedly be some blacks who will be considered to have beeo "on the wroog side", and whu would find it difficult to continue living in Rhodesia.

Many of them could arrive in Britain, as being the country with which they bsve the closest links. But without any rights to be bere (even if sanctions bave beeo ended) their fais will depend oo the policy of the Government. It is not inconceivable that, if tha fighting in Rhodesia cootinues, the Government may fiod themselves considering what to do with many thousands of black Rhodesian refugees.

The existing sanctions policy has also had an unfortunate effect in aoother respect. Britain bas traditionally bsen the country to which many black Rhodesiaos have come to study. Sanctions policy has meant that they havs oot heen abls to do so. As a result, there bas been a significant move towards the univsrsities and colleges of some communist countries.

"In 20 years' time, wheo we have to deal with the leaders of Zimbabwe, we will be sorry. Instead of being people with wbom we can talk, because they will have studied here and lived here, they will be strangers, knowing Moscow and East Berlin better than they know London", a participaot at a receot meetiog on Rhodesia said.

It is irooic that the policy of sanctions, origioally aimed mainly at forcing recalcitrant whites to sbare power with the black victims of discrimination, may have caused mucb loog-term harm to those they were designed to help.

Marcel Berlins

To a friend in search of rural seclusion

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Bernard Levin

Sterilization, how the victims were trapped

Yestsrday, in this series of columns on the 20 months of Mrs Gandhi's persooal rule, with its crueky, oppression, meodacity, fraud and political megalomania, I discussed the hackgrouod to the horrifying story, laid out in the final report of the Shah Commission inquiry into the events of the emergency, of the widespread incidence of sterilization achieved by intimidatioo or even force. Today, I want to give some examples of wbat the Shah Commission found actualy bappened, and tbe details of ths methods used. I begin witb two examples of sterilization achieved by tbe brutally simple method of kidnapping the victims and performing ths operation oo tbem against their will. First, the orders go out, as in this telegram sent by the appropriate official in Mahsrashtra State to his underlings:

> COMMISSTONER PUNE OIVISION INSTRUCTEO TO COMPLETE FAMILY PLANNING TARGET EY 31ST INSTANT. ARRANGE TO SECURE VASECTOMY CASES BEFORE 31ST INSTANT AT ANY COST. NO SPECIAL FAMILY PLANNING CAMP TO EE ARRANGEO. CASES TO EE TAKEN TO PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES / DISPENSARIES. POWERS UNDER EMERGENCY BEING EXERCISEO IN RESPECT OF PERSONS ELIGIELE FOR FAMILY PLANNING EUT REFUSING TO UNDERGO.

Next, what bappeoed whso such orders went out; this is a statement by the Stats Government of Haryana:

> One of the major steps was the element of coercion introduced in the implementation of this programme. Every government officer/official, iocluding police and revenue officials, io ths district, was giveo a target to achieve. They were asked to cnsure that sufficieot number of persons were brought to family plaoning camps. Buses were diverted m these camps and passengers sterilized. Persons were forcibly taken from villages, bus stands, and railway stations, for sterilizadon, to family planning camps.

But direct methods of that kind, in wbich the victims were litarally sterilized by force (incidentally, there was s bigh incidence of deaths following the operation), did not exhaust tbe methods used against the unwilliog, and indeed was not by any meaos so widely used as the techoiques of intimidation. Again the flavour of wbat bappeoed may be sensed from this document, seot to offices of ths State Bank of India aod Central Bank of Aligarh, together with offices of other nationalized banks:

> Please note that in connection wih the Family Planning Programme all beads of offices bave beeo directed to give the following cerntificate along with their pay bill for the month of August 1976 to enable them to draw their salaries:
>
> ALL ELIGIBLE CASES FOR STERILIZATION IN MY OFFICE / OEPARTMENT HAVE BEEN STERILIZEO. PERSONS WHO HAVE REFUSED TO GET THEMSELVES STERILIZED HAVE NOT BEEN PAID THEIR SALARIES.
>
> Please ensure that the bills/cheques for payments are cleared only if the above certificate is sttached to the bill/payment authority concerned. Kindly scknowledgs receipt of the above communication.

This particular decree was broughi to the attention of tha Central government in Delhi. Tbe answer, after some initial besitation, was giveo in a minute signed by one senior official of the Health Ministry, thus:

> We may not take any action. The State is compstent to do so.

It was countersigned by a bigher official still, thus:

> I have meotiooed this to Minister. No action need be taken by us.

But that was only ooe example of ooe technique. Throughout India, a wide variety of methods—officially described, incidentally, as "broadly io keeping with the spirit and intention of the National Population Policy"—were being employed to coerce and terrorize Indians into undergoing sterilization. Among the provisions available ooly to those who could produce a certificste of sterilization were: smployment in any government service; free education and health care; the allotment of agricultural land; low-interest loans for agricultural development; sven, in places, a driving-licence. The Shah Commission lists, state by state, an appalling catalogue of pressurs, often irresistible because resistance would have deprived the resister of his very livelihood. As, for example, in Himachal Pradesh, where officials were instructed as follows:

> I would, therefore, request you to review the Family Planning achievement in your own department immediately and ask your officers/officials eligible for sterilization to undergo operation positively during this month i.e. October, 1976. In case tbey refuse to do so, their pay should be withheld and the Drawing and Oisbursing officers may be instructed accordingly. Ths names of such resistant officer/officials be reported to me for initiating necessary actioo against them at ths Government level.

In Bihar, a wider ranga of coercive measures was employed, among which were these:

> denial of opportunity to enter Government service or even to appear in a competitive test or interview in absence of production of sterilization certificate . . . denial of free medical facilities to Government dispensaries or hospitals . . . denial of facility of allotment of Government quarters or of bouses uoder Central Government . . . in case of Government servants belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes communities, denial of opportunity to be promoted under reserved categories.

Tha sama state also went methodically about the task of ensuring not only that individuals were coerced into undergoing sterilization, but that officials, and employees in public or semi-public positioos, should be coerced into applying coercion of their own. First, each such individual was given a target for tbs number of men bs was to "persuade" to uodergo sterilization. Tbso:

> Non-achievement of targets wood render officers and staff of Health Department liable m punishment e.g. censure in case of achievement short of 100 per cent, stoppage of increment with cumulative effect if achievement was less than 75 per cent and termination of service if achievement fell short of 50 per cent. Threat of departmental action against following categories for failure to achieve the annual target of six sterilizaoon cases:
>
> (a) Every teacber of primary, higher primary and secondary scbool in the State;
>
> (b) Every panchayat sevaka, village level worker, srea Karamchari, extension supervisor, circle inspector and supply tnspector.

And in Uttar Pradesh, the tone was sveo more brisk:

> No persoo shall be recruited or appointed m or be eligible to appear at any competitive examination or interview for recruitment or appoinment to any post or service if he is an eligible person and has not got himself sterlized.

In Rajasthan, it was brisker still:

> Tae birth of fourth child to a Government servant will be deemed as "mis-conduct".

It is ioteresting and instructive to note that these measures, which had the tacit aod sometimes the explicit approval of the usurping regime in Delhi, and which were in aoy case declared tn be "broadly in keeping with the spirit and intentioo of the National Population Policy", were abandoned precipitately wben Mrs Gandhi took ber great gambla (which also turned out to be her great mistake, and India'a great chance), and called an election. Knowing well how intensely the coercion aod compulsion, the threats and pressure, were hated throughout the country, she termioated overnight a programme she and her son had until that moment baen extolling as the salvatioo of India, and in reversing it committed to paper yet another moostrous lie, and this ooe perhaps the worst she told throughoot the Emergency:

> It bas been categorically stated that there can be and will be no compulsion in the family planning movemant.

The compulsory sterilization undertaken in India during Mrs Gandhi's Emergency would alone be sufficient to condemn ber and her rule beyond h of rehabilitatioo. It must emphasized that the elemen intimidation and force ent into tbs birth-cootrol camp only when Mrs Gandhi se power; it eoded at the mom sbe sought to have her sel of power legitimized throug electioo. And for todoy's word oo the methods used ing the period of her pers rule, and the implication, I sent an axcerpt from a st ment submitted to the S Commissioo by a former In Minister of Health:

> The manner io which the fa planning programme was bro into disrepute by callous, zealous and unimaginative in mentation in some States had serious consequences fo future welfare of the na While sterilizations during year 1976-77 were almost d the target that had been se whole effort became self-de ing as it generated widesp revulsioo (o many parts o country. It could be asked, despite this, the excesses place at all. The answer clear as it is tragic. As the mission is no doubt awar that time an extra-consti power was operating lo country, and Chief Min who owed special allegian this centre vied with each lo raising their sterilizatio gets in order m galo fa Once the targets were raised whole force of governm machinery in those States thrust into use to achieve t and in the process ao sphere of fear and coe became widespread. Once it was proved that how desirable the ends may wrong means cao lead nothing but disaster.

(To be concluded)

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The sad, lonely lives of Britain's Asian women

"We know our culture is not inferior. It is possible that Asian women evsn have a cootribution to make to women's liberatiqn here." Tbese are the defiant words of Mrs Amrit Wilsoo, an Indian who has been living in Britaio since 1961 and is deeply concerned about tba situation of Asian women io this country.

Her book oo tbe subject, called *Finding a Voice: Asian Women in Britain*, was published oo Monday. In it, she examines the various presures that weigh on Asian women here, partly as a result of racialist attitudes by some Britisb peopls, partly because of traditinal views of the role of women in thslr own communities; and she comes to the conclusion that "io general thsir lives are sad".

Many of them are Isolated and lonely, Mrs Wilson finds, particularly if tbey live in areas wbera they are afraid of racial violence. Otbers suffer from the fact that thougb their bushands expect tbem to work bard at home, they feel affronted by the ootion that they might go out to work. Tbose who do go out to work are liable to find themselves exploited by uoscrupulous employers.

It is a gloomy picture but oot. io Mrs Wilson's view, a completely hopeless one. She cites the Grunwick dispute last year as sn example of Asiao women learniog to assert themselves; and she clearly hopes that tbey will socceed in overcomiog the twin evils of racialism and male chauvinism.

What they should not do, she insists, is to assume that the road to liberation lies through westsrnization. Mrs Wilson is scathing about ths situatioo of wbita women in this country, describing them as neurotic. sbut in on themselves and badly trestsd when it comes to fsctory work.

"There is total isolation of individuals in this society, and we don't want to becoms like tbat", sbe says. Asiao women had funds of love and affsction which white British women did not have, and this was a way in whicb they might be able to help womeo's liberation hers.

Asian women living in Britain : their main difficulty is 'deep-seated racialism'

Mrs Wilson was born in Calcuita in 1941 and lived in several differsnt parts of India before coming to Britain as a student in 1961. She received a doctorate in cbemistry from Imperial College, London, msrried an Englishmao and, in bsr own words, livsd in Britisb middle class society.

But sbe always found it hard, sbe says, and io 1974 sbe became a fraelance journalist concsnnrating on racialism, the experisoces of black workers in Britaio, and womeo's rights. Sbe is now the editor of *Poverty and Power*, a magazine published by War oo Want whicb is coocerned with Britain aod the Third World.

Asian woman io Britain are divided into two main groups, she says. Those who have come directly from certaio peasant societies in Iodia, Pakistan and Bangladesh, and thoss who migrated first to East Africa and later from there to Britain. The two groups are different in many ways, but both have brooght with tbsm the attitudes of the peasant communities from whicb they originally came, and both have difficulties in adapting to lifs in Britaio.

One of the main difficulties, Mrs Wilson has oo doubt, is British racialism. Racialism was very deep-seated io Britaio, she told me, aod it was not just a matter of lower class. There was middle class racialism, she regarded as more p cious because it influe such things as tha legal sy and the sducatioo system.

Tba outstanding exa she considers, is the imm tion law. In *Finding o* shs writes of "racism wr ioto, and demaoded by, tain's immigration laws. black immigration bas long been stopped, but any man or woman wbo want bring dependants over, o visited by relatives from h is now afraid of what t people will have to suffer

Sbe gives examples of A women who have been hel on arrival, and, in her treated in a contemptuous inhuman way. She give account, strongly denied b Home Office, of Mrs Z Galiars, an Indian, who ar at Heathrow in 1976 advanced state of preg and was refused medical wheo she went into labour.

Finding a Voice is a st written book, based on views Mrs Wilson has bac a large number of women in Britaio, mar whom could not speak Er She describes the ho Asian childreo often enco at school, and she goes the conflict betweeo the st attitudes traditionally towards young girls in families and the easier ways tbey see around th

It is probably true t that she emphasizes the aspects of racial relatio Britain, and neglects tha tive side. But she strongly that British p should come to realize racialist their society is bow difficult it is for Asi get jobs and such servic hospital treatment. If they came to realize it believes, efforts could be to overcome it.

Peter Straf

MEXICO CITY DIARY

Machismo is a hard task master

With the thunderous ending of the rainy season, tbe new cricket season is openiog in Mexico City, and expatriate Englisb chaps are puttiog bat to ball, hitting sixes into the thio air in the highest cricket ground in the world. Although a lone Mexicao bas been drawn into the game, perhaps believing it to be an Aztec relic, the ritual is carried out primarily by consenting Englishmeo oo s lovingly kept green wbich is not only forever Englaod but also an oasis.

It is an oasis because, at first sight, Mexico City is a madhouse. Certainly it is fascinaiing and as heady as good tequila, but its locust-thick traffic is a vision of bell.

To be in it is like log-rolling in rapids. For most Mexican men driving is battle: smoky, combative, with endless tests of nerve and *hombria*. To be a passenger ot a driver with a high *machismo* quotient is to ride pillion with a jousting koight. Sileocers are viewed as unmaniv and uneconomical, red lights but grudgingly obeysd, and policemen in skyblue uniforms whistle fraorically as tney try to control the hordes.

Usually tbe urge to wio on the rosds is s game without lasting malice, but when drivers stop to sort out a bump, and moustaches quiver furiously, friends try to claim them, for hoiling points are low and sometimes guns hsve bceo drawn to settla the score.

Cars in Mexico ara expensivs, £5,000 for the basic home-produced Beetle, aod so they are kept going for years, patched and throaty, with a tyre or two as smooth as a new-shaved chin. The country has tbousaods of those hsavy, be-fiooed monsters from the American car industry's heyday of tbe grotesque. Like tne battered buses, thcy belch bonfires of smoke ss if to cover their getaways.

When the *conquistadores* saw the Aztec city oo this magnificeot site beosatb benign volcanoes, their syes watered at the beauty of it all. Today eyes are stung to rears by the worst city smog in tbe world.

No wonder thsn tbat when they are not at cricket, a lot of British expatrieies liks to weekend in Cucrnavaca near by, where it is always spring. The air is clear and thers sre more private swimming pools to the acre than snywhere on earth. "You just havc to get away", they say. You do.

In the early morning, apart from exhaust fumes, the distinctive smell of Mexico City is of sboe polish, sbarp as campbor. Tbe army of shoeblscks is a constant of street life, and no Mexican cleans bis own sboes.

Established men have stands in busy places. Youngstsrs carry a basic kit and footrest and hustle for custom. "Ssnor, your shoes are dirty".

"No they're oot, they're clesn".

"In Mexico ws call that dirty".

"I'm io a hurry".

"With clean shoes you walk fsster. Besides, I nesd the business".

He does. Thsre are thousands like him here, struggling for pesos. The city has 13 million people and the pbeoomsoal birthrate, which thraatens to double the country's 65 million populatioo within 30 years, will raise the capital's populatioo to 25 million. Meanwhile, about 1,000 people arrive from the couotry avery day, hoping for bstter things io this magnetic city. They swell the hideous shantytowns oo the outskirts and eventually add to the crush on tbe roads, the buses aod tho metro.

The metro stations are painted in bright colours and kept spick aod span. They have piped Mozart music and rubber-wheeled trains swish through them like taffeta. But the rush hours are frightening.

Io Londoo tbe safe limit in a packed tube train is reckoned to be six people per square metre. Mexico City's metro regularly packs in eleven.

Io Mexico people work bard. Businessmen may have their traditiooal long lunch, but they work far into the evening. Lower down tbe scale, people fill in tbe economic corners, doing whstsvsr tbey can for a few pesos. At traffic junctions boys rush to clean windscreens and to sell mirrors, combs, fruit, dolls and papers.

Many services io Mexico City are cbeap. You may rent a comfortable doubls room io a hotel for under £6, lunch well for 70p, aod dins bandsomely for £3. A metro ticket to any station costs just over 2p and a telepbone call less than 1p. The airport bus costs 35 pesos (about 70p) and a wife goes at the baggage rate of 20 pesos.

The phooes make a pleasant cootrast witb those io Britain. Thsy are plentiful, placed where oeeded, cbeap, and tbey work. Tbey do not jam and young Mexicans do oot smasb thsm up. I was told that this is because Mexicao children are brought up by their motbers to be very well-behaved.

A haircut is cbeap, too. For 60p I was iostalled in a great red leathsr throne, expertly groomsd, especially after tha barber changed to his sharp scissors, beard his monologua about football, and had 5 pesos worth of eye drops, emerging bright eyed and unbushy to face the world.

A neat appearance is something by which many Mexicaos set some store. In the prime business districts the sloppily dressed are holidaying Americaos. There is a certaio formality about Mexicans: they are mannered, serious, rather stately aod proud. Their humour is mordant.

They take enormous pride in their couotry and are its strongest critics. More and more they are coming to terms with their Spanish-Indian hybridism and are fascinated by their history, their deep Indian roots. In the marvellous museum of anthropology, children and adults crowd arouod exbibits, scribbling furiously in notebooks, as if it is a race against time to get to know themselves better.

There is still a strong feeling that a man's virility is measured by the extent of his family. Although the Catholic bishops have said that family limitation is all right, and cootraceptioo is promoted on televisioo as part of the Government's populatioo cootrol programme, *machismo* is difficult to erode.

Thus Mexico has perhaps the youngest population in the world, the majority uoder 20, with increasing pressure oo tho education aod social services. The bousing programme cannor cope. The population pr promises strains on M ooe-party democracy whi given the country many of stability. President E encourages a measure of in minor political parti io the press as necessary valves.

There is persooal *mac* tbe big family, the pride, the huge geoe There is national *mac* which is the personal multiplied to build couotry to be proud of. is *mariachi machismo*, obliges portly *mariachis* musicisns) to pour then ioto tight and gli trousers and, when the finished playing, to ioto the traffic, wario arms snd risking thair n hea a lift boma.

There is another ma too. The other night wl President left a theatr was a band, ao armed guard and dozans of clothes men with jackets and frowns. Th dent waved, but the hardly soy onlookers bim. Wben bis car left so with great drama very high speed, with meo sorioting and darti gun-toting guards hang for dear lifs to accom roariog cars. It was p tial *machismo*.

It could bavc beeo do out fuss, but *machismo* i master and sveo if hardly anyone there to it, wbere is the fun in exit?

Trevor Fis

هكذا من الأصل

TIMES PAST THE TIMES
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ROM THE BOARDROOM FLOOR

even the most careful stage iagement from the platform .be Confederation of Britisb ıstry's second annual con- nce, which concluded in ;bton yesterday, could hide delegates' resolve to stop the :ership's slide to acquies- :e in some form of legislation romote industrial democracy. he past few years the ranks 'Bl supporters have swollen, ely because concern about ɔsed forms of employee par- ation has been very real in ain's boardrooms. And it has been an easy issue for the to handle.

hat happened this week in hton was a reminder from "grass roots", shortly after Queen's Speech with its inclu- of a Bill for joint representa- committees and worker ɛtors, that this is a Bill which member companies do want the CBI to be a piper ing a tune for which they did pay. The CBI president, Mr Greenborough, sensing ɔle after some powerful ches, avoided a platform at over the CBI's position r on participation by not ıg a vote and, instead, refer- the document back for fur- thougbt. Tbe paper recorded embarrassing point that tha in evidence to the original ıck Committee on employee cipation had supported "fall-back legislation" to encourage participation in companies below board level.

While the CBI leaders attached various conditions to their support for legislation—such as allowing a reasonable span of time for industry to develop employee involvement systems in their own way—even the mere talk of the organization becoming embroiled with law making on this subject was evidently too much for the general membership to stomach. Tbey are tired of legislation and being abused by reformers, and see little pressure from even their trade unions for statutory forms of codetermination.

Wbat the businessmen were saying at Brigbton, both at the rostrum and, more trenchantly, in private gatherings outside the conference hall, was that they accept the message that employees deserve more information and better consultation, but that managements should be left to develop their present systems of participation in their own way with their own people. They go a little farther and say the CBI should provide a code of practice and use its influence, but this must be free of prescriptive forms of structure when the matrix of buman relationships within companies is very complex.

If the CBI were to feel that any companies or sectors of industry proved themselves to be back-sliders, after promising a measure of voluntary action, then it should look to its own influence for a remedy, and not invite legislation, which might destroy the results achieved by other more forward-looking managements. That is not an unreasonable view for industry to take when the Bullock Committee was misconceived in its majority compromise over participative systems and the Government's own Wbite Paper commands little managemeot support and bardly stirs trade union breasts within individual companies or industries.

Ministers can hardly be eager, on their present parliamentary majority, to encounter determined opposition to employee democracy biased towards trade unionists. The CBI was in danger of making the Government's bandling of a controversial Bill a little easier, but now its members have made the business community's anxieties even plainer. That it came abont because of an outbreak of democratic feeling among the 1,200 delegates assembled at Brighton is an irony, but it actually enhances the value of the CBI conference as it grows into an annual event truly expressive of opinion within the business community.

RS GANDHI'S COMEBACK

Gandhi has proved once ı that she is a national e capable of winning votes. majority she bas won in the nagalur by-election gives back a seat in parliament an absence of a year and f and with it a better base rganize opposition to the g Janata coalition. Since isked her personal political ıl last December by break- way from the defeated Con- Party to form her own ira" Congress she has made y progress. In state elections sbruary her wing did well the "official" Congress miserably. Sbe repeated uccess in May. Since then as been an untiring speaker' ss rallies.

choosing to fight a by-elec- in a southern state Mrs bi was going to a part of ountry wbere Congress did in last year's general elec- A state governor who was active supporter of Mrs bi's "Indira" Congress made for her success. To nsiderable extent bowever ictory must mark the grow- disappointment with tbe a government under Mr rji Desai's leadersbip. But ıps even more it sbows Mrs hi's success in exploiting that failure at the point wbere it was electorally most vulnerable. In her campaigns in last February's state elections and ever since she has concentrated on the misfortunes visited on Harijans, tribal minorities and other dispossessed classes, who form at least two fifths of the Indian population. In addition to their distress there have been more than usually serious riots in which Muslims have been the chief sufferers. By promising to right the wrongs done to soch voters Mrs Gandhi bas won their support.

Back in Parliament Mrs Gandbi may not have so potent an effect as she has done in fighting elections. The by-election result will now promote further shifts of political loyalty of the kind that has damaged so much of Indian political life. Those who feel tbat a move will increase their chances of office will mostly be in the even weaker "official" Congress led by Mr Swaran Singh. Some may now be prepared to make their peace and rejoin Mrs Gandhi. Others will hope that their political clout will seem enough to earn a welcome in the Janata coalition.

Obviously Mrs Gandhi's real grasp of political power would only follow desertions from Janata to ber own Congress Party in opposition. Such desertions are unlikely. Mrs Gandhi is a long way from regaining ber old reputation at the centre of politics. Nor is it likely that a party in office, with no present prospect of having to call an election, will now lose any of its supporters to an opposition, even one that bas made steady electoral progress.

But that the Chikmagalur result is a blow to Janata and a sharp warning to Mr Desai cannot be contradicted. The charges against Mr Desai are that be bas lacked initiative, that his leadership has been sluggish, especially over tbe increased and illicit repression of Harijans, that he is stiffly bureaucratic and above all that be is unimaginative. In every general election beld in India it must be assumed that a new band of voters goes to the polls tbat bas never done so before. In part there are those who have come of age, in part an indeterminate number who were before ill-equipped to judge between those appealing to them, or not confident eoough of their own rights, or scarcely able to believe that their vote could count in bringing about change. Many of their votes must have gone to Mrs Gandhi in Chikmagalur.

ıMPAIGN FUNDS

ters are considering the for passing public money to cal parties to help them the election to the Euro- Parliament next summer. political party feels flush funds, and a year which is ıclude e general election, sual round of local elections, endums in Scotland and ; and then perhaps elections ir new assemblies, is going ıve precinus little to spare :athering votes for Stras- . That is the way they see ıd that is the propellent ı for the claim on public

the claim bas also ted a cluster of justifica- reasons. The European on is a new, unfamiliar and sarily expensive venture; cel parties cannot be ex- d to find enough money to a real go of it; yet a flop l be bad for democracy and nation's European experi- ; so forward the Exchequer. not the Houghton Commit- n financial aid to political es (1976) advocate the l reimbursement of their on expenses to candidates European election when it ? Most Continental coun- provide for public subventions to political parties: how appropriate that we should sbare their experience in elections wbich help to tie us in with them. The European Parliament is budgeting for more than £7m next year to be spent on "information" about the elections, and it looks as if British political parties will have received something like a million pounds among them from that source for that purpose over two years. So all that is being requested is a bit of topping up from the national Exchequer to make sure that the elections go wih a bang.

It all adds up to a runnable case. Yet it still has to circumvent the objection. whicb bas ruled up to now and which is rooted in the view that political parties in our system of government are voluntary associations wholly responsible for their own finances. On that view the need to impress people and interests witb their utility, to the extent of extracting monetary contributions, is a salutary thing, keeping the parties to close observance of the feelings and interests of the people they purport to represent. Even an exceptional departure from the rule that public funds are not available to political parties (and there bave been one or two departures in connexion with the parties in Parliament) deserve to be looked at with keen suspicion, since once they bave a hand in the public purse parties, if they act in combination, are in a uniquely favourable position to help themselves to more; and at the casualty clearing station for society's lame ducks the place of politicial parties is at the back of the queue.

Besides, in the present case the merits of a directly elected European Parliament lie opeo for all to see. It is democratic, it is integrative, it is educative to the nation in its new role. With so estimable a cause, and with the lubricating funds thoughtfully provided by the present appointed Parliament, the parties ought to be able to generete a sense of the importance of the occasion sufficient to bring in the necessary funds and bring out a respectable proportion of the electorate. It would sbow a leck of faith in tbe European dimension to think otherwise. If the Labour Party collectively suffers from that lack of faith, tbe last thing it is entitled to expect is that taxpayers will make good the consequence of its deficiency.

ng listed buildings

Sir Frank Marshall

Ar William Bell, in bis latter ng listed buildings" (your of November 1) does less than e to the conclusioo wbicb I ed in my Inquiry on Greater ın.

proposal to devolve to the ın boroughs responsibility for ıg with applications for con- to alter (but not applicatioos molish) listed buildings would tedly be a departure from the nt arrangements. I explained easons for it in my Report to Greater London Council: I be- l tbat the listed buildings con- ɛtion should not necessarily ide other factors—particularly ffects in local planning or em- nent terms.

e need to preserve and encour- job opportunities is arguably nost pressing problem facing on today—so much so that it is ut of place to suggest that it d be weighed in the balance the conservation of the city's tectural heritage.

ould be the first to agree with ell that "the merits of listed ings can be as totally destroyed ll advised alterations as by lition". That is why I would it a condition of the London ıghs' assumption of this new nsibility that decisions should always be taken in the light of expert advice on the historic buildings aspect provided by tha Greater London Council.

Yours etc.,
FRANK MARSHALL,
The Glebe House,
Holtby,
North Yorkshire.
November 6.

Arts sponsors

From Mr John Last

Sir, Some of your correspondenta in writing about business sponsorship of the Arts seemed to have missed the distinction between the money that is forthcoming from the Arts Council and from business sponsors for particular artistic occasions.

I am the Chairman of an orchestra which could not survive wlthout the on-going support of the Arts Council and the Merseyside County Council and on all occasions we gratefully scknowledge the support of both these bodies. However, both the Arts Council and the Merseyside County Council are committed by their very terms of reference to support the arts aod the artistic occasion. Business bouses, bowever, are not so committed and when tbey venture forth io support of the arts, whetever their motives they heve every right to seek the widest publicity for tbeir sponsorship. There is e difference in kind between their spoosorship aod the sponsorship of the Arts Council and other governmental bodies be they local or otherwise, and it is perfectly proper for the srtistic organizations to acknowledge this sponsorsbip differently.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN LAST,
Chairman,
Royal Liverpool Philharmonic Society,
Hope Street,
Liverpool.
October 30.

Finding a church

From the Reverend Peter D. Keenan

Sir, Would Mr E. C. Gelion (Letters, October 26) like a list of the Anglican churches in London's West End where "Mass" times are prominently displayed? If ba could convince the vicars of these churches that the Mass, as well as Statues of the Virgin and of the Sacred Heart, not to mention bolv water fonts, sung latin Benedictions, sanctuary lamps and confessionals, were all part of a "blasphemous fable" be would be of great service in assisting visiting Roman Catholics to find their own church.

Yours faithfully,
PETER D. KEENAN,
Spanish Place Rectory,
22 George Street, W1.
October 26.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Education 'loophole in the law'

From Mr Raymond Shimell

Sir, I wonder if I am the only parent to take strong objection to the report by your Education Correspoodent io which she refers to e "loophole in the lew" which enables parental choice of schools to be effective and to "exploitation" by parents of the existing law.

This is the language of the politician, aghast and appalled that increasing numbers of parents do not regard unqnestioning obedisoce to the edicts of their local politicians as part of the natural order of things, who is determined to remove yet another of the few remaining safeguards for the ordinary citizen.

The clause in the Education Act which the Minister is determined to remove is one of the very few ways in which caring parents can bope to prevent their children being dragooned ioto unsuitable schools. It is also a very rare case in which a local autbority bas to produce evidence in support of whatever case it may think it bas, rather than the more usual procedure where the individual citizen has to try to prove the authority wrong.

Central government sbould be seeking ways to ensure that not only is parental choice made a prime consideration in the allocation of pupils to secondary schools, but should be devoting time and energy to arresting the decline in educational standards.

As a small step in this direction, it is devoutly to be boped tbat the Opposition will raise its sights, however temporarily, from internal dissensiona, and unite to defeat this further attempt to impose the will of authority upon tbe citizen, regardless of any views tbe said citizen may have.

Yours faithfully,
RAYMOND SHIMELL,
29 Meadow Road,
Tonbridge,
Kent.

Churchill biography

From Mr Martin Gilbert

Sir, In the course of completing tbe 1930s document volumes of Sir Winston Churchill's biography, I have tried, as in each of the previous volumes, to include brief biographical notes for each individual who appears in Churchill's story.

Reference books and belpful institutions have made it possible to track down more than a thousand people, but a few still elude discovery.

May I use the courtesy of your columns to ask for any information which would help me to compile brief factual notes for any of the following:

Stuart E. P. Atherley,
W. F. Bullock (*New York Correspondent of the Daily Mail*),
Demetriades Rhallis (Manchester Chamber of Commerce),
Allan J. Eidenow (Director, British General Press),
Cecil Patrick Fox (aged 29 in 1937),
N. B. Foot (New Commonwealth Society),
E. Hammond Foot (Royal Engineers),
Jack Imber,
Captain Hugh Orr-Ewing,
Peter K. Pjerson (of Barnet, Hertfordshire, and the English Institute, Prague, 1939),
H. W. Potter (a Manchester journalist in 1934),
A. H. Richards (former publicity manager of the *News Chronicle*),
Captain J. F. Ruthven,
H. Tingey (of George Newnes, publishera), and
Colonel Weston-Jarvis.

Yours sincerely,
MARTIN GILBERT,
Merton College,
Oxford.

Henry Moore in the Park

From Misa Joan Creamer

Sir, If Professor Brawoe enjoys Henry Moore's sculptures so much (November 6) may I suggest that be puts his efforts into getting them sited in bia own local surroundings; thereby allowing our delightful Kensington Gardens to go back to its own natural beauty, ie, without these huge monstrous mounds aticking up like sore thumbs.

Yes, beauty is in the eye of the beholder but we have had our eyeful all summer.

Yours sincerely,
JOAN CREAMER,
12 Drayson Mews, W8.

Swear or affirm

From Professor Glanville Williams, QC, FBA

Sir, If any MP bas the opportunity to introduce a Bill to replace the oath by an affirmation in legal matters, be is unlikely to eocounter any appreciable opposition. The Criminal Law Revision Committee, in its sadly neglected *Report* on *Evidence* (1972), strongly supported the recommendation of the Law Society to this effect referred to by Mr Rubinstein (November 1). and gave no fewer than six reasons for it.

Yours faithfully,
GLANVILLE WILLIAMS,
Jesus College,
Cambridge.

Blackmail

From the Bishop of Willesden

Sir, May I draw your readers' attentioo m the increasing misuse, in press, media and common speech, of the word "blackmail"? It is being taken to mean the application of pressure in the aense of a threat, as in Mra Jean Mayland's suggestion (letter, November 2) that Roman Catholics and Orthodox might break off dialogue with the Church of England if the latter were to decide to ordain women.

Blackmail is something quite different—the extortion of payment in exchange for not revealing a secret discreditable to the person so threatened.

Yours faithfully,
✝ HEWLETT WILLESDEN,
173 Willesden Lane, NW6.

Crisis in Britain's prison service

From Mrs R. A. Lamb

Sir, Mr Norman, Secretary of the Magistrates' Association, refers to the basic need of society to be protected (November 4). The Howard League for Penal Reform is also vitaly concerned with the means of doing this, as shown by their years of dedicated research on behalf of victims, offenders and tbe general public.

It would be an ill wiod which blew some good if the current prison crisis resulted in shorter sentences. The present over-crowding in prisons makes the punishment more severe than intended. It has never been proved that looger sentences protect the public from anything except the most serious crimes.

The respite gained from the removal of the offender's presence from society must be weighed against the harm caused by the deterioration in his state of mind (due to possible breakdown of marriage, loss of employment and living accommodatioo), as this deterioration can prove a positive disadvantage to the community wben be comes out.

Apart from the Howard League and the Advisory Council oo the Penal System, both tbe Conservative Working Party on Prisons and the Justices' Clerks' Society have come out io favour of shorter sentences, thus reflecting informed opinion from different sectors.

Yours sincerely,
DAPHNE LAMB,
Knighton Manor,
Broadchalke,
Salisbury.
November 6.

From Mr C. H. Rolph

Sir, One can see an instructive contrast between the letters from Mr Martin Wright of the Howard League (November 2) and Mr Geoffrey Norman of the Magistrates' Association (November 4).

The Howard League view is thet it is "unrealistic and dangerous for the courts to ignore the realities of the prison situation in deciding the level of their sentencing" (ie how long anybody should get).

Not at all, says tbe Magistrates' Association. It is "even more uorealistic and dangerous to base sentencing policy on expediency and ignore the basic need of society to be protected."

Both are concerned about the crowded prisoos, botb would like to see society "protected", both want to see alternative punisbments made available quickly and on a large scale; but tbe Magistrates' Association accuses the Howard League of besiog itself on expediency.

What else should you use as a basis for penal policy? Unproved theory? Crimioological labelling? Righteous indignation? Moral outrage? Vicarious vengeance? Where bas any of these got us in the past 500 years?

If the magistrates could but water down their non-expedient anger, determination. "correctional justice", etc, to the tune of a mere 10 ner ceot. the problem of overcrowdine in the prisons could be solved within a few months.

If every prisoner oow getting six moolhs were given 23 weeks instead. every one-year sentence were 325 days, all the currently bit-or-miss criteria would be hooored without waiting for the huge prison-building programme we cannot possibly afford (in any sense of the word) nr for a system of "rational alternatives" that lonks as far away es the Greek Kalends.

Yours sincerely,
C. H. ROLPH,
Rushett Edge,
Bramley,
Guildford.

'Daily Telegraph' dispute

From the General Secretary of The Institute of Journalists

Sir, Your report "Lord Hartwell releases 'libel' letters" (November 7) contains the words "he [Lord Hartwell] said that Mr Junor's suggestioo tbat he received two salaries, one as chairman which was shown in the *Telegraph* accounts, and one as a journalist, which was oot, was 'an unvarnished lie'".

Even ignoring the incompleteness of the correspondence released by Lord Hartwell, the fact is tbat Mr Junor neither said nor implied any such thing. It is true that be suggested that ao element in Lord Hartwell's total iocome from *The Daily Telegraph* was a salary as editor-in-chief—a relevant issue to raise in an application to the Central Arbitration Committee for disclosure of information on earnings. But there was never the faintest innuendo that the salary was not included in the sum shown for Lord Hartwell's remuneration in the sccounts.

It would be easy to demonstrate this by extended quotations from Mr Junor's statement aod from the official record of the CAC proceedings. Happily there is a simpler way of satisfying your readers on the point.

The newspaper was represeoted at tbe bearing by tbree senior members of its managemeot, assisted by eo official of the Newspaper Publishers Association. If Mr Junor had indeed made the allegations that have so distressed Lord Hartwell, is it not astonishing that they made no heated and immediate protests or demands for the withdrawal of this slur on the integrity of their proprietor with its implication that he had committed a criminal offence?

In fact they made only two contributions. One was to volunteer the informatioo—when the chairman asked about wbat was in the accounts—that *The Daily Telegroph* is a private, not a public, company. The other was the mild comment by their chief spokesmao in his reply to our case "Certainly I have never considered the question of giving Lord Hartwell's earnings . . . it is a oew interpretation".

Perhaps the most striking feature of this incident is that Lord Hartwell can appareotly combine hypersensitivity about his own reputation with total disregard for that of Mr Junor. He is not cootent to complain that Mr Junor was mistaken, misinformed or even reckless. Instesd he accuses bim of telling "an unvarnished lie". This carries the clear and unquestionably defamatory imputation that Mr Junor deliberately sought to deceive and mislead the CAC.

I am confident that when passions have abated sufficiently for Lord Hartwell to see these matters in their true perspective, his sense of honour—which no-one has yet bad cause to question—will impel him to offer his own retraction and apology.

Yours faithfully,
R. F. FARMER,
General Secretary,
The Institute of Journalists,
1 Whitehall Place, SW1.

Regulating money supply

From Dr R. J. Sandilands

Sir, Lord Kaldor (November 1) believes that the Government is unable to control the money supply and that the money supply is determined in fact by the demand for mooey, which in turn depeods on wage and price levels, given by exogenous forces.

Bor Lord Kaldor's proposition turns entirely on his definition of the money supply as "credit money" including interest bearing liabilities of a variety of fioancial institutions. These assets may be difficult to control, but more narrowly defined money can be controlled. And it is the more narrow concept of money—caah and directly transferable demand deposits—whicb determines spending and, hence, the price level.

Most of Lord Kaldor's "credit money" cannot be used as money in the sense of enabling a real exchange to be effected directly. Interest bearing financial assets must first be converted to casb or demand deposits subject to transfer by cheque. If the mooetary authorities cao control tbe latter —aod they can—tbey can control spending.

If the monetary authorities refuse to accommodate high wage demands, wage payments cannot actually increase. A prior increase in the money supply is required. Thus money, not wages, determines the price level. If money proper is not increased, wages canoot increase and prices would not increase either.

Wages are not paid witb interest bearing financial assets, they are paid with casb or cheques (demand deposits). Ao increase in financial assets may simply reflect an increase in savings out of current money incomes. Savings are not inflationary; an iocrease io the money supply proper, which can be controlled by the monetary authorities, is inflationary.

Indeed, the traditional dictionary defioition of inflation is "an increase io the money supply in excess of the increase in output". By defioing inflation as a rise in prices, economists and others are increasingly led to believe that inflation can be controlled by controlling prices rather thon the mooey supply; ie, that inflation is csused by rising prices.

Yours faithfully,
ROGER SANDILANDS,
Department of Economics,
University of Strathclyde,
173 Cathedral Street,
Glasgow.
November 1.

Pope and contraception

From Dom A. J. Stacpoole

Sir, You bave printed letters uoder tha titles "The Pope and the Pill" and "The Pope and Contraception", notably ooe on October 27 from Lady Brook of the Brook Advisory Centre for young people askiog for woman the right to plan without fea: of a hacbelor priest's criticism ur condemnatioo. May I throw some light on the new Pope's mind in this matter?

A Papal Commission was established in 1963 (before the Council opened) to report to Paul VI upon "Marriage and the Family", notably upon cootraception. Its fifth session, which was to produce what became known as the majority report (standing over against the views embodied in *Humanae Vitae* of 1968), first met in April 1966. It had been enlarged by the appoiotmeot of sixteen cardinals and bishops, with Cardinal Heeoen of Westminster and Cardinal Döpfner of Munich as its "Pro-Presidents", the official President being the cooservative Cardinal Ottaviani who subsequently submitted his own private report to tbe Holy Father. The bishops iocluded Archbishop Karol Wojtyla of Krakow (about to be made a cardinal in July 1967).

On June 6-8, 1966, the Commissioo met in pleoary session, with its sixteen bishops and twenty "experts" (ten theologians, ten not) from the general body of the Commission. On June 19-26 the bishops met again in Rome, less Archbishop Wojtyla who was absent. A draft was presented for vote to the bishops on June 23 who reacted as follows:

against: Cardinal Ottaviani plus two;
doubtful: Cardinal Heenan plus two;
in favour: Cardinal Döpfner plus eight;
(total 15, Archbishop Wojtyla heing absent).

Further work was then done and on June 28 Cardinal Döpfner took the final report to the Holy Father. We may assume tbat Archbishop Wojtyla would have voted against it —as the Pope did by his subsequent encyclical, on the publication of which Cardinal Wojtyla wrote his own book of warm support. *Love & Responsibility* (1969). This is understandable: he has been one of the leaders of the Polish Church where, though contraceptive pills bsve beeo available since the 1950s, only three per cent use them and sixty per cent use the "natural" method traditionally approved by the Catholic Church. It would be interesting to know why Archbishop Wojtyla was not present at tbat vital June meeting: because be did not wish to be counted?

Yours faithfully,
A. J. STACPOOLE, OSB,
Ampleforth Abbey,
York.

Anonymity of barristers

From Mr C. R. Berry

Sir, On Friday last (November 3) you reported the House of Lords decisioo in *Saif Ali v Sydney Mitchell & Co*, an important casc on barristers liability in negligence. I find it difficult to think of any justification for the barrister concerned remaioing anonymous.

I eppreciate that no case is yet made out against him since tbis was an interlocutory appeal and that it might be embarrassiog for the barrister in question to have his colleagues and the solicitors branch aware of the allegation, but I am quite sure that no court would offer such protection to any other profession.

In the course of his judgment Lord Salmoo pointed out tbat it is nn more unpleasant for a barrister to have to fight an allegation of negligence than it is for a phyaician, a surgeon, an architect or an accountant, and yet no member of tbose professions, if at the forefront of an important legal decision on tbe subject of negligence, would enjoy the protection of anonymity.

Their cases would be reported nationally and, more importantly, in the "trade journals" with names meotioned. The unfortunate solicitors in tbe case in point did not enjoy protectioo and in my view the barrister should also have been named unless a new rule is to be established for all professions.

Yours faithfully,
C. R. BERRY,
2 Stone Buildings,
Lincoln's Inn, WC2.
November 6.

Arms for Zambia

From Mr Julian Amery, MP for Brighton Pavilion (Conservative)

Sir, On Thursday, November 2, I ventured to criticize the Foreign Secretary for sending arms io Zambia. By way of reply he quoted from a spaech of mine in which I had advocated sendiog arms and indeed instructors to Zambia.

The conventions of the House do not allow a backbench member to put a second supplementary question. I should, therefore, be grateful if you would allow me to put the record straight.

My speech was made on February 24, 1976. At that time the Soviet-Cuban invasion of Angola was the focus of attention. President Kaunda had condemned this action of "the tiger and its deadly cubs". He and President Mobutu of Zaire were actively supporting the anti-Soviet resistance movements in Angola.

Mr Nkomo's operations against Rhodesia had then scarcely begun. In those circumstances I tonught it right to call for supoort of all those African states, black or white, who seemed prepared to resist Soviet imperialism.

Since then President Kaunda has moved to a more pro-Soviet positioo and is the priocipal host country to the Nkomo guerrilla organizatioo.

In today's circumstances it seems to me wrong to give Zambia weapons to defend Nkomo's camps unless, of course, we are also prepared to lift sanctions so that the Rhodesians can buy weaoons to protect themselves against incursions by Nkomo's guerrillas.

Yours faithfully,
JULIAN AMERY,
112 Eaton Square, SW1.
November 6.

Enlightening quotation

From Mr F. T. Stratton

Sir, The Coastgusrd cottage at Weybourne which we recently bought has no lighting, but the nearest electricity is only about 600 yards away along a farm track so we asked the Electricity Board to quote.

After due consideration, the board offered to supply at s cost of £7,294.00, payable in advaoce, their price to escalate with the cost of labour and materials in the nine or 10 months before the supply will be available.

We decided to settle for Calor Gas.

Yours faithfully,
F. T. STRATTON,
Paynes Farm,
Woolmer Green,
Hertfordshire.

Union postal ballots

From Mr Neville Sandelson, MP for Hayes and Harlington (Labour)

Sir, In May, 1975, an Early Day Motion in the name of Mr Tom Urwin, MP, and sponsored by myself, urged the Labour Government "io the interests of maximum democratic participation to ensure the provision of financial aid for postal ballots in trade union elections".

Nearly one hundred Labour members, a large number of whom are either trade union sponsored or hsve close trade union associations, representing about one balf of the total number in the Parliamentary Labour Party free to sign Early Day Motions, appended their names in support. A number of other colleagues assured me at the time of their agreement with the motion.

Is there any real differeoece in principle between the provision of Government aid for postal ballots in trade union elections and the provision by legislation for secret ballots to determine iodustrial strike action?

Surely the latter, as much as the former, would ensure maximum democratic nsrticipation.

Yours faithfully,
NEVILLE SANDELSON,
House of Commons.
November 6.

Averse to voting

From Mr R. A. Leeson

Sir, I see that just 3.5 per cent of the "brightest electoral college" turned out to vote in the election of an Oxford Poetry Professor.

If this had been the AUEW, it would heve been worth a first leader, would it not?

Yours faithfully,
R. A. LEESON,
18 McKenzie Road,
Broxbourne,
Hertfordshire.

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE

November 7: His Excellency Mr Ke Hua was received in audience by The Queen this morning and presented his Letters of Credence as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary from the People's Republic of China to the Court of St James's.

His Excellency was accompanied by the following members of the Embassy who had the honour of being presented to Her Majesty: Mr Chu Chi-yuan (Counsellor), Mr Fang Wen (Military, Naval and Air Attaché), Mr Hu Ting-yi (Counsellor), Mr Ting Wen-pin (Counsellor), Mr Hou Ping-lin (First Secretary), Mr Li Shao-kui (First Secretary (Commercial)), Mr Shen Chao-chi (First Secretary (Maritime)) and Mr Cheng Wan-cheo (Third Secretary).

Madam Chang Ming had the honour of being received by The Queen.

Sir Michael Palliser (Permanent Under-Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs), who had the honour of being received by Her Majesty, was present and the Gentlemen of the Household in Waiting were in attendance.

Mr A. J. Davidson was received in audience by The Queen upon his appointment as Governor of the British Virgin Islands.

Mrs Davidson had the honour of being received by Her Majesty.

The Duke of Edinburgh, Chancellor, visited the University of Cambridge today.

His Royal Highness this afternoon visited the *Cambridge Evening News* and was received upon arrival by Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for Cambridgeshire (Colonel P. Brassey) and the Chairman, Cambridge Newspapers (Mr R. Iliffe).

The Duke of Edinburgh, attended by Mr Richard Davies, later returned to Heathrow Airport, London, in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight.

This evening, His Royal Highness, President, attended the Royal Yachting Association's Banquet for the International Yacht Racing Union at the Savoy Hotel.

Lord Rupert Nevill was in attendance.

The Prince of Wales this morning attended a Board Meeting of Blackwood Hodge Limited, Berkeley Square, London.

His Royal Highness this afternoon presented the British Archaeological Awards for 1978 at the British Museum.

The Prince of Wales was present this evening at the Royal Air Force Sixtieth Anniversary Dinner at Headquarters Strike Command, High Wycombe.

The Queen was represented by the Baroness Stedman (Baroness in Waiting) at the Memorial Service for the Lord Marples (former Cabinet Minister) which was held at St Margaret's Church, Westminster, today.

CLARENCE HOUSE

November 7: The Hon Mrs John Mulholland has succeeded Ruth, Lady Fermoy as Lady-in-Waiting to Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother.

KENSINGTON PALACE

November 7: The Duchess of Gloucester, Patron, was present this evening at the Annual General Meeting of the British Library of Tape Recordings for Hospital Patients at the Drapers' Hall.

Miss Susanna Cryer was in attendance.

Birthdays today

The Marquess of Abergavenny, 64; Air Marshal Sir Norman Coslett, 69; the Rev Professor V. A. Demant, 85; Sir William Kinkomonth, 74; Sir Richard Luyt, 63; Professor Robert McWhirter, 74; Sir Alexander Waddell, 65.

Today's engagements

The Queen holds Investiture, Buckingham Palace, 11.

The Duke of Edinburgh, as patron and trustee, gives reception for Friends of Duke of Edinburgh's Award, Buckingham Palace, 6.

The Prince of Wales, president, International Council of United World Colleges, attends reception for Friends of United World Colleges, Buckingham Palace, 6.

Princess Anne attends national conference and annual meeting of Riding for the Disabled Association, Hotel Leofric, Coventry, 11.15.

Walk: 1880s: East End murders—Jack the Ripper, meet Tower Hill station, 7.30.

Memorial service: Mr Norman Tucker, Holy Sepulchre, Holborn Viaduct, 11.45.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr M. E. Balston and Mrs M. Drummond-Moray

The engagement is announced and the marriage will take place quietly on November 17 between Michael Balston, of The Oast House, Crowhurst, Sussex, and Meriel Drummond-Moray, of Kippenross, Dunblane, Perthshire.

Dr N. A. Boon and Miss G. A. Robertson

The engagement is announced between Nicholas, son of Mr and Mrs J. N. Boon, of Greenlea House, Rickmansworth, and Anne, younger daughter of Professor and Mrs W. B. Robertson, of Cambisgate, Church Road, Wimbledon.

Mr J. R. Bremner and Miss J. A. Brown

The engagement is announced between John Ramsay, eldest son of Mr and Mrs J. Bremner, of Wick, Caithness, and Jacqueline Ann, only daughter of Mr and Mrs A. J. Brown, of Marlborough, Wiltshire.

Mr P. G. Davies and Miss N. R. Hall

The engagement is announced between Peter, son of Mr and Mrs Glyn Davies, of Cumnor, Oxford, and Nicola, daughter of Mr and Mrs Arthur Hall, of Stradbroke, Suffolk.

Mr P. W. Goodwin and Miss A. J. Windsor

The engagement is announced between Peter, son of the late Roy Goodwin and of Mrs Mary Goodwin, of Highfield, Cleethorpes, Lincolnshire, and Alison, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs R. J. Windsor, of Salterford House, Calverton, Nottinghamshire.

Mr B. J. H. Hilditch and Miss R. J. Bridges

The engagement is announced between Brian John Haworth, only son of Dr and Mrs James Haworth Hilditch, of Highcroft, 5 Kingdown Crescent, Wigan, Lancashire, and Rosemarie Jane, only daughter of Mr and Mrs Derrick Bridges, of Salcombe, 160 Wood Street, Barnet, Hertfordshire.

Mr P. W. Lord and Miss C. E. H. Evans

The engagement is announced between Peter William, son of Lieutenant-Commander C. E. Lord, RN (Retd), and Mrs Lord, of Sinner Rise, Steep, Petersfield, Hampshire, and Caroline Elizabeth Helen, daughter of Captain J. A. G. Evans, RN (Retd), and Mrs Evans, of Ormiston House, Ormiston, East Lothian.

Mr T. B. Nimmo and Miss M-C. Olivier

The engagement is announced between Thomas Burns, only son of Mrs J. F. Nimmo and the late D. G. Nimmo, of Duntarvie, Winchburgh, West Lothian, and Marie-Claire, only daughter of the late Mr and Mrs H. A. Olivier.

Mr L. R. Robinson III and Miss M. H. Swett

The engagement is announced between Larry, son of the late Mr L. R. Robinson, jr, and of Mrs Jean Rohm, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and Marion, daughter of Mr and Mrs A. H. Swett, of Atlanta, Georgia.

Marriages

Mr J. B. Sunley and Mrs A. Crowther

The marriage took place quietly on November 3 at Dover of Mr John Bernard Sunley and Mrs Anne Gwynne Crowther.

Major R. I. S. Purbrick and Miss E. M. J. Boone

The marriage took place on Saturday, November 4, at All Saints, Westacre, between Major Reginald Purbrick, 17th/21st Lancers, and Miss Elizabeth Boone.

A reception was held at Westacre High House, Norfolk.

Latest wills

Snooker cue to go on display

Mr Joseph Davis, of Kensington, the former world snooker champion, left £84,758 net. He left the cue with which he won most of his main titles to his son, Derrick, asking that it should be handed down to his eldest son. It is to be displayed at the Eccentric Club.

Mrs Joan Margaret Eyles, of Osterley, left £99,997 net. She left £15,000 to St Christopher's Hospice, Sydenham.

Other estates include (net, before tax paid; tax not disclosed):

Bafico, Mr Sidney John, of Wheatstone, London .. £119,878

Warner, Sir George Redston, of Winchester, formerly Minister at Berne £257,440

Parrott, Mr William Joseph, of Hoddesdon £137,640

Christening

The infant son of Mr and Mrs Colin Winser was christened Crispin David Richard by the Bishop of London in the Charterhouse Chapel, London, on Sunday, November 5. The godparents are Lord Wrenbury (for whom Lieut.-Colonel John Yerburgh stood proxy), Mr Peter Wade, Mr Stanley Kiser, Mrs John Yerburgh and Miss Sarah Gamon (for whom Mrs Hugh Gamon stood proxy).

Stowe

The Governors of Stowe announce the appointment of Mr Christopher Turner as Headmaster from September, 1979, on the retirement of Mr R. Q. Drayson. Mr Turner is at present Headmaster of Dean Close School.

Luncheons

Law Society

The President of the Law Society, Mr John Palmer, was host at a luncheon held at 60 Carey Street yesterday. The guests were:

The Earl of Inchcape, Lord Ballantrae, Mr Robin Maxwell-Hyslop, MP, Mr L. O. Soles, Mr Paul Johnson, Mr N. B. S. Holland, Mr J. C. Stephings, Mr R. M. Lewis and Mr J. L. Barron (secretary-general).

Primrose League

Lord Mowbray and Stourton, chancellor of the Primrose League, presided at the annual chapter luncheon held at the Dorchester Hotel yesterday. Lord Carrington was the principal guest and speaker. Among others present were:

Lord Home of the Hirsel, Lady Mowbray and Stourton, Mr Geoffrey Johnson Smith, MP, Mr John Stokes, MP and Mr Evelyn King and Mrs King (chairman of the ladies' chapter).

Reception

Mme Lunkova

The Soviet Ambassador and Mme Lunkova held a reception last night on the occasion of the National Day of the Soviet Union, the sixty-first anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

Dinners

HM Government

Mr Eric Varley, Secretary of State, Department of Industry, was host at a dinner held at Lancaster House last night in honour of Mr Wang Chen, deputy Prime Minister of China.

Air Force Board

The Prince of Wales was the guest of honour at a dinner given by the Air Force Board to the Officers' Mess, Headquarters Strike Command, RAF High Wycombe, last night, to celebrate the sixtieth anniversary year of the RAF. He was received by the Lord Lieutenant for Buckinghamshire. Among those present were:

Mr John Gilbert, MP, Air Chief Marshal Sir Michael Beetham, Air Chief Marshal Sir Douglas Lowe, Air Marshals Sir John Cimmell, Sir John Nicholls and Sir Peter Terry, Mr J. Alvey and Mr J. H. Nelson (members of the Air Force Board); Lord Nelson of Stafford, Lord Beswick, Lord Caltro, Sir Kenneth Keith, Sir George Edwards, Sir Henry Chilver, Sir Walter Perry, Sir Arthur Norman, Sir Arthur Brown (Marshals of the RAF), Sir William Olver, Sir Dermot Boyle, Sir Thomas Pike, Sir John Grandy and Air Neil Cameron; General Sir Edwin Bramall, Professor Ronald Mason, General John W. Pauly, USAF; Air Chief Marshals Sir David Evans, Sir Alasdair Steedman, Sir Peter Le Chemant and Sir Augustus Walker; Air Marshals Sir John Blacey, Sir Alfred Ball, Sir Rex Roe, Air Frederick Sowrey, Sir Robert Freer, Sir Charles Soulsr, Sir Denis Crowley-Milling, K. A. Williamson, C. H. Ford and A. C. Davies; Professor B. J. Mason, Major-General William C. Norris, USAF, Vice-Admiral Sir Desmond Cassidi, RN; Mr O. W. Merrill, Mr R. P. Probert, Mr T. H. Kerr, Mr A. Smart.

European-Atlantic Group

The European-Atlantic Group held a dinner at St Ermin's Hotel last night for Mr Olivier Long, Secretary-General of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, who spoke on prospects for an international trade policy. Sir Douglas Dodds-Parker was in the chair and the other speakers included Lord Banks, Sir Geoffrey de Freitas, MP, Lord Layton, Mr Michael Meacher, MP, and Mr Alec Woodall, MP. Among others present were:

The Swiss Ambassador, Mr Shiney Abrahamson, Dame Elizabeth Ackroyd, Sir Frederic Bennett, MP, and Lady Bennett, M Jean Bosson, Mr and the Hon Mrs A. Burns, Mrs Elma Hangerfield, Air Marshal Sir Patrick Hunn, Lady de Freitas, Dr Karl Friedrich, Sir Reay Geddes, Lady Layton, Sir Ralph Murray, Dr V. Schizzano, Mr and Mrs George Suzuki and Mr J. P. Zender.

Royal Yachting Association

The Duke of Edinburgh, president of the Royal Yachting Association, presided at a dinner held at the Savoy Hotel yesterday in honour of the International Yacht Racing Union delegates. Among the guests were:

The King of Norway, the Crown Prince of Norway, ex-King Constantine and Queen Anne-Marie of Greece, Dr Beppe Croce, president, IYRU, Sir Peter Scott, Mr Owen Aisher, Mr Brian Southcott, and Mr Pal Oyas.

Westminster School

The Governing Body of Westminster School gave a dinner last night in honour of the Bursar, Group Captain W. M. Lyons, who will retire at the end of the present term. Those present were:

The Dean of Westminster, Lord Trend, Lord Carr of Hadley, Lord Adrian, Sir Henry Chilsholm, Sir Reginald Sharpe, Sir Owen Wansbrough-Jones, Bishop Edward Knapp-Fisher, Canon John Austin Baker, Dr O. M. M. Carey, Group Captain G. H. Pirie, Mr C. M. O'Brien, Mr Louis Sherwood, Dr D. H. Marrian, Mr O. F. Pears, Mr C. A. Prendergast, the Head Master, the Receiver General of Westminster Abbey, Mr J. A. Cogan, Mr Malinry Hollis, Mr Geoffrey Shepherd, Mr R. W. W. Dawe and Mr V. C. Shannon.

Poulters' Company

In the unavoidable absence of the Lord Mayor, Alderman Sir Murray Fox and the Sheriffs were guests of honour at a livery dinner held at Vintners' Hall last night by the Master and Wardens of the Poulters' Company.

Old Wrekinian Association

Mr Alderman Peter Gadsden, president of the London branch of the Old Wrekinian Association, presided at their annual dinner held at Armoury House last night. The guests included Judge Miskin, QC, Mr G. C. L. Hadden (Headmaster of Wrekin College) and Mr R. H. Dahl.

Service dinners

London University Officers' Training Corps

After delivering the University of London War Studies lecture at King's College, entitled "The maritime threat in 10 years' time", Admiral of the Fleet Sir Peter Hill-Norton, accompanied by Surgeon Captain M. N. Naylor, dined with the Commanding Officer, Lieutenant-Colonel Neil Thorne, and officers of the University of London Officers' Training Corps at their headquarters in Handel Street last night.

Headquarters 8 Corps

The annual dinner of the Headquarters 8 Corps Officers' Dining Club was held at the Cavalry Guards Club last night. General Sir Victor Fitzgeorge-Balfour presided. Other members present included:

General Sir Richard O'Connor, Lieutenant-Colonels G. S. Jackson and T. Russell-Cobb, Judge Leslie Orr, Desmond Flower, Major C. C. Rogers, Major E. R. N. Gilford-Smith and the Rev I. M. Hulburd.

Memorial service

Lord Marples

The Queen was represented by Baroness Stedman at a memorial service for Lord Marples held at St Margaret's, Westminster, yesterday. Canon John Baker officiated, assisted by Prebendary Newell Wallbank. The Speaker and Mrs Lynda Chalker, MP, read the lessons and Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone, also representing the Leader of the Conservative Party, and Dr Thomas Paine, president of the Northrop Corporation, gave addresses. Mr Harold Macmillan, OM, Lord Home of the Hirsel and Mr Edward Heath, MP, attended. Among other present were:

Lady Marples (widow), Mr and Mrs L. Hobson and other members of the family; Viscount Eccles, Viscount Hilborne, Lord and Lady Beeching, Lord Boyd-Carpenter, Lord Fraser of Kilmorack, Baroness Pike, Lord St Leonards, Lord Chesham, Lord Glenkinglas, Lord Orr-Ewing, Mr William Rodgers (Secretary of State for Transport) with Sir Peter Baldwin, Mr P. E. Lazarus, Mr T. Hughes and Mr O. W. Lugar; Mr Maurice Macmillan, MP, Sir Derek Walker-Smith, QC, MP, and Lady Walker-Smith, Sir Arthur Irvine, QC, MP, the Hon Richard Wood, MP, Sir John Eden, MP, Mr Francis Pym, MP, Mr Patrick Jenkin, MP, the Hon Charles Morrison, MP (also representing the chairman of the 1922 Committee), Sir John Rodgers, MP, Sir Harwood Harrison, MP, Sir James and Lady Hunnett, Sir David Serpell, Sir Peter Hayman, Sir John and Lady Tiney, Sir Arthur and Lady Kirby, Sir Edward Ford, Sir Colin Buchanan, Sir Charles Taylor, Dame Susan Walker, Sir Brian Warren, Sir Colbert Longden, Sir Nigel Fisher, MP, Lady Hurry, Sir Noel Short, Sir Philip de Zulueta, Mrs Thomas Paine, Mr Ian Harvey, Miss L. West-Russell, Mr and Mrs Brian Salmon, Mr E. K. K. Gallagher, Mr John Stafford-Moule, Prince and Princess George Galitzine, Dr Nigel Southward, Mr C. M. Wedd, Mr Alan Critchley, Mr and Mrs Ian Bell, Mr and Mrs Tom Critchley.

Mrs Aubrey Jones, Mr Simon Aubrey Jones, Mrs C. Gill, Mr Raymond Gill, Mr Hughie Green, Major and Mrs C. R. Roskell, Mr and Mrs U. Sassaylannis, Mr Talbot Austin, Mr and Mrs C. Gwynne, Mr N. Gwynne, Miss J. Washer, Mr and Mrs George Bennett, Mr and Mrs Tony Morris, Mr and Mrs E. R. Nicholson, Mrs B. Wright, Mr and Mrs David Healing, Mr David Howell, MP, Mr Barnaby Drayson, MP, Mr William Clark, MP, Mr John Osborn, MP (Hallam Conservative Association), Mr Bernard Weatherill, MP (representing Opposition Whips' Office, House of Commons), Mr A. P. Costain, MP, Mr Patrick Cormack, MP, Mr Michael Neubert, MP, Mr David Price, MP, Mr John Cope, MP, Mr John Biggs-Davison, MP, Mr David Price, MP, Mr A. S. Garner (representing the chairman of the Conservative Party and Conservative Central Office), Mr A. C. Farrow (representing the chairman and members of the British Railways Board), Mr Leigh Halls (London Transport), Mr Peter A. Williams (Russell Lumbers) and Mrs Williams, Mr J. P. Hough (Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales).

Memorial meeting

Professor D. Glass

A memorial meeting for Professor David Glass was held at the London School of Economics and Political Science yesterday. The speakers were: Professor Ralf Dahrendorf, director, Professor F. J. Fisher, Professor Sir Roy Allen, Mr E. Grebenik, Professor Sir Bryan Hopkin, Professor P. S. Cohen, Dr Paul Sweezy and Professor E. J. E. Hobsbawm. Among those present were:

Professor Ruth Glass (widow), Dr Robert Glass (son), Mr and Mrs John Quane (daughter and son-in-law) and daughter.

Lord and Lady Roll of Ipsden, Lady Powell, Mrs J. Floud, governor of LSE with Mr J. Alcock (academic secretary), Professor H. J. Bartholomew, Mrs E. Betts, Professor A. C. L. Day, Professor J. Durham, Dr C. Erickson, Professor J. A. G. Griffith, Professor J. Hajnal, Mr W. Hughes (library), Mr K. Klaophota, Professor O. Z. MacRae, Dr A. N. Oppenheim, Professor R. Pinker, Miss A. Trowles, Miss G. M. Bingham, Mrs M. Jones, Mrs J. Parsis, Professor K. B. Smellie and Mr G. Ashley.

Mr J. P. Carswell (British Academy), Mr M. Shillon, Mr R. Leete and Miss Jean Thompson (Office of Population Censuses and Surveys); Dr A. Megamma (World Fertility Survey), Mr E. A. Johnston and Miss L. M. Bishop (Population Investigation Committee) and members of the staff: Mr J. Boreham, Dr C. Cannon (Plymouth Polytechnic), Mr I. C. Clarke, Dr H. Coleman (University College), Professor East, Mr C. Ellinger, Mrs Barbara Fisher, Mrs M. Goldsmith, Dr Richard Jones, Mr W. Kellaway (Institute of Historical Research), Dr Peter Laslett, Professor B. Lockwood (Essex University), Professor W. R. Mead (University College), Mr I. Nicholson, Professor R. Pear (Nottingham University), Professor V. Pons (Hull University), Miss Mary Tyler, Miss P. Weaver (School of Oriental and African Studies), Professor and Mrs T. H. Marshall and Sir John Simons (London School of Hygiene).

Institution of Civil Engineers

Mr A. M. Muir Wood, retiring President of the Institution of Civil Engineers, made the following awards at the annual presentation of awards for papers at the institution in Westminster last night:

Von Karman Medal from the American Society of Civil Engineers to Professor Rodney Hill, of Cambridge University; Telford Medal, Dr D. J. Blockley; James Watt Medals, jointly to Mr D. A. Fox, Mr V. J. R. Sutton and Mr Y. Oksuzler; and the George Stephenson Medals, jointly to Dr N. Hosben, Dr R. L. Miller, Dr J. N. Searle and Dr G. Ward.

University news

Oxford

CHRIST CHURCH. Emeritus studentships: D. Read, MA, DPhil; W. McHardy, MA, DPhil; R. M. James, MA. Lectureship in zoology: O. J. Rogers, MA, DPhil. St Peter's College. Open scholarships: J. H. R. Sloan, commoner; I. C. Brock, J. Frampton, P. T. Hughes (Smith open exhibitioners); S. C. J. Mochrie, commoner, R. P. Moulding (Smith open exhibitioner). Olsen Scholarships: R. Goldring, MA, P. J. R. Moore, BA, scholar, P. J. T. Morris, BA, M. Nolan, MA, T. J. Suter, Ida Mary Henderson Scholarships: A. C. G. Barton, scholar, B. Barton, scholar. John Radcliffe exhibition: R. Goldring, BA. Wilson scholarships: P. H. Morgan, BA, K. M. Penting, BA, T. M. Williams, BA. Sadler Prize: H. L. Willens.

WORCESTER COLLEGE. Emeritus fellowship: A. S. Brown, BCL, MA, vice-provost, 1967-1971, supernumerary fellow, 1971-78.

SOMERVILLE COLLEGE. College scholarship: Constantia Alexandrou, commoner, formerly of Ordination CFE. College exhibitions: Jayne F. Hancock, commoner, formerly of Angelton Hall Co GS, Jane M. Browing, commoner, formerly of Brockworth Comm S. Shaw Leieyre Exhibitions: Hadia M. J. Rupniak, commoner, formerly of Sunbury GS, Annabelle J. Spooner, commoner, formerly of Cambridge HS and Long Road SFC.

OBITUARY

PROFESSOR ROBERT McADAM

Important work on mine rescue

Professor Robert McAdam, FIMinE, FRSE, formerly Hood Professor of Mining Engineering and Vice-Principal of Heriot-Watt University, died in Edinburgh on November 5. He was 72.

Robert McAdam was born in 1906 and was educated at Lasswade Secondary School and the University of Edinburgh where, a student of distinction in mining and metallurgy, he graduated Bachelor of Science in 1928 and received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in 1934.

His connexion with Heriot-Watt started in 1928, when he did his mine rescue training at Heriot-Watt Mine Rescue Station. He became a lecturer in mining engineering at Heriot-Watt College in 1931. In 1948, he was appointed to the James A. Hood Chair of Mining, a joint appointment of Edinburgh University and Heriot-Watt College. When the college became Heriot-Watt University in 1966 Edinburgh University relinquished the joint department and Professor McAdam became Head of the Department of Mining Engineering and first Dean of the Faculty of Engineering in the new University. For two consecutive terms, from 1970 to 1974, he was Vice-Principal of Heriot-Watt University.

For 21 years, until its removal from central Edinburgh to Newtongrange in 1969, McAdam supervised the operation of the Heriot-Watt Mine Rescue Station, and took part personally, often at considerable risk, in many big pit rescue operations in Scotland, including the Burngrange shale mine fire in 1947 and the Michael Colliery fire in 1967.

He will long be remembered by his former students for the precision of his approach to his subject and for the deep understanding, based upon his close practical experience of the many facets of the mining industry, which he brought to bear on the problems associated with this branch of engineering. Those fortunate enough to have been his students knew the keen interest he maintained in their progress and careers in the mining and petroleum industries. His colleagues in the department recognized and respected in him his fair-mindedness in deliberation and decision. He retired from the professorship in 1975 and was made Professor Emeritus.

He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Scottish Society of Arts in 1930 and a Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh in 1940. He was also a Fellow of the Institution of Mining Engineers, and was for some time a member of its council and committees. He was a former vice-president of the Mining Institute of Scotland, and was president of the Watt Club in 1952.

McAdam is survived by his wife, Winifred, and their son.

CAPTAIN R. W. ROBERTS

Distinguished war service

Captain R. W. Roberts, OBE, DSC, died on October 25. Born in 1901, the son of Captain J. H. and Mrs Margaret Roberts of Borth, Richard Roberts came from a family which had been connected with ships and the sea for over 200 years, many of his forbears having been Master Mariners and sailing ship owners. In 1891 his mother went round the Horn in a full rigged sailing ship.

Educated at the Liverpool Collegiate School, he began his seafaring career at the age of 16 as a cadet in the Harrison line. He served with this line until 1926, then briefly with the Costeira Company, Rio de Janeiro, before joining the Orient Line in 1929 as Fourth Officer on the Ormonde.

Captain Roberts's record of service in the Second World War was a distinguished one. In 1942 following the sudden illness of the Commodore of the British Naval and Merchant Naval convoy taking part in the raid on the Island of Madagascar, he took over responsibility for the navigation of the invasion convoy, a task he fulfilled with notable success. For his part in this operation and the capture of Diego Suarez, he was awarded the DSC, a naval decoration only rarely given to officers of the Merchant Service.

Later that year when he was serving as Staff Commander in Oronsay, the ship was torpedoed and sunk off Freetown when travelling unescorted. On board with the exception of five men who were killed the explosions, reached la safely in lifeboats or w rescued, though some surviv spent nine days in the o boats. Captain Roberts later made an OBE, in recog tion of his work in connex with the abandoning of the sh There followed service as Staff Commander in Otran in which ship he took part the North African, Sicilian Salerno landings. He later t part in the landings in South of France and Greece

The Japanese war en while he was sailing in an pedition designed for the vasion of that country, but subsequently took part in liberation of Singapore Sourabaya (Java).

In 1949 the Orient line leased him to serve as techn adviser to the Internati Refugee Organisation. For months he worked on the tinent, based in Geneva, su vising the refitting of ship carry refugees. He retired January 1962 as Captain of Oronsay, the successor to ship of the same name in wh he was torpedoed. In his voyage before retirement, second Oronsay had taken longest peacetime voyage completed by a P & O pas ger ship, after logging 65,000 miles in five mon calling at 40 ports

MR DOUGLAS OVERALL

A friend writes:

Mr Douglas Overall, JP, FRICS, died on October 13 at the age of 86.

Born in 1892 he was educated in Brighton and first decided to try as a career the engineering world but later concluded that his future lay in real estate and many of his associates and friends in the profession would consider him as one of the great estate agents of his day.

In 1913 after being articled to a Hove firm, he moved to London and joined the then firm of Hillier and Parker. He saw active service on the Western Front in the First World War in the Royal Artillery, being mentioned in dispatches and retiring with the rank of captain. On returning from the Forces in 1919, he rejoined as partner Hillier and Parker and had much to do with the merging of that firm in 1921 with that of May and Rowden.

On retirement in 1953, he concentrated more on the running of Sterling Estates Limited which company he had founded in 1927 and which was a successful public company until its amicable merger with the Royal Insurance Company in 1973. He remained chairman of Sterling Estates Limited since its inception until his death, a period of over 50 years.

During the Second World War he became the Senior ARP Officer for the Putney, Roehampton and Southfields District area which then had a population of over 70,000 and played an active part in raising considerable funds for the Pilots and Crews Funds of the RAF.

He was elected President of the Chartered Auctioneers' and Estate Agents' Institute in 1955 while his other appointments included a Directorship of the London Auction Mart to which he was chairman from 1953 to 1961.

He was an enthusiastic JP for the Inner London SW Division, an Additional Commissioner of Taxes, a Governor of Putney Hospital, a member for many years of the Westminster City Council and for a time chairman of its finance committee. He sat on the boards of many public charities.

He had been happily married for 60 years and his wife, who had been ill for some months, survived him by only five days.

It was perhaps fitting that in the end they died peacefully at home neither knowing what had happened to the other. He leaves a son and daughter.

PROFESSOR BERNHARD KARLGREN

Dr Michael Loewe writes:

Scholars will learn with sorrow of the recent death of Bernhard Karlgren at the age of 89. Karlgren's achievements are of international fame. He was one of the earliest scholars to apply the critical methods of the West to problems of Chinese philology; throughout these and other investigations he insisted on the need to take into consideration evidence of all types, whether of language, religion or art.

Working on inscriptions of c1500 BC, rhyming poetry and dictionaries of AD 800 and the live dialects of the twentieth century, he reconstructed the pronunciation of Chinese for the 8th century BC and the 7th century AD. At the same time he worked out and applied new criteria for validating the authenticity of received texts of early literature. To achieve consistency he extended his research into a number of fields, including the decorations of bronzes and the elements of Chinese myth. In addition to his pioneer work by way of research, Karlgren established institutes for teaching Chinese in Scandinavia, and a number of the pupils whom he trained now hold chairs in tha subject in various part the world.

His archaeological and a tic interests brought him collaboration of King Gu Adolf, with whom he es lished one of the most fan museums of sinology in Eur The majority of Karlgr learned publications appeared in the Bulletin of museum, and some have hac tha standard tools of scholar. He also wrote a n ber of books in which he plained his findings to specialists; in doing so he sured that any philologist consult the evidence of Asia, and he provided stud new to Chinese with an un standing that rested on ciples with which they familisr.

Karlgren was a fam figure at the Museum of Eastern Antiquities, Stockh until quite recently, when hl ness started to curtail activities. To those of us had the privilege of mee him, he was unforgetta deeply impressive in his s larship, modest and courte in his welcome to visitors, rigorous in his intellec courage. Sinologists have lo teacher, a friend and a ma

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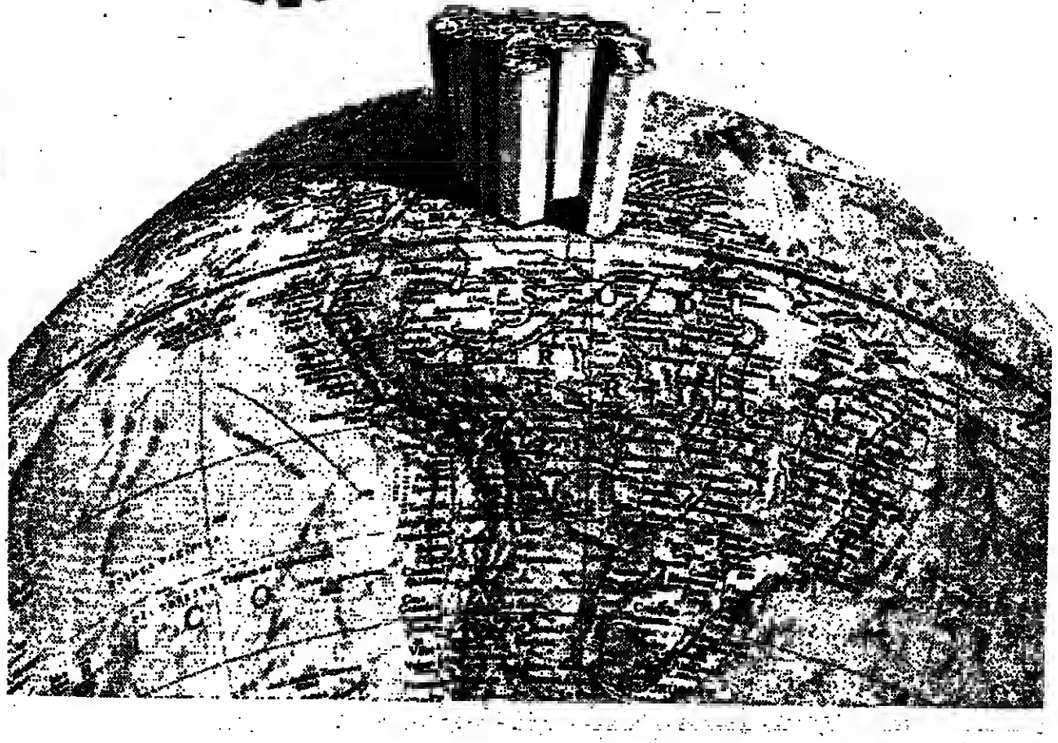
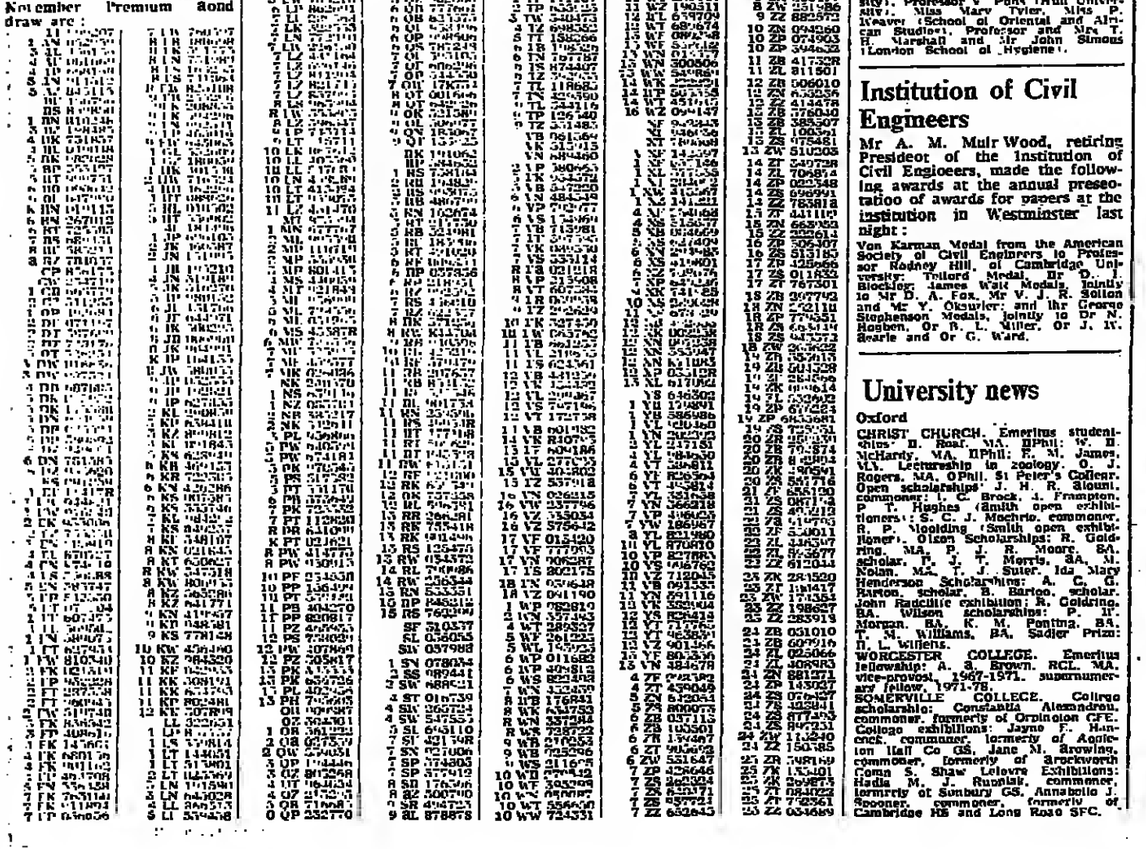


£500 Premium Bond prizewinners

The £500 winners in the November Premium Bond draw are:



هكذا من الأصل

As we approach the end of the decade the change from authoritarianism to a gradual liberalization of government accompanied by the demise of populism is slowly sweeping through the continent. This Special Report looks at the economic situation in the major countries

Banking and finance in Latin America

The end of the demagogues

Michael Frenchman

he pendulum of govern- : ooce again swings from ıg military rule towards ao edministration in ı America we are witnes- the end of ao era which seen the rlse and fall he demagogic leaders Perón io Argentina, as in Brazil, Alleode in ; Alvardo in Peru, and lesser extent Echeverría exico.

a coosequence this ga is paralleled by a n to mooetarist eco- c policies in a cootinent ıas experienced the now ıo common pheoomenoo stagflation" on a mas- scale long before it hit industrialized oations the 1973 oil crisis. hough the populist lead- the 1960s and the early bad many different cteristics, there were ıl commoo factors in ecooomic strategies: ısed nationalism, ır state interventiuo, oore reliance oo atruc- st theories. This for- was proved overwhelm- disastrous as coootry country became the vic- f spiralling price infla- nd declining growth. disillosionment over policies and their ciency led to a spate ilitary intervention in to create, or at the stabilize order out of mic abuse and political as io Brazil during and later Argeotina. ırate situations required rate measures and io instances it was a case oosing between differ- orms of military inter- ın — betweeo rightists leftists — rather than ıeo "democracy" aod ritarianism. This is ps typified by the nments of Isabelita , Goulart, and Allende. itically "fashionable" ıistrations of the left ed on class conflict ıss of freedom for the dual are often economi- unsatisfactory and at me time self-perpetuat- ıd usually irreversible.

point is that no st-orieoted regime of astern European block has so far been peece- replaced by an alterna- ower group seeking to about fundamental es to the administra-

the other hand there rowing number of mili- governmeots—Greece, and Portugal to oame ost recent—which have ocratized" themselves ıt recourse to severe shed. Quite what is happening in Iran is another matter and only time will tell.

In Latin America rightist intervention has sometimes been unnecessarily violent because of the lack of clear-cut, long-term political aims. However, this type of inter- veotion—the proverbial coup d'état—has the great advan- tage of being a transitional form of edministration. Another advantage favouring the militarists is that such ioterveotioo cao restore economic viability and create ultra-rapid growth, certainly for a short period, as in the case of Brazil dur- ing the eerly 1970s and in Argeotina in the past two years, and to a lesser extent in Chile and Uruguay.

Few military leaders have aspired to seek permanent power; many more would if they did oot bave to accept the responsibility that weot with it. Brazil, which was the first major country to bring about a bloodless interventioo in 1964, has never declared a proposal for loog-term military regime. This is because the military was supported and advised by a few respected and wise academic theorists who bad the foresight to realize at the outset that authoritarianism must be a stepping stone towards liber- alizatioo.

In its turn the military, having drawn up the short- term strategy outlines for an economic growth, allowed the civiliao technocrats to get oo with the job. Military interveotion in Brazil was comparatively moderate and although there was a period of zero-politics for almost 10 years after the 1964 "revo- lotioo" the political cleav- age between state and people was by oo means as severe as in some oeighbour- ing countries.

With the restructuring of the ecooomy, the introduc- tioo of indexatioo and the crawliog peg devaluatioo of the cruzeiro (frequent mini- devaluations), Brazil began to achieve substantial growth. But the overall economy suffered severe set- backs es e result of the eoergy crisis. This made a greater impact on Brazil, which was largely reliaot oo outside energy supplies, than on most South American countries. Veoezuela, Argen- tioa and Ecuador were and are major oil producers.

Io order to adjust, Brazil concentrated on growth and industrial output rather thao price stability. An important programme of restraints to ease the balance of paymeots was started; but mouoting ioflation aod foreign in- debtedness (now $45,000m) bave forced a structural change in the economy.

Because of the enlightened despotic cootrol of the mili- tary duriog the past seven years, dissatisfaction witb the couotry's ecooomic per- formance has ironically quickeoed the moves towards a greater political involve- ment and liberalizatioo.

This first began in 1974 wbeo the oppositioo MDB party first made substantial gaios in the coogressional electioos. At that momeot the flood tide of politicaliza- tion and liberalism broke on the country.

Ceosorship which had been imposed with particu- lar viruleoce began to be eased although there is still a wide degree of "self-ceo- sorship"; a gradual debate oo the economic and political future of the country began to emerge. How far this will go depends very much on bow the oew presideot-elect Geoeral Joao Baptista Figueiredo will handle the liberalization process and a return to normality.

Braziliaos, because of their cosmopolitan backgrounds, are fervent patriots but there are many who will question and want to debate the future course of their country. Depeoding on the constitutioo of the oew gov- ernment next yeer they may have this opportunity during the oext decede.

In Argeotina eveots are almost repeatiog themselves aloog the Brazilian pattern which in itself is anathema to many Argeotinieos who reluctantly envy the stability that has been achieved in Brazil. The transition from authoritarianism is going to be slower in Argentina, which is still engaged on an anguished search for the "right" political formula for a return to civilian admini- tratioo. The Argeotines are more "Latin" than the Latins in teoperameot, often impatient, and sometimes volatile.

They are, however, basic- ally reesonable and the shock of so much internal blood- shed before and immediately after the accessioo of Geoeral Videla and the junta to power has made them more determined than ever not to gn back to the bad old days of a weak, ineffective civil- iau administration. Hence the ebb tide of authoritarian- ism is likely to take a little longer; but a sounder eco- nnmy based nn increased agriculturel and manufactur- ing capacity backed by early self-sufficiency in hydro- carbon resources could ease the transitional path.

However, in Chile there are mucb greater obstacles before there can be a re- treat from militarism in spite of Generel Pioocher's private, avowed intention to baod over the reins of power; "but to what and io whom?" is his desperate plea.

Fanatical idenlngy and eco- nomic disintegration were greeter in Chile, the nnce democratic ideal of Latin America than almost any- where. Consequently rightist intervention by both external end internal forces to pre- veot Allende's total alliance with the radical left in order to conceal disastrous econo- mic mismanagement have left bitter scars. But the somewhet controversial ecn- nomic strategies of the "Chicago boys" in Santiago have undoubtedly put Cbile on a beneficial economic course in the long term and is giving President Pinochet eoough breathing space to become preoccupied with the question of once again open- ing a political debate as the first step towards demilitari- zation.

Venezuela, nften held up as the "democratic" prize of Latin America, goes to the polls next month. It has from time tn time suffered from recurrent authoritarian intervention as has Colom- bia. There are those who would say of Venezuele that the greatest threat is from bureaucratic intervention in the administration which is stifling any improvement in growtb. The pen end red tape are mightier then gun and barbed wire.

Authoritarianism in Latin America is generally viewed with disdaio by democratic, European, industrialized nations. Many of the developing countries of Latin America have felt that Western-style democracy is a luxury they cannot afford. There are meny misconcep- tions on both sides. Development in the liberty of the individual and the in- extricable involvement of economic growth with poli- tical development are more likely to be the result of coioeidence thao planoed strategy.

There bes been remark- able ecooomic growth uoder authoritarian regimes from the deys of the Romao Em- pire to imperiel or even Nazi Germeny. Unfortunately such regimes have nften been barberic and politic- ally inhuman.

It is impossible in modernize e developing country politically and eco- nnmically in a generation or less in an era of mass com- munication and mass distri- bution This is wbet the West would like. The un- precedented populatinn growth in Latin America is now the mnst insurmouotable problem. The industrialized nations which have taken hundreds of years in most cases tn evnlve theic own "democratic" ideal were able to do this before the age of mass politics and mass communication became e restreint to rapid growth. Countries like Brazil are en- deavouring tn carry out a process in 25 years which began in Britain with the in- dustrial revolution sod before.

The restraining power of both a normal parliamentary system, which acts as a check on the desires of the con- stituents, and the effective- ness of trade union move- ments which are generally more concerned with material consumptinn than future development, have tended in inhibit rapid growth in Latin America.

The scale of the problems that face the big Latin countries like Brazil, Mexico and Argentina are obscured by our lack of knowledge of them. With the desire to compress the search fnr a democratic process into a generation there is also the need fnr rapid decisinn making, not always the right ones, which only en authori- tarian regime has been able to make.

Mobilizatioo ecnnomics— the repid accumulation nf capital fnnm the world's money markets, cnnsumptinn controls, and national pri- orities—have until nnw made aurhoritarianism en acceptable face in Latin America.

But with a trend towards liberalization and an end of populism the developing countries of Latin America will bave to take heed of the old-established and cnn- solidated democracies of Britaio and the United States. Their governments and administrations must he able to distinguish between loyalist opposition and dis- loyal opposition io the pnlitical spectrum.

They must also be able tn perceive the discnntent that nften lies under the surfece of euthnritarianism. If they do not, this dis- content will blow up in their face as it has often done in the past end once again the pendulum will start tn oscillate. The face of democ- racy, alheit somewhat bat- tered through the ages, is an acceptable one for Latin America.

The age of balcony politics is passing in Latin America. A gallery of the men who domioated theic nations' affairs over the past 30 years. From the left: Salvador Allende of Chile, (assassinated); Major-General Juan Alvarado of Peru (deposed); Juan Perón of Argentina (deposed 1955, died in office 1974); Luis Echeverria of Mexico (served full term); Getulio Vargas of Brazil (died in office).

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On this and the following two pages correspondents assess the economies of the main countries

ARGENTINA

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Reservas $m	1318	1315	452	1608	3331	5140†
Consumer prices (%)	81.2	23.5	182.3	443.2	176.1	177.8*
Foreign borrowing‡: $m	87.3	476.2	50.4	895.5	871.1	627.0
Bonds	—	—	16.0	—	43.0	155.0
Eurocredits	87.3	476.2	34.4	895.5	828.1	472.0

‡ *1978 first half*
* *12 months to August*
† *End of May*

If you compare Argentina now with the country as it was in March, 1976, the difference is almost miraculous. The country was then in the middle of a dirty guerrilla war, the Government was a sink of corruption, six ministers of the economy had come and gone in bewildering succession, inflation was running at more than 50 per cent a month, and the reserves of the Central Bank stood at $22m if you counted Cuban promissory notes. Three years of populism had left Argentina bankrupt.

Now the country is at peace, it has had the same President and Minister of the Economy for more than 30 months, the Central Bank reserves are more than $6,000m and the balance of payments surplus for 1978 will approach $2,000m. Only inflation lingers on as a hangover from the past.

Politically the military Government is unshakable. The Marxist guerrillas have been totally defeated. Those politicians who nurtured the populist experience of 1973-76 are permanently discredited; those who did not are content to leave the business of government to the armed forces and to collaborate when invited.

The star of the Government has been Dr José Alfredo Martinez de Hoz, who is not only Minister of the Economy, but Argentina's most effective representative to the outside world. In the dark days of 1976 his personal prestige enabled loans of $1,600m to be collected to stave off bankruptcy. All these loans have now been repaid. Dr de Hoz is also one of the only two ministers to survive the ministerial reshuffle last week.

His economic team has imposed on public finances an order rarely seen in the past 40 years. The main provincial administrations are being made to balance their budgets and can no longer rely on federal handouts. All publicly-owned concerns except the Post Office and the railways must seek their finance in the capital markets, and many of them are being offered for sale.

The public sector deficit is no longer covered by printing money, but by borrowing. No public sector investment is undertaken without finance being previously arranged.

Another great reform has been in banking. Under populist rule, banks were little more than agents for the Central Bank. Loans were granted on official instructions at rates of interest well below those of inflation, making them no more than a subsidy. The bill was paid by those who held funds in the Argentina financial system, and inevitably those funds were removed from it until the country's financial resources had dropped to 6 per cent of the gross national product.

With the freeing of interest rates and the granting of tax privileges to depositors, money flooded back to the banking system. To encourage the process further, the state maintained a guarantee on deposits in licensed institutions, and the result has been a financial boom, with fringe banks and finance houses mushrooming all over the country.

The fight against inflation has not been as brilliant. After averting the danger of hyperinflation in 1976, the Government has been unable to reduce the annual rate below 150 per cent, and Argentina still has the highest rate in the world. With M3 having expanded 190 per cent in the past year, there are no immediate prospects of achieving a reduction.

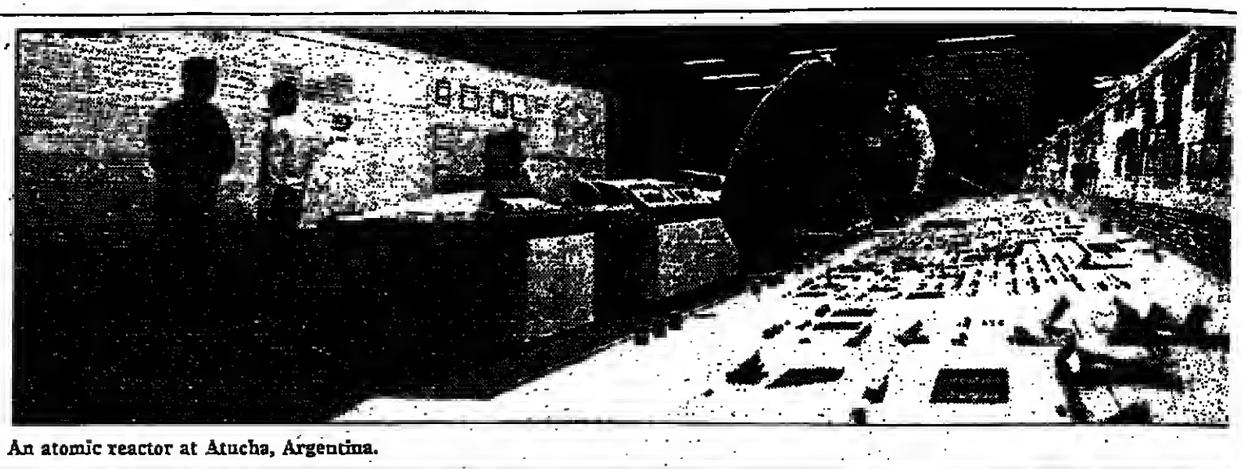
The huge and expensive apparatus of the public sector is the prime cause of continued inflation and much of it cannot be influenced by the team of Dr Martinez de Hoz because of the vested interests—many of them military—that protect it.

This year has also been a bad one for industry and farming. Industry, no longer sustained by cheap loans and chronically undercapitalized, was forced to reduce stocks in a market barely able to purchase its products. After the optimism rife in 1977, industrial investment plummeted in the first six months of 1978 to the lowest level of the decade.

Farmers, oppressed by the weight of taxes, have also given up investment. Bulls and tractors have been almost unsalable, and a grossly overvalued currency gives little hope for a rise in incomes.

However, Dr Martinez de Hoz insists that this year's recession is merely a question of *reculer pour mieux sauter*, and that once private enterprise has adjusted itself to the new conditions, economic recovery will be well set for a period of sustained growth.

Tony Emerson



An atomic reactor at Atucha, Argentina.

BOLIVIA

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Reservas $m	72.0	193.7	156.2	167.9	236.7	181.3†
Consumer prices (%)	31.4	62.7	8.0	4.5	8.1	8.7*
Foreign borrowing‡: $m	4.5	52.0	90.1	161.0	115.0	192.0
Bonds	—	—	—	—	15.0	—
Eurocredits	4.5	52.0	90.1	181.0	100.0	192.0

† *May*
‡ *1978 first half*
* *12 months to April*

A prominently-displayed plaque in La Paz airport puts Bolivia's case for being conceded an outlet to the sea. The absence of such an outlet is a big handicap to the landlocked country's economy. Despite support from most of its Latin American neighbours — Bolivia has use of a free port at Rosario, Argentina, and in a conspicuously political gesture Venezuela recently gave the Bolivian Navy its first large vessel —the breaking off in March of diplomatic relations with Chile has set back any immediate hopes which Bolivia had of achieving maritime status.

Relations between Chile, Bolivia and Peru can be expected to remain delicate in 1979, the centenary of the Pacific war in which both the latter countries lost territory to Chile. It will be a psychologically important year in the southern cone, and that has given Bolivia's new President, General Juan Pereda Asbún, a justification for delaying the promise of a general election until 1980. Other reasons he has given are the need for electoral reform and for consultation with political parties after July's patently irregular national poll, when General Pereda overthrew President Hugo Banzer to take power.

General Pereda's contrived victory was Pyrrhic, to say the least, and the chief difficulty encountered by his regime, belatedly recognized by the United States, has been lack of credibility, both in the eyes of foreign trading partners and the Bolivian populace. Not a leader of visible liberal inclinations, he has been under strong international pressure, notably under the Carter human rights banner, and has seemed as reluctant to specify a date for a new "clean" election as was his predecessor in organizing July's poll. There is also the problem of consolidating support within the military.

President Pereda cannot be said to have a base of popular support. The opposition Popular Democratic Union (UDP), led by ex-President Hernán Siles Zuazo, was already celebrating victory when the election percentages inexplicably turned General Pereda's way, and the party leader resorted to hunger strike, a particularly emotive and effective weapon in Bolivia, to protest. The UDP and National Revolutionary Democratic Alliance, led by Señor Victor Paz Estenssoro, another former president, may now regret not having joined forces in a united front against the military.

Resentment in Bolivia's mines, the heart of the country's economy, has added some political uncertainty to the economic uncertainty already created by low world metal prices. Bolivia suffered the effects of an American proposal earlier this year to sell off some of its tin stocks, and accused the United States of "economic aggression". Production of bismuth has been halved in some mines this year because of poor market conditions, and the export tax on lead, zinc and antimony was temporarily suspended, also to the effect of low prices. Only tungsten production has been continuously flourishing

However, the state mining enterprise, Comibol, continues its development programme, nearly half which is financed internationally although a $30m tin-processing plant at Oruro is being built with credit from the Soviet Union. But modest oil exports during last year, and agricultural production is erratic on the windswept *altiplano*.

Despite the country's great lack of industrialization, a sign of underlying economic confidence is that Bolivia's currency has been stable for the past two years against American currency at about 20 pesos to the dollar, in stark contrast to the currencies of its neighbouring countries. A political evolution would be a welcome lift to that confidence.

Peter Gott

BRAZIL

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Reserves $m	6415	5272	4034	6541	7258	6733†
Consumer prices (%)	12.8	27.6	28.9	41.9	43.7	36.1*
Foreign borrowing‡: $m	883.1	1629.5	2154.8	3461.6	3174.6	2338.2
Bonds	61.0	25.0	35.0	193.3	833.5	513.5
Eurocredits	822.1	1804.5	2119.8	3268.3	2341.1	1824.7

† *Feb*
‡ *1978 first half*
* *12 months to May*

As President Geisel's Government enters its last five months, and with the November general election likely to give the opposition a strong position in Parliament, Brazil is embarking on a period of change.

When General Joao Batista Figueiredo takes over next March, he will have new priorities, and will certainly have a different approach from the austere President Geisel. His room for manoeuvre is limited by large debt and heavy oil payments.

Apart from pressure by organized labour gradually to increase its share of the still growing cake, which this year resulted in the first strikes in a decade, there is now a pressure building up within the heavy industry sector, demanding a larger share. Although the Government would like to reduce the amount of imported equipment, paid for in dollars, heavy machinery made in Brazil, involving massive initial investments, can be twice as expensive. It tends to be inflationary, and apart from usually being delivered late, is sometimes inferior in quality.

There are exceptions. The motor industry is now able to compete on equal terms with any in the world, as sales of $1,200m worth of cars and parts to 60 countries this year illustrate. But there have been examples in the construction industry and in marine engines and deep sea oil valves, where Brazilian-made equipment has not been of high enough quality for the job.

The industrialists appear to want to advance on all fronts simultaneously and take on state enterprises and multinationals at once.

General Figueiredo will have to devise a new regional policy for the north-east, where one in three Brazilians still live, but with only half or a third of the income of their fellow countrymen in the south. The present schemes have failed entirely and only a fraction of the jobs required have been created.

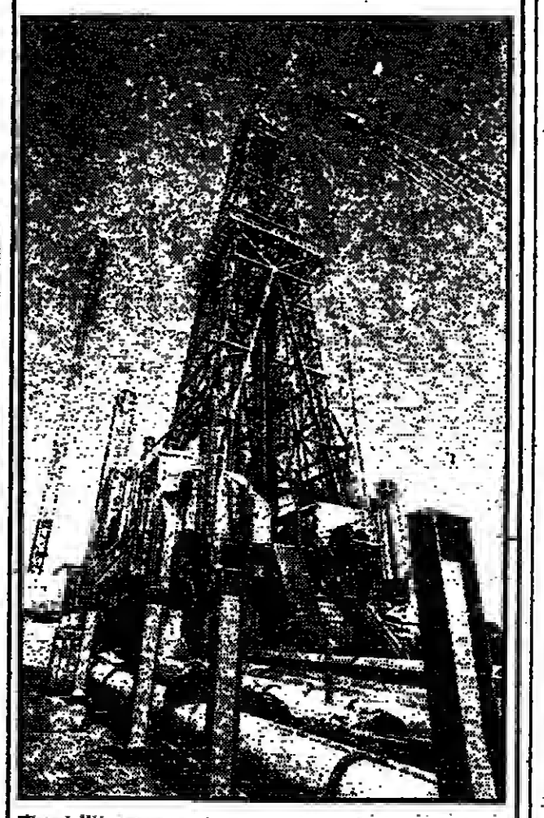
General Figueiredo has said that agriculture will be his first priority. He has concluded, probably correctly, that increased exports of foodstuffs, notably higher value canned and processed foods, is the best way for Brazil to move towards first balancing her trade again, and then generating a surplus large enough to start paying back her debt, and avoiding new borrowing.

This implies capital intensive agriculture, which creates few new jobs, often even displacing small farmers who are in the way. The modern industries involve a few, very large, firms in each sector, and also absorb little labour. Therefore, a large labour force must somehow be maintained in the countryside, and this implies aid for the medium and small-scale farmer as well.

There will certainly be fundamental changes in non-ferrous mining policy. Brazil has reserves of almost every non-ferrous metal, plus uranium and other strategic metals. But her underground resources still remain largely uncharted, and this process must begin, if only to reduce Brazil's own imports of non-ferrous metals, now costing $500m a year. Mining is surrounded by an almost impenetrable bureaucracy. Some form of risk contract, similar to that adopted by the oil industry, may be the best way to get metals moving.

General Figueiredo will also have to make a greater effort in dealing with uncontrolled urban growth which may have been left too late.

Patrick Knight



The drilling tower of an experimental oil rig 80 km out to sea from Rio de Janeiro.

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CHILE

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
s $m	178.7	102.7	108.0	459.5	484.4	937.5†
per prices (%)	354.5	505.5	374.6	211.9	92.0	42.2*
borrowing‡: $m	—	—	53.4	125.0	226.5	525.0
a	—	—	53.4	—	—	—
redits	—	—	—	125.0	226.5	525.0

first half
onths to May

Sorting through the rubble from the face in a copper mine at Rancagua, Chile.

hilean economy is be- adually transformed controlled to a froo economy, but no is gained without e While the inflation tput indicators point improvement in the y, the effect of the mation is being felt in the number mployed. Officially e of unemployment Greater Santiago area 13 per cent but other s indicate a much igure.

r years the Chileans ought down inflation per cent in 1974 to thly rate of just over cent. Import tariffs ave protected many nt sectors of industry past have been Foreign confidence turned to Chile. investment applica- 1977 totalled $899m d with $157m in 1976 9m in 1975. More per cent of the in- as come from the tates and Canada.

ence in Chile has also in the international capital markets where there has been a sharp drop in the rate of interest Chilean borrowers have to pay. Maturities have also lengthened. Whereas in the first quarter of this year the Central Bank had to pay 1¾ per cent over the London interbank offered rate with a maturity of six years for e $210m loan, it can now pay a split margin of 1 per cent to 1½ per cent for 10 years for $300m. The state steel company is now refinancing $100m over eight years at 1½ per cent. The profile of reserves now looks more encouraging. From $102m in 1974 reserves have risen to nearly $1,000m according to International Monetary Fund figures. About four and e half months of imports are now covered by reserves.

Two American banks have announced that they will start operating in Santiago. Chase Manhattan will open e representative office and Wells Fargo will open a branch. There have been hopes that the export credits guarantee department (ECGD) may extend its lending from six months to three years. Six months has been the maximum the ECGD would guarantee since 1972.

Inflation continues to fall. In the seven months to July, consumer prices rose to 17.6 per cent compared with 38.8 per cent in the same period in the previous year. The Finance Minister, Señor Sergio de Castro, hopes that by the end of the year the rate will fall farther to 25 per cent. By the end of 1979, Señor Castro expects an inflation rate of 15 per cent. Output has also expanded.

Sofofa, the industrialists' association, estimates that industrial output expanded by 8.7 per cent in the first six months of 1978. Sales rose to 10.7 per cent. But the rush of imports through the lowering of import tariffs and higher industrial production is expected to make a current account deficit of $750m this year which will exceed the 1977 deficit by $150m.

The 10 per cent wages increase in July met with little sympathy from the workforce. It is not only the unions which are protesting. General Gustavo Leigh, the commander of the air force, was dismissed from the four-man ruling junta by President Pinochet for expounding his views on a faster return to civilian rule. This dismissal was the first in the junta since the Allende upheaval. To Chile observers the dismissal enforces the view that President Pinochet wants to keep tight hold of the reins.

Nigel Bance and Pamela Clarke

Both authors are on the staff of *Euromoney*.

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Reserves $m	51.0	44.7	51.3	97.8	193.8	308.1†
Consumer prices (%)	15.3	30.1	17.4	3.5	4.2	4.6*
Foreign borrowing‡: $m	11.0	10.0	46.0	—	54.0	55.0
Bonds	—	—	—	—	—	20.0
Credits	11.0	10.0	46.0	—	54	35.0

† *May*
‡ *1978 first half*
* *12 months to April*

NICARAGUA	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Reserves $m	116.9	105.3	122.3	146.8	149.4	149.8†
Consumer prices (%)	na	na	0	2.8	11.4	1.8*
Foreign borrowing‡: $m	102.0	96.4	55.0	—	40.0	—
Bonds	10.0	5.0	—	—	—	—
Credits	82.0	91.4	55.0	—	40.0	—

† *April*
‡ *1978 first half*
* *12 months to April*

EL SALVADOR	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Reserves $m	61.8	98.4	126.9	205.2	232.5	175.4†
Consumer prices (%)	6.4	16.9	19.2	7.0	11.9	13.8*
Foreign borrowing‡: $m	53.0	230.0	—	100.0	—	—
Bonds	53.0	—	—	—	—	—
Eurocredits	—	230.0	—	100.0	—	—

† *May*
‡ *1978 first half*
* *12 months to April*

Central America is an area with good potential for economic growth, but it tends to suffer from political unrest. The prime example recently has been Nicaragua, which was crippled for several weeks by a general strike called by opponents of President Anastasio Somoza, as well as the outbreak of fighting in several towns.

Even before this strike, the second this year, the Nicaraguan economy was running into trouble with inflation up and high foreign debt. Now these difficulties have been exacerbated, there has been a flight of capital, and there seems to be scant chance of an improvement since President Somoza is determined to stay and his opponents are continuing to try to dislodge him.

In addition, the Somoza regime, which has been in power for more than 40 years and now has direct control over much of the Nicaraguan economy, is coming under pressure from abroad, particularly from the United States. Difficulties are being raised, for instance, over a request to draw some $20m worth of special drawing rights from the International Monetary Fund.

Generally speaking all five countries in the area—Nicaragua, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras and Guatemala—are dependent on agricultural products such as coffee, cotton and the traditional bananas. They have been helped, therefore, by the high prices of coffee in recent years, and will suffer now that their exports are being affected by the drop in price.

Belize, the British colony claimed by Guatemala, is in a different category but it, too, has agriculture as the mainstay of its economy. A development plan covering the period 1977-79 is under way, designed to increase the gross domestic product by 23 per cent. It includes industrial expansion, the development of tourism and the construction of a deepwater port at Belize City.

Industrialization is also being promoted in the five Central American republics. In Costa Rica, for example, where the Government is promoting manufacturing through its financial agency, Codesa, industry now accounts for some 17 per cent of the gross domestic product, compared with 24 per cent for agriculture.

The countries are joined together in the Central American Common Market, which has had its difficulties, not least as a result of the 1969 "football war" between Honduras and El Salvador, which led to the closing of the frontier. But it has improved trade, and development projects are financed by the Central American Bank for Economic Integration.

Politically, the exceptional country is Costa Rica, which prides itself on being a democracy, and proved it earlier this year when it held a presidential election. The opposition candidate, Señor Rodrigo Carazo, won, and power was handed over to him peacefully. The other four Central American countries are all ruled by military governments.

In Guatemala, too, there was an election this year, in which all the main candidates were army men, and General Romeo Lucas Garcia took over as President on July 1. There were no signs that he would change the direction of the country's economy. This has been expanding since 1975, despite the disastrous earthquake of 1976, which destroyed housing over large areas and killed more than 20,000 people.

Guatemala is one of the countries which has done particularly well out of the high price of coffee and will feel the effects of the recent drop.

El Salvador is another country suffering from civil unrest, with an upsurge of guerrilla activity and a harsh response from the Government. This is discouraging foreign investment, but did not prevent a growth of 3 per cent in the gross domestic product in 1977, much of it due to coffee exports.

There was a change of government in Honduras in August, in which a three-man military junta took over from President Juan Alberto Melgar Castro. Here the recovery of banana production and forestry development projects are expected to counter-balance the loss of export income from the drop in coffee prices.

Peter Strafford

ECUADOR

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
$m	24.1	349.9	285.7	514.8	670.8	623.4†
r prices (%)	13.0	23.3	15.3	10.7	13.0	12.7*
orrowing‡: $m	8.0	—	55.0	17.0	435.8	82.0
	—	—	—	—	7.9	62.0
	8.0	—	55.0	17.0	428.0	20.0

rst half
ths to June

Ecuador's military government is continuing to concentrate on modernizing the economy, but its commitment to civilian rule appears to be lagging.

Despite disappointing economic growth last year, the small Andean Opec member is increasingly applying its oil resources to creating a semi-industrialized state. Politically, the country is moving more slowly than expected, though officials say civilian government will return eventually.

Until the early 1970s, Ecuador was a "banana republic", actually leading the world in the production of that fruit. Then, from 1972-73, oil output increased 50-fold while world prices quadrupled. Seemingly overnight, petrochemical, plastic and other manufacturing plants were established.

The 1973 production of 80 million barrels of crude oil —meagre compared with Britain's North Sea production of 283 million barrels last year—is still a record for the nation, but it could be matched this year and surpassed in 1979 if the Government's projections are correct. Though the country ranks as the second smallest Opec producer, oil exports represent such a large proportion of total national income that it has transformed the social-economic structure of Ecuador which has a population of only 7,700,000.

But like many developing nations, Ecuador lacked the technical skills to develop its petroleum reserves. The state oil company worked as a partner with Gulf Oil and Texaco until last year when it bought out Gulf. Later, it became involved in a pricing dispute with Texaco.

As a result of the instability which surrounded the Gulf purchase and the conflict with Texaco, petroleum production fell to its lowest point in two years during the last half of 1977. Coupled with the rapidly rising domestic consumption, oil exports dipped sharply and Ecuador's trade position went into deficit last year for the first time since 1971.

The Government reached a 12-month agreement with Texaco for a joint investment of $31m to expand exploration and production. The results of the pact were felt quickly. By the second quarter of this year output had already surpassed the Government's ambitious goal. Surprisingly, the oil conflict did not affect the manufacturing sector, which recorded a 14 per cent growth rate in 1977, even higher than for 1976.

But reverberations from the oil dispute were felt in politics and may have been responsible for the apparent waning of the ruling junta's commitment to the rapid return to civilian rule.

Presidential primary elections were held on schedule this summer, but when a young, liberal Guayaquil lawyer won a large plurality of the vote in his race against five other candidates, the process of democratization seemed to come to a halt. Though the attorney, Señor Jaime Roldos, aged 37, led his nearest opponent by more than 100,000 votes, and legally might have been able to take office, the Government ordered a repeat. Officials say the election probably will be held early next year.

Some observers feel that as the economy pulls out of its 1977 slowdown, the junta will be less reluctant to permit elections for a civilian government, but others view with suspicion the promised altruism of the military in relinquishing power at a moment of oil boom prosperity, especially to a lawyer aged 37.

In spite of the influx of petrodollars from abroad and the subsequent increase of the money supply, the government has managed to keep inflation down to more acceptable levels than had been expected. The consumer price index in Quito increased 13 per cent in 1977, a higher rate than the year before but below the level many feared it would reach. The government has issued a series of "stabilization bonds" as an anti-inflationary measure and as a means of reducing the fiscal deficit of the public sector. As a percentage of total public sector spending the fiscal deficit increased from 10 per cent in 1976 to 17 per cent in 1977.

An indication that Ecuador is not becoming a single-product exporter despite the petroleum boom is that bananas, cocoa and coffee equalled 73 per cent of total oil shipments abroad last year. Farm exports continue to play a vital role in what is still essentially an agricultural economy.

One of the most important advantages of oil exports is that they provide a steady income at stable prices for the nation and help to protect it from the fluctuating world commodity prices which have plagued coffee, cocoa and banana income in the past.

Sidney Wise

COLOMBIA

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Reserves $m	534	449	521	1158	1821	2047†
Consumer prices (%)	22.8	24.2	25.8	17.4	30.0	14.0*
Foreign borrowing‡: $m	215.0	8.0	116.5	110.0	43.0	10.0
Bonds	45.0	—	—	—	—	—
Eurocredits	170.0	8.0	116.5	110.0	43.0	10.0

† *May*
‡ *1978 first half*
* *12 months to May*

President Julio César Turbay Ayala, who succeeded President Alphonso López Michelsen in August, faces numerous economic difficulties. Señor López had made several attempts to reform existing financial fiscal and trade policies with some success. He was also successful in keeping down the rate of inflation that at several times threatened to get out of hand.

The troubles that confront President Turbay promise to be more severe. Coffee prices on the international markets have halved. Coffee exports accounted for $1,400m in 1977 and contributed 65 per cent of total exports. Reserves at $2,047m in May are still strong and will cushion the economy in the short term. Señor Turbay is expected to adhere to many of the strict exchange controls introduced by his predecessor as a measure to counteract the flood of dollars that poured into the country when coffee prices were booming.

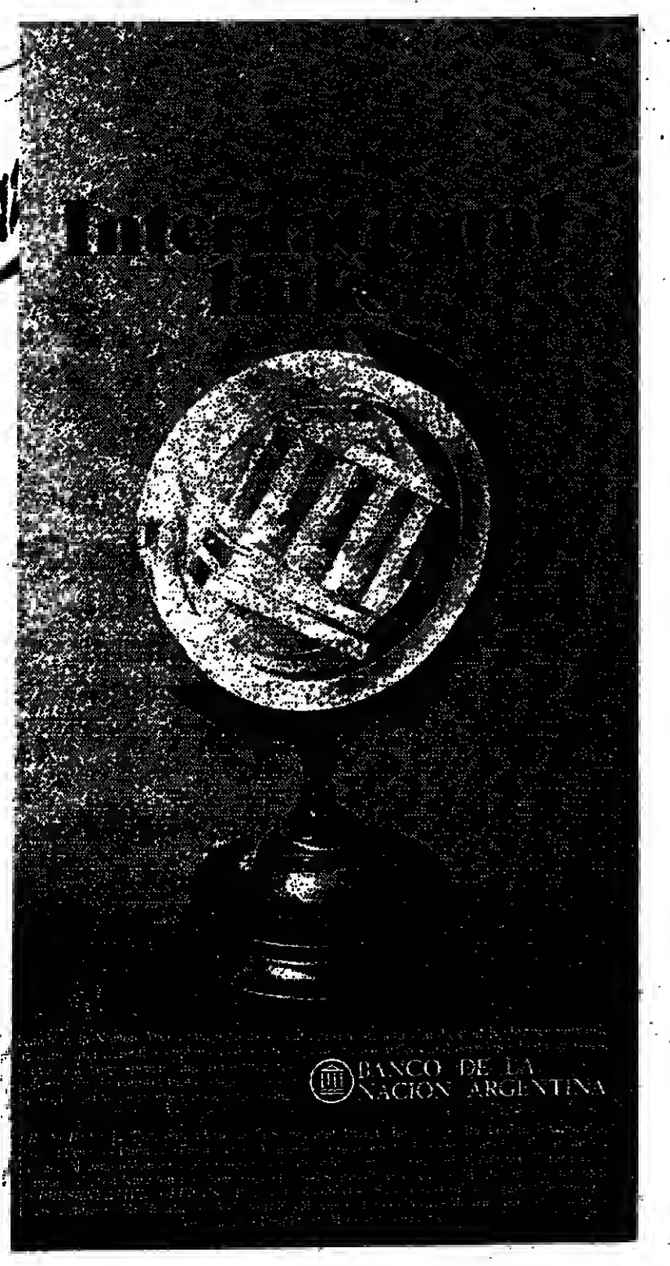
The Government will prefer to borrow than to see the reserve level shrink. At the moment this covers nine months of imports. Colombia has rarely borrowed on the Euromarkets and foreign bankers are wary of Colombia's insistence of borrowing only under Colombian law and jurisdiction. On the other hand its low-debt profile makes Colombia an attractive proposition although the Central Bank is not prepared to borrow money at less than 10 years and more than ¼ per cent over the London interbank offered rate.

But large capital-intensive government programmes will need financing, especially in the energy sector. In September, Ecopetrol the state oil company, announced plans for new oil exploration wells with a bid to make Colombia self-sufficient in oil. The programme is expected to cost $400m.

Oil is the most vital of Colombia's minerals. Few wells have been drilled in the past few years as Colombia's policies have traditionally discouraged exploration. Colombia's domestic demand for oil is increasing at 11 per cent a year.

One of Dr Turbay's main problems will be to correct the shortage of foreign capital investment in the past few years. This has largely been caused by Colombia's membership of the Andean Pact.

N.B. and P.C.



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MEXICO

	1973	1974	1975	1978	1977	1978
Reserves $m	1355	1395	1533	1253	1723	1742†
Consumer prices (%)	11.4	22.5	16.6	16.1	26.4	17.0*
Foreign borrowing‡: $m	1355.2	1528.4	2436.2	23904	4166.4	2934.7
Bonds	177.7	50.0	270.3	427.9	1271.0	524.7
Eurocredits	1177.5	1476.4	2165.9	1962.5	2895.4	2410.0

† *Feb*
‡ *1978 first half*
* *12 months to April*

The Mexican economy spurred by almost daily increasing oil wealth and a firm recovery of the industrial sector is preparing to enter a period of substantial growth.

A government development plan calls for a 5 per cent inflation-adjusted increase of the gross internal product this year followed by gains averaging 7 per cent during 1979-80 and 8 per cent to 9 per cent during 1981-82.

"The worst is over", President José López Portillo said recently, referring to the economic and financial crisis that followed the peso devaluation of 1976.

But he made clear that more effective action must be taken to ease the many social problems which afflict the nation, including the lack of sufficient jobs and a population which could almost double the number of inhabitants to 110 million by the end of the century.

Financed mainly by oil exports, the Government will spend 80,500m pesos (£1,765m) to create 330 agricultural industries and help to make Mexico self-sufficient in food with greater exportable farm surpluses. At the same time, new "poles of economic activity" will be established in the sparsely-populated coastal regions to create jobs and divert the stream of rural immigration away from metropolitan Mexico City, with its over-concentration of inhabitants now totalling 13 million.

Liberal reforms in the political arena are being carried out by President López Portillo to ensure continuation of Mexico's unusual presidential system of government, the most stable in Latin America. Under the recent political reform law, three new political parties, including the Communist Party, will put forward candidates in the forthcoming elections.

Although the spectrum of competing political parties will be widened, the institutional revolutionary party seems to be in little danger of losing the power it has held without interruption for almost half a century.

The economy has staged a remarkable recovery from the depths of despair and the financial wreckage that followed the devaluation of the peso and the end of the debt-ridden Echeverría administration in 1976

Primary monetary reserves rose by $700m during the first eight months of this year to reach a record of $2,719m. Mexico paid off in advance a $274m loan made by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to be used to help to stabilize the peso. Apparently Mexico has no present need for the IMF credit which may be made immediately available upon request.

The banks are coping with an unexpected but pleasant problem of excess liquidity caused by the flood of deposits in pesos which increased 241 per cent during the first six months over the same period of last year.

The peso, although under continuing pressure from the need to pay substantial dollar debt, has remained firm throughout the past year against the dollar. However, being tied to the dollar, it has been dragged down by the American currency against the yen, the Swiss franc, the mark and other strong currencies.

The industrial and construction sectors have been among the most dynamic this year with respective six-month gains of 8 per cent and 3 per cent. Sales of lorries increased 38 per cent during the first seven months with delays of up to 60 days for delivery. Steel tonnage has increased 25 per cent during the first six months. Cement plants are producing at near-capacity.

Inflation increased at an annual rate of 17 per cent during the first half but a decrease of wholesale prices in August may indicate improvement during the last six months of the year. The expected increase in the current account deficit which totalled $800m during the first half is slightly below government forecasts.

Reflective of the sharp recovery of the business sector is an unusual stock market boom. The 30-stock price index of the Mexican Stock Exchange rose 143 per cent during the past 12 months while volume expanded rapidly.

Meanwhile the magnitude of Mexico's oil wealth is growing as reports of additional discoveries continue to be made. President López Portillo announced last month that Mexico's proved reserves of oil, natural and liquid gas were 20,200m barrels, an increase of 26 per cent over the 16,000m barrels announced less than a year ago. Potential reserves were placed at 180,000m barrels greater than the level of Saudi Arabia's proved reserves.

Five years ago, Mexico was an importer of crude oil with proved reserves of only 3,300m barrels. Since then, proved reserves have increased six-fold to exceed those of Venezuela while recent important discoveries in Campeche and Chiapas-Tabasco await certification.

Oil exports are expected to reach almost $2m this year, an increase of 100 per cent over 1977. Annual combined exports of crude oil, petrochemicals and other petroleum products will exceed $10,000m by 1982, according to industry sources

Sidney Wise

PANAMA

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Reserves $m	41.7	69.3	34.4	78.9	66.6	153.5†
Consumer prices (%)	6.9	16.9	5.5	2.3	6.4	0.6*
Foreign borrowing‡: $m	191.0	57.0	115.0	165.8	174.0	325.6
Bonds	—	9.0	—	13.9	27.0	91.1
Eurocredits	191.0	58.0	115.0	151.9	147.0	234.5

† *May*
‡ *1978 first half*
* *12 months to April*

It will be another year before the first phases of the Panama Canal treaties are implemented, but their ratification has already helped the economy and politics of Panama.

The approval of the treaties this spring removed a cloud of uncertainty which had prevented cautious investors from making financial commitments in Panama. Since the approval there has been a flurry of economic activity. Beginning next year, October 1 at the latest, the country will begin to reap an estimated 20-fold increase in canal revenues. It is expected to continue growing as a leading commercial and financial centre for Latin America.

Politically, the ratification prevented what would have been a drastic blow to national stability if no agreement had been reached. Brigadier-General Omar Torrijos turned the treaties into a personal victory to revive his sagging popularity and to tighten his political power. As a result, some reforms have been initiated to liberalize the political system.

Panama is only beginning to emerge from one of the worst economic periods since the 1930s. The 1974-76 world recession was coupled with the depressed international market price of sugar, the country's main export, and a quadrupling in the price of oil, one of its main imports.

Last year the gross domestic product registered a meagre growth rate of 2.5 per cent, but it was a significant improvement after two years of stagnation. With inflation well under control, held to a 1 per cent rise in the first four months of this year, the Government is predicting a growth in the economy of 4 per cent this year.

The treaty settlements generally are regarded as having given the economy the push it needed. The United States Senate ratification means that Panama's annual revenues from the canal will soon jump from the present $2.3m to between $40m and $65m and will reach a peak of $100m a year by 1999.

Next year Panama will take possession of two thirds of the 550 sq mile canal zone, much of which is potentially valuable development property. By the year 2000 the country will own the waterway and the support facilities. Recently Panama landed the biggest foreign loan in its history, $300m, from a consortium of international banks.

Similarly foreign banks have continued to view Panama as a stable base for their branch offices and the country is living up to its reputation as the "Latin Switzerland of banking".

There are more than 60 international banks operating in Panama. Most of the leading world banks have been lured there, principally because of the most liberal tax and money exchange laws in Latin America.

No significant change in the banking laws is expected to be made by the Government which has recognized that the presence of a solid international banking complex has made it easier for Panama to receive loans than for most other developing countries.

Private banks are expected to lend $100m this year for private development and nearly twice that amount for investments in the public sector. Using the foreign funds, Panama has ahead with an ar development project on the commercial of the canal. Produ scheduled to begin at the huge copper of Cerro Colorado, w investment of $850m made. It is expected duce 1,600,000 to finished copper a yea

General Torrijos o retired as head Government on Oct when Señor Aristide the former education ter, was endorsed National Assembly a dent of the Republic. dent Royo, bandpic General Torrijos, su President Demeterio who had little mo ceremonial duties.

General Torrijos control of the 9, National Guard as C der-in-Chief of the Forces. In this pos is expected to play a ful role in guiding th development of the

Before his confirm President, Señor Ro he would have frequ sultations with Torrijos and contin cies which the gene ated after seizing p the 1968 coup.

Pressure to libera Government is expe continue, but op leaders seem awa General Torrijos an dent Royo are in a pr political position w military behind the.

Mark Fa:

PERU

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1976
Reserves $m	568.4	983.2	466.6	330.2	421.4	na
Consumer prices (%)	9.5	16.9	23.8	33.5	38.1	42.7*
Foreign borrowing‡: $m	628.0	362.0	434.3	350.0	144.4	—
Bonds	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eurocredits	828.0	362.0	434.3	350.0	144.4	—

‡ *1978 first half*
* *12 months to May*

After months of negotiating, the IMF and Peru have finally reached agreement on the bailing out of its economy. The stand-by agreement of 184m special drawing rights ($234m) over two and a half years now leaves the door open for Peru to reschedule some of its $8,300m foreign debt.

The terms of the agreement are tough. There had been doubts at the IMF whether the agreement would receive backing from the military government. The bailing out had become necessary as public debt service in 1978 had amounted to $972m leaving a debt service ratio of 53 per cent.

Economic signs confirmed the worsening of the Peruvian economy. Growth in real gnp declined by 1.2 per cent in 1977 and is expected to fall by nearly 2 per cent in 1978. And the terms of trade were moving against Peru. From 1975 to 1977 the deficit on the current account had amounted to $1,800m.

The terms of the agreement have been a bitter pill to swallow for the Peruvian Government. The 1978 budget deficit has to be slashed by 50 per cent in real terms compared with 1977 levels. A similar deficit is expected in 1979.

The IMF wants to see inflation falling to 35 per cent by the end of 1978 and declining to a mere 15 per cent in 1980. The last time prices were at such a level was in 1974 when prices rose 16.9 per cent.

The Government has to improve its revenue from taxation, and prices of essential foodstuffs and commodities will have to be increased periodically.

Interest rates are to rise to cause a credit squeeze and domestic savings are to be encouraged. The sol is to be gradually devalued against the dollar to reverse the terms of trade.

Now, with some success in the external sector, the Government is free to concentrate on its internal problems. Relations between the Government and the unions are poor. Strikes in the past year have affected mines, schools, hospitals and municipal workers. Though the

Government has said that it was prepared to amend some contentious labour legislation, during the recent mineworkers' strike the offer was rejected.

But the strikes appear to have moved beyond straightforward bargaining for higher wages, and the situation has been further aggravated by the dismissal and arrest of a number of strikers.

It is doubtful whether the planned constitutional reforms can proceed fast enough for the planned free elections to take place in 1980. The main question is whether the Government can succeed in carrying out the austerity measures with the IMF.

The rash of strikes in the first part of the year clearly shows the disenchantment of much of the population. Already some of the figures given in August to the IMF by the Central Bank are expected to have been altered seriously by the effects of the miners' strike.

A $13m trade surplus for 1978, based on expected exports of $1,896m, is now likely to be reduced because of the strikes.

The crunch will come in 1979 when real incomes will be squeezed in the attempt to bring inflation back to more acceptable levels. With half the workforce unemployed the prospects for Peru in the short term look far from bright.

Nigel Bance and Pamela Clarke

Tables researched and prepared by Nigel Bance of Euromoney

VENEZUELA

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Reserves $m	2412	6513	8861	8576	8214	7471†
Consumer prices (%)	4.2	8.2	10.3	7.6	7.7	8.2*
Foreign borrowing‡: $m	136.9	51.9	200.0	1099.0	2087.7	2104.9
Bonds	7.5	1.9	—	—	437.6	477.6
Eurocredits	129.4	50.0	200.0	1099.0	1650.1	1627.3

† *May*
‡ *1978 first half*
* *12 months to May*

Venezuela's headlong rush for growth is beginning to slow. Falling oil revenue, a chronic shortage of trained manpower and rising inflation have meant a recasting of growth prospects in the short term.

Señor Benito Raul Losada, governor of the Central Bank, believes that the pace in the growth of the economy has been too fast. He now wants consolidation. The growth in the money supply in 1978 is estimated at 15 per cent this year compared with 25 per cent in 1977. The rate, Señor Losada believes, is more in line with Venezuela's growth potential than the rapid growth of recent years.

Growth in real gdp was 6.8 per cent in 1977 compared with 7.6 per cent in the previous year. The slowdown has influenced a major shift in investment towards imports, especially capital goods.

The manpower shortage is now so serious that for the 1979 budget $1,500m of the proposed expenditure of $11,000m will be spent on education. But the size of the budget means that the Government will have no alternative but to continue borrowing from abroad. The reserves, which stand at about $7,500m, have been falling since the record level of $9,209m in July, 1977. Venezuela's foreign debt is $7,000m and the debt service could reach $2,500m in 1980.

To avoid the debt hump in 1980 Señor Silva Luonga, the Finance Minister, is in favour of refinancing. It has been estimated that 60 per cent of the debt could be refinanced. There is no way that the Euromarkets could swallow such an operation, especially as rates on Venezuelan loans were all negotiated at fine rates. The Government negotiated $1,200m at ⅞ per cent over LIBOR for 10 years at the end of 1977.

Continuing capital import requirements will mean an even larger deficit than the combined and current acco $172m in 1977. falling domestic dem gests that inflation year end will be th as 8 per cent at the y 1977.

The most immedia lem is the Decembe dential election. P Pérez will not be again. The two mai dates for the preside Señor Luis Pinerua for Señor Pérez's Democratic Party, an Luis Herrera Campin Social Christian Part

It is unlikely th Government will c alienate the voters drastic cuts in pu penditure just yet, with unemployment 5 per cent the Ven people are probably disposed towards the ment than they migh

N. B. and

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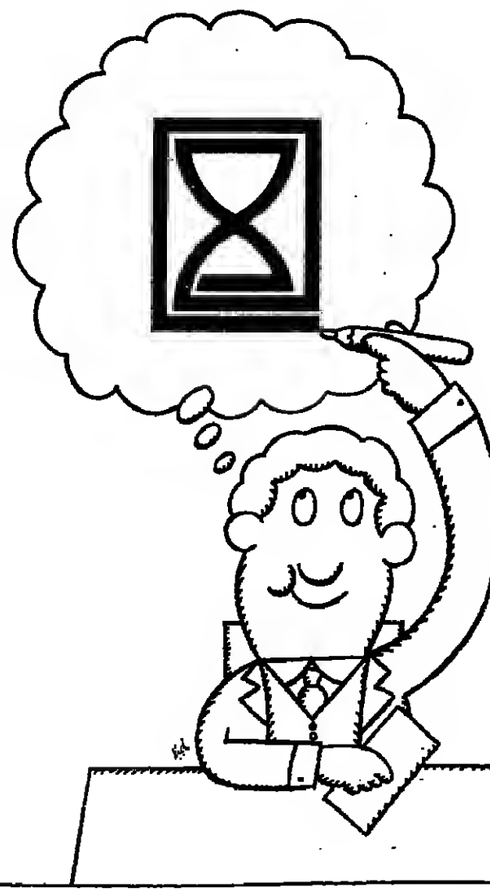

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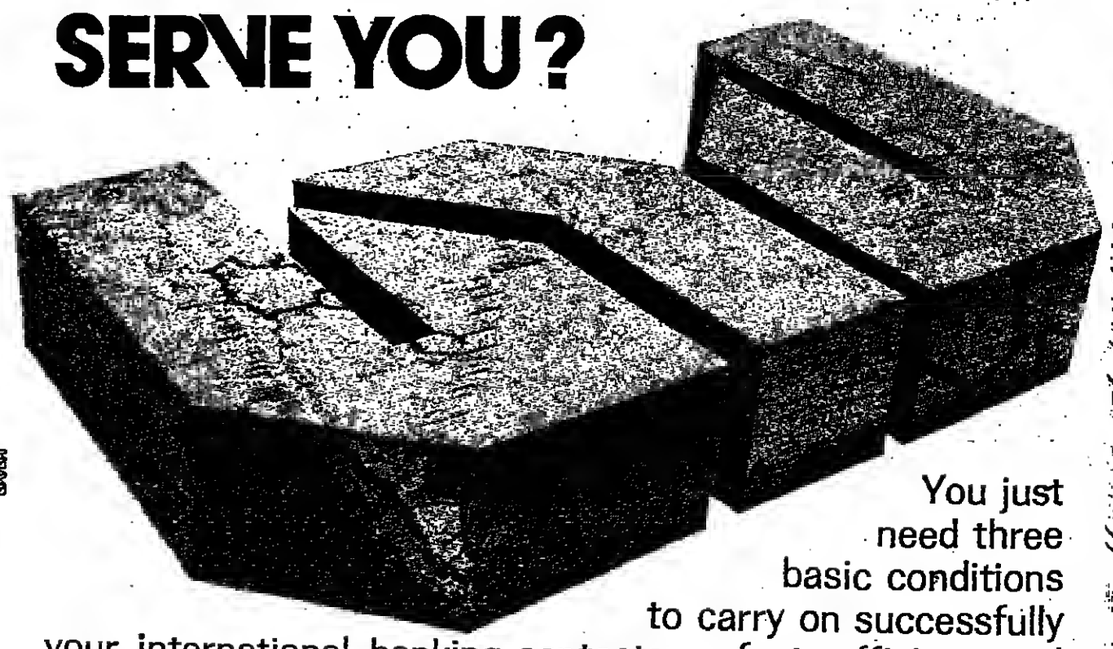

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Some of the leading figures in banking give their views on the prospects and problems facing their countries

Brazil learns from Europe

Real, Brazil's third
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Dr Aloysio de
Faria, aged 58, is
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oess from there. But
has increased and broadened out in Latin America, extended to Europe and elsewhere, we have followed it.

"We now also have a branch in the Ivory Coast, and are considering opening in Nigeria. Later this year three new branches are due to open in Uruguay, one in Argentina, one in Bolivia. But it's not a collection of stamps.

"We have built up the 'know-how' of international banking the hard way and we expect our overseas branches to make a profit no later than two years after opening", Dr Aloysio said. He enjoys travelling and finds four overseas trips each year welcome. He particularly appreciates visiting England and is not among those who see only a nation in decline: the English no longer wanting to work. "Whenever I go to London, I find proof of a fresh approach to problems, of a questioning, which is very encouraging. We in Brazil still have plenty to learn from Europe."

Dr Aloysio travels to his farm near Campinas, 50 miles from São Paulo each weekend, where he breeds Arab horses, now owning a hundred of them. He also has a herd of 200 Friesian dairy cattle. He collects paintings, mainly by Brazilian artists, including several by Portinari, Brazil's foremost artist.

Dr Aloysio feels that Brazil's banking system, which can take on financing and conglomerate business, is not likely to alter its characteristics much during the next few years. He does not believe it should now be a priority to encourage the further pruning of the existing 70 private banks.

Patrick Knight

Facing up to the state

a's banking system
y divided between
-owned banks and
ivate ones. Dr
Ocampo is presi-
be Banco Ganadero
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ao of Argentine
be most important
ng body in Argen-
vate banking sector.
association was
Dr Ocampo ex-
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dades Financieras
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sector.

mpo describes him-
an amateur banker
surrounded himself
fessionals. Most of
r executives have
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f of the Banco
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land Bank. Most
f the professionals
Dr Ocampo's son,
o is now president
anco de le Nacion,
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of Dr Ocampo's
s spent as a lawyer,
Court judge and a
t. In 1962 he and a
colleagues decided
[illegible]
ks in agricultural

finance ought to be broken, because their policies were too influenced by ever-changing political considerations and they lacked the flexibility required by their customers.

The Banco Ganadero Argentino was founded accordingly to finance the whole chain of food production from the farmer and his supplier through wholesalers to the processors, distributors and exporters. In 1964 its head office was opened opposite the Presidential Palace and the bank now operates 38 other branches in the interior.

As a banker Dr Ocampo strongly supports the economic policies of the Government. "Dr Martinez de Hoz has made Argentines return to the habit of saving. Previously the investor protected himself by sending money abroad and buying consumer goods or property as a hedge against inflation. Now he is placing his funds in the Argentine financial system and at last the coun-
[illegible]
increasing.

"The economic policy has its critics, but most of them defend the interests of groups which were privileged under the old system which nearly brought Argentina to ruin. None of them offers an alternative which is coherent and politically feasible. The inevitable recession has been kept within acceptable limits."

Dr Ocampo feels that there is no quick solution to Argentina's inflation. "Analysts overlook the fact that for the past 30 years Argentines and their institutions have lived with inflation and are geared to it. Their national economic behaviour generates inflation and a long process of reeducation is necessary."

He criticizes one relic from the past: "The state is still guaranteeing deposits in any bank or licensed finance house so that they cannot go bankrupt. Thus funds are being channelled to those who pay most interest irrespective of financial soundness. The removal of this guarantee would impose responsibility on investors and institutions with a resulting drop in interest rates and financial costs."

For Dr Ocampo Argentina is the ideal country for investment: "We have three million sq km of the richest land in the world and only 25 million inhabitants. For the first time in 40 years we also have a consistent economic policy and an economy just beginning to get on the move".

Tony Emerson

Bright future for Venezuela

prospects for Vene-
banking are bright,
to Dr Manuel
ice-president of the
Banco Mercantil y
Venezuela has been
repidly in the past
s and, despite pre-
ncial and balance of
difficulties, the
oil wealth should
e that this develop-
ll continue in the
le future, Dr
ys.

A quiet and unassuming person, Dr Reyna has been a member of the board of directors of the Banco Mercantil since 1964, being elected vice-president in 1974. Born in Caracas in 1911, he spent many years abroad studying in Europe and then working as councillor in the Venezuelan embassy in Washington, before finally returning to the country in the late 1940s to take up the post of director of economic policy in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Here he negotiated an important commercial treaty with the United States in 1952, which stayed in force until 1969.

After working as a private lawyer for 10 years, he became legal director and member of the board of directors of Shell of Venezuela. Upon resigning these posts in 1967, he stayed on as an outside director and legal adviser.

The Banco Mercantil y Agrícola is the country's fourth largest private sector bank, with total assets of $1,400m. It was founded in 1926 by a group of prominent private sector personalities, growing out of the previous Banco Neerlando-Venezolano. In the early 1960s the Chase Manhattan Bank, of New York, bought up almost half the bank's share capital, but with the new banking law prohibiting more than 20 per cent foreign ownership of the country's banks, Chase Manhattan's participation has been reduced to 19 per cent.

In addition to his post at the Banco Mercantil, Dr Reyna is also vice-president of the Consorcio Inversionista Mercantil y Agrícola, an investment company owned by the same shareholders as the bank (Venezuelan law does not permit commercial banks to have direct shareholdings in other companies). This company operates mortgage and finance banks, owns a leasing company, has interests in warehousing and real estate, and runs Diners Club of Venezuela.

Dr Reyna points out that, like other private commercial banks, the Banco Mercantil y Agrícola has experienced immense growth in the period since the rise in world oil prices. According to figures published by the Central Bank, commercial bank deposits grew at a rate of 34 per cent a year between 1973 and 1977. However, measures were taken last year to slow down the growth of liquidity in the economy, which was seen as a dangerous inflationary force. Dr Reyna predicts that growth of the banking sector will continue to be less than in 1973-77.

A time is foreseen in which Venezuela will consolidate its position as an important regional financial centre. In this respect the Banco Mercantil has recently taken a holding in a financial institute in Bucuador, and set up offshore banks in Panama and Curaçao.

Peter J. West

Chief architect of peso's recovery

Dr Gustavo Romero Kolbeck is not in the Hollywood tradition of the international banker. He is modest, speaks quietly, dresses casually, and likes to come straight to the point. As the chief architect of the recovery of the peso from the 1976 devaluation, it might be said that he has a quiet talent for accomplishment.

As director-general of the Banco de Mexico, the central bank of Mexico, Dr Romero Kolbeck has led the peso and the banking system out of a precarious situation.

Last year the banks had excess deposits in dollars. Today there is such an inflow of deposits in pesos that the banks have excess liquidity, with more deposits than can be converted to conventional loans.

Dr Romero Kolbeck, aged 55, is a close collaborator of President José López Portillo, with whom he worked in the advisory team of President Gustavo Diaz Ordaz during the late 1960s.

He was educated in Mexico and the George Washington University in the United States. During the Echeverria regime he served as ambassador to Japan and later as head of Nacional Financiera, the government development bank. In Japan he played an important part in expanding Mexico's financial relationship with Tokyo.

He is a strong advocate of effective communications. After the devaluation he visited the main financial centres of the world to talk to bankers and financial institutions to explain the problems and the plans of Mexico. The visits helped to restore confidence in Mexico, which now has an excellent international credit rating.

Dr Romero Kolbeck has plans to make Mexico City an important international financial centre. Foreign banks will be encouraged to carry out operations from there, he said.

Sidney Wise

'Chicago boys' in Chile

Since late 1973 Chile has been governed by a four-man military junta, led by the Army chief General Pinochet. It has acquired a reputation of being one of the nastiest and most brutal regimes in the world. The country's financial management has been entrusted to a group of about 30 economists, known as the Chicago boys, who have inevitably been stigmatized in other countries for their association with the junta.

They have been given the Chicago label because of their belief in the virtues of a free market and in the need for monetary restraint to control inflation — two doctrines favoured by Professor Milton Friedman, the apostle of "the Chicago school of economics". Although foreign opinion remains hostile to the military government, the Chicago boys feel their programme has already been a great success and have welcomed outside assessments of what they have done.

There is no recognized leader of the Chicago boys, as they share the same attitudes towards economics and they work together closely in framing new policy proposals. But the three men in the most prominent positions are Señor Sergio de Castro, the finance minister; Señor Pablo Baraona, the economics minister; and Señor Alvaro Bardon, president of the Central Bank.

Only Señor Pablo Baraona is over 40, but the three men are still rather older on average than the economic team as a whole.

The Chicago boys hold posts in three sets of institutions. First, they control Odeplan, which is described as the "state planning agency", although none of its officials want either state interference or state planning. Odeplan was inherited from the pre-1973 Marxist government and originally the Chicago boys intended to abolish it. However, it was found too useful as an information storehouse and analytical centre.

Its director is Señor Alvaro Donoso and its sub-director Señor Miguel Kast, who has the advantage of speaking excellent English and has good contacts in the American universities where the Chicago boys have been educated.

Secondly, the Chicago boys are in government ministries, principally the Ministerio de Hacienda (finance ministry) and Ministerio de la Economia. Here they receive advice from academics—such as Professor Arnold Harberger, a frequent visitor from Chicago University, and Señor Juan Varas, of the Catholic University in Santiago.

Finally, the Central Bank is, as might be expected, run by monetarists. Señor Sergio de la Cuadra, its vice-president, is known as the technician who had the unenviable task of reforming Chile's chaotic financial system as a preliminary to bringing down the rate of money supply growth.

C. H. Aigo

Peru's brinkmanship

"The price of minerals, coffee and cotton went down, and the anchovy went away from Peru's coastal waters." So said Dr José Luis Brousset, president of the Banco Popular del Perú, in describing the circumstances which, he considers, led to the country's grievous financial crisis earlier this year.

"They were all factors beyond our control", Dr Brousset said. But he was more reticent, or diplomatic, about the factor within Peru's control—namely, economic mismanagement — which, it is tacitly admitted in Lima banking, aggravated the crisis to a point where Peru all but defaulted in its foreign debt repayments a few months ago.

There is now a new government financial team, led by Dr Javier Silva Ruete, the Minister of Finance, and Dr Manuel Moreyra, the president of the Central Bank, which has won the respect of the international banking community, although at the cost of introducing harsh economic measures which have resulted in unrest at home. They have also won the respect of the International Monetary Fund, with whom relations were, at the beginning of the year, strained or non-existent.

Dr Brousset is a member of the team which has successfully negotiated a new stand-by loan agreement with the IMF, and he is in accord with Peru's new policy of financial discipline.

"The new economic measures were bound to produce a shock at first, but provide a much better economic base for the country", he has said. "The recession here has been so big that our convalescence is bound to be long and gradual, but we hope to succeed in reducing our fiscal deficit, avoiding an inflationary spiral, and stimulating production and exports."

The public debt has been reduced by removing subsidies worth 18,000m soles (about $1,050m); the budget for non-productive aspects of the public sector (including staffing) is being cut drastically; and savers are being attracted to the banks again through a deposit rate of up to 30 per cent.

Dr Brousset's own bank, the Banco Popular, which is state controlled, has the largest network of branches in Peru and hopes to benefit from the new conditions.

There are now positive signs in the country's economic management, but even Dr Brousset admits that it may be some time before Peru shakes off completely its reputation for financial brinkmanship.

Peter Godfrey

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Manager International Department:
Peggy C. Baldwin

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ine Midland Bank, N.Y.; Bank of America,
Francisco; Security Pacific National Bank,
Francisco; Midland Bank Limited, London;
tsche Bank A.G., Frankfurt; Swiss Bank Corp.,
ch.

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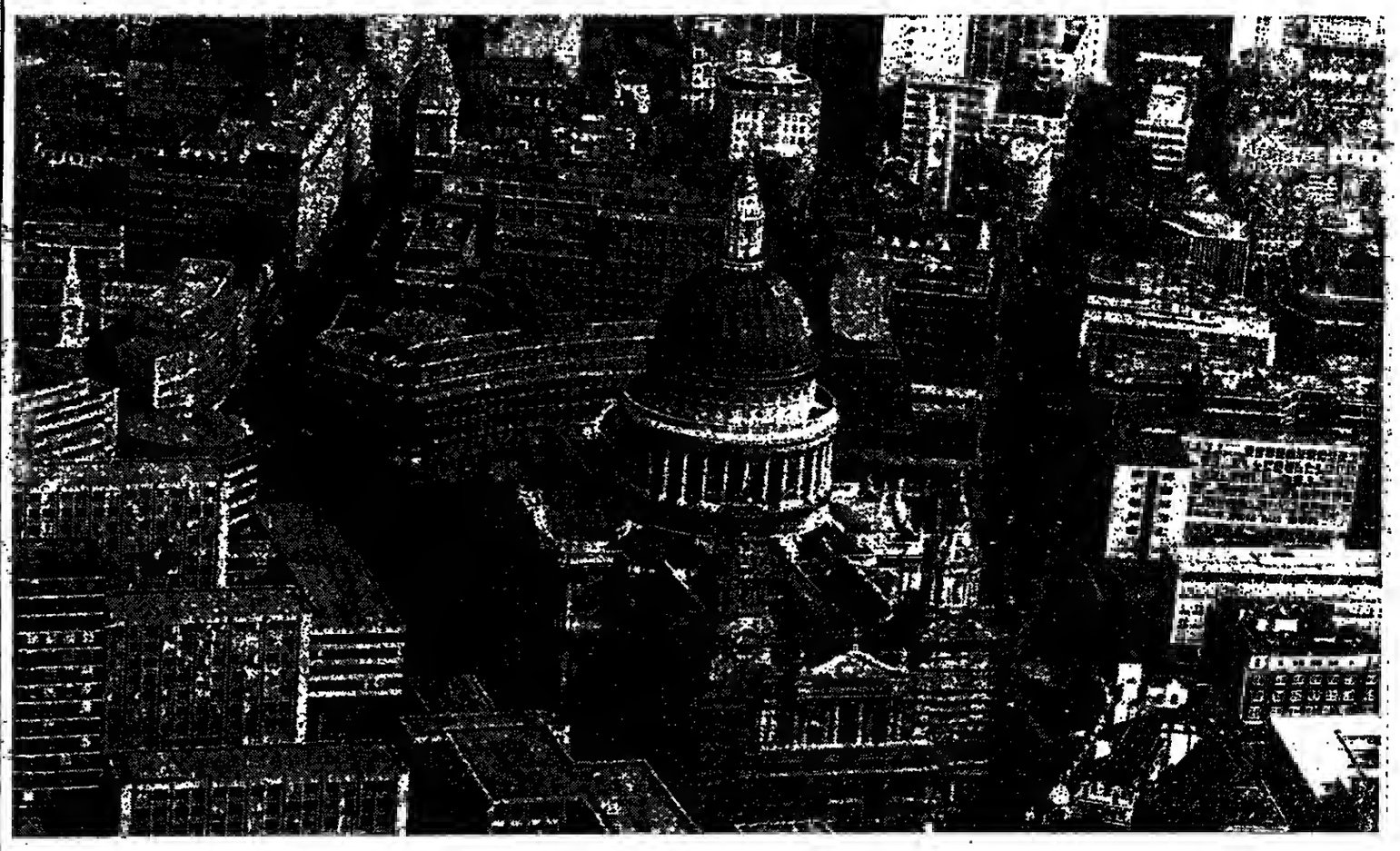

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*Offices to be opened in 1978.

Stock Exchange Prices

Retreating again

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Oct 30. Dealings End, Nov 10. § Contango Day, Nov 13. Settlement Day, Nov 21

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

John Foor
plant and machinery valu

BRITISH FUNDS

1977-78 High	Low	Stock	Price	Ch'ge	Int. Gross only Red. Yield	Yield
107	95¾	Treas 11½pc 1979	100	..	11.500	11.397
97¼	84½	Treas 3pc 1979	95¼	..	3 145	8.701
99½	85¼	Exc 4½pc 1974-79	98½	..	4 410	8.560
100½	92½	Treas 10½pc 1979	99¼	-¼	10 565	11.178
97¼	84¼	Exc 3½pc 1976-79	93½	● ..	3 664	9.201
100½	97½	Treas Cnv 9pc 1980	96¾	-¼	9.302	11.750
103¾	90½	Treas 9pc 1980	95¾	●-¼	9 412	11.409
[illegible]	[illegible]	Exch 3½pc 1977-80	91	-¼	3 763	8.277
94¼	83½	Fund 4½pc 1978-80	94	-¼	5.586	9.307
112¾	96¾	Exch 12½pc 1980	101½	●-¼	11.372	10 879
104¾	93½	Treas 11½pc 1981	99¾	-¼	11 730	12.460
91½	77½	Treas 3½pc 1979-81	88¾	-¼	3 650	9.153
[illegible]	[illegible]	Treas 9pc 1981	95	-¼	10 203	12 210
97¾	81½	Exch 9½pc 1981	91¼	..	9 029	12.296
104½	93½	Exch 9½pc 1981	93½	-½	10 193	12.502
92½	80¾	Exch 3½pc 1981	85¾	..	3.192	9.836
127¾	98¾	Exch 12½pc 1981	100¾	●-¼	12 703	12.603
98¾	83¼	Treas 9pc 1982	90½	-½	9 398	12.189
90¾	72½	Treas 3½pc 1982	83¼	-¼	3.575	8.779
110¾	102¾	Treas 13½pc 1982	108¼	-¼	13 438	12 552
94¾	80½	Treas 9pc 1982	89½	-¼	9 322	12.220
102¾	90¾	Exch 9pc 1982	98½	-¼	10 263	12 549
95¾	85	Treas 9pc 1983	94	-¼	9 043	12.519
87½	78¼	Exch 3½pc 1983	81¼	-¼	3 710	8 401
111¾	95¾	Treas 12½pc 1983	98½	-¼	12 183	12 460
101½	89½	Treas 9½pc 1983	98½	-¼	10 437	12 321
95¾	80¾	Exch 9pc 1983	90¼	-¼	11 078	12 456
97	82½	Treas 9pc 1984-86	87¾	-¼	9 343	10 495
99½	77¾	Treas 9½pc 1984-86	87¾	-¼	9 995	11.454
87¾	67	Fund 6½pc 1985-87	79¾	-¼	8.527	10 848
96¾	80¾	Treas 9¾pc 1985-88	88¾	-¼	9.673	11.380
74¾	64¾	Treas 7pc 1985-88	65¾	-¼	4 914	9 178
94¾	84¾	Treas 9½pc 1986	84¼	-¼	7 525	10 678
120½	98¾	Treas 13½pc 1986	104½	-¼	12 909	12.863
97½	87¾	Treas 9pc 1986-88	88¾	-¼	10 705	11.349
111¾	98¾	Treas 13½pc 1987	104¾	-¼	12 695	12.060
94¾	84¾	Exch 10½pc 1987-91	93¾	-¼	9.996	11.251
105¾	94¾	Treas 12½pc 1992	101¾	-¼	13 021	13.070
94¾	84¾	Treas 10½pc 1992	84¾	-¼	12 112	12.743
97¾	86¾	Exch 12½pc 1992	97¾	-¼	12.917	13 000
94¾	84¾	Treas 12½pc 1993	94¾	-¼	13.012	13.106
94¾	84¾	Treas 12½pc 1993	94¾	-¼	12 932	13.204
110¾	97¾	Treas 13½pc 1993	110¾	-¼	13.410	13.247
97¾	86¾	Treas 12pc 1994	94¾	-¼	13.064	13.131
94¾	84¾	Treas 9pc 1994	94¾	-¼	11.774	12.422
94¾	84¾	Treas 12½pc 1995	94¾	-¼	13.021	13.078
[illegible]	[illegible]	Treas 3pc 1995-01	41	..	4 829	10 923
94¾	84¾	Treas 12½pc 1995	94¾	-¼	12 479	12.873
94¾	84¾	Treas 12½pc 1995	94¾	-¼	13 014	13.031
94¾	84¾	Treas 12½pc 1995-98	94¾	-¼	13 977	13.350
94¾	84¾	Treas 12½pc 1996	94¾	-¼	13 966	13.403
94¾	84¾	Treas 12½pc 1996	94¾	-¼	13.123	13.116
94¾	84¾	Exch 12½pc 1996-98	94¾	-¼	7 008	9.969
94¾	84¾	Treas 12½pc 1997	94¾	-¼	13 190	13.178
94¾	84¾	Exch 12½pc 1997	94¾	-¼	12.856	12.941
94¾	84¾	Treas 12½pc 1998	94¾	-¼	12.072	12 601
94¾	84¾	Treas 12½pc 1998-98	94¾	-¼	11 349	12.267
94¾	84¾	Treas 12½pc 1999	94¾	-¼	13.544	11.482
94¾	84¾	Treas 12½pc 1999	94¾	-¼	13 934	11.917
94¾	84¾	Treas 12½pc 1999	94¾	-¼	12.345	12.680
94¾	84¾	Exch 12½pc 1999-02	94¾	-¼	12.755	12.954
94¾	84¾	Exch 12½pc 1999-01	94¾	-¼	13.038	13 095
94¾	84¾	Exch 12½pc 1999-01	94¾	-¼	9.986	11.294
94¾	84¾	Treas 12½pc 2002-06	94¾	-¼	12 212	12.542
94¾	84¾	Treas 12½pc 2003-12	94¾	-¼	12.062	12.219
94¾	84¾	Treas 12½pc 2013-17	94¾	-¼	12 473	12.353
94¾	84¾	Treas 12½pc 2013-17	94¾	-¼	12 348	12.958
94¾	84¾	Conv 3½pc 1961	41	..	12 900	..
94¾	84¾	War Ln 3½pc	41	..	11.841	..
94¾	84¾	Cons 2½pc	34¾	..	10.363	..
94¾	84¾	Cons 2½pc	34¾	..	13.065	..
94¾	84¾	Cons 4pc	34¾	..	12.420	..
94¾	84¾	Treas 2½pc	34¾	..	12.969	..

COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN

1977-78 High	Low	Stock	Price	Ch'ge	Int. Gross only Red. Yield	Yield
94¾	79¾	Aust 5½pc 77-80	93	-¼	5.912	12.169
94¾	84¾	Aust 6pc 81-82	87	..	6.735	12.362
94¾	84¾	Aust 6pc 81-83	77¾	..	7.720	13.044
94¾	84¾	Aust 7pc 79-81	84	..	8.077	13.782
94¾	84¾	Nthern Nigeria 80	..	..	..	..
94¾	84¾	Rhodesia 5pc 77-83	74¾	..	7.539	14.094
94¾	84¾	German 4½pc 1930	40¾	..	..	..
94¾	84¾	Hungary 4½pc 1913	28	..	..	..
94¾	84¾	Ireland 7½pc 81-84	83¾	-¼	..	..
94¾	84¾	Jamaica 7½pc 77-79	99¾	..	8.059	12.750
94¾	84¾	Japan 5½pc 1910	35¾	..	..	..
94¾	84¾	Japan 6pc 83-88	67	..	..	..
94¾	84¾	Japan 6pc 84-89	74	..	8.108	14.662
94¾	84¾	Malaya 7½pc 77-82	85¾	..	9.004	13.343
94¾	84¾	Malaya 6pc 78-81	93¾	..	6.483	12.318
94¾	84¾	Nigeria 7½pc 86-92	65¾	..	●11.849	13.223
94¾	84¾	Nigeria 6pc 83-85	81¾	..	9.587	11.833
94¾	84¾	S Rhod 4½pc 1934-77	89	..	5.891	11.942
94¾	84¾	Nyasa 6pc 78-81	69	..	6.881	12.942
94¾	84¾	Peru 4½pc 1958	..	..	..	..
94¾	84¾	S Africa 6pc 79-81	86	..	..	..
94¾	84¾	S Rhod 3½pc 85-91	..	..	..	..
94¾	84¾	S Rhod 4½pc 77-82	44	..	..	..
94¾	84¾	S Rhod 4pc 78-81	41	..	..	..
94¾	84¾	Spanish 4pc	..	..	..	..
94¾	84¾	Tanz 5½pc 78-82	90	..	7.256	12.910
94¾	84¾	Uruguay 5½pc	94	..	..	..

LOCAL AUTHORITIES

1977-78 High	Low	Stock	Price	Ch'ge	Int. Gross only Red. Yield	Yield
94¾	84¾	1-1	30	1020	22½	..
94¾	84¾	1-1	30	90.83	74¾	..
94¾	84¾	1-1	30	77.01	97	..
94¾	84¾	1-1	30	92.84	76¾	..
94¾	84¾	1-1	30	92.87	80¾	..
94¾	84¾	1-1	30	76.79	94¾	..
94¾	84¾	1-1	30	92.44	43	..
94¾	84¾	1-1	30	76.91	87	..
94¾	84¾	1-1	30	92.44	..	..
94¾	84¾	1-1	30	76.79

THE TIMES
BUSINESS NEWS

LAING
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& INDUSTRIAL
ENGINEERING

loyds, NatWest ıd Barclays ıck British link ith EMS

ıvyn Westlake

·men of three of Bri- eading high street banks ay backed the country's ɔation io the proposed an Monetary System.

aring hefore a Commons Committee investigating ɔposals for linking the an Community's curren- ıe bankers argued that had more to gain from the scheme than by out.

eremy Morse, chairman ds Bank, and a former cial of both the Bank of d and the International ry Fund, suggested that would be in a hetter ı to influence EEC poli- ; participating in the

appearing before the sub-committee of the committee were Mr y Tuke, chairman of s Bank, and Mr Robin Pemhertoo, chairman of l Westminster Bank.

onspicuously absent was ırmstrong, chairman of l Bank, and former the Civil Service, who ɔpressed very critical about tha monetary

bankers' evideoce was ɔed contrast to that sub- in written form by economists, which bas ɔgely hostile to Britain's ation in the EMS.

eremy denied that tbe s in favour of the EMS fixed exchange rates d greater scope for cut- peculators. The scbeme, would be wanted by ; if it provided greater

ugh he wanted to see the work on the EMS concloded, he expressed doubts abont putting the scheme into effect immediately. At present there was a danger that if the dollar recovered from its current very weak level, the EMS could he caught up in the hackwash. This could undermine efforts to keep European currencies in line.

Sir Jeremy accepted that had the EMS existed during the receot dollar crisis, the system would probably have broken down. The new scheme should he launchad during a period of calm on the exchange markets, he said.

Asked whether he thought a convergence of economic performance between tbe members of the EEC should precede the formatioo of the EMS, or the reverse, Sir Jeremy said they should go ahead in parallel.

He thought that the revenues from North Sea oil would give Britain a chance in the early years to get our economic performaoce in line with those of our Community partners.

Some changes in currency exchange rates would still be possibe for countries within tha scheme, but too frequent cbanges would defeat the object.

Both Lloyds and National Westminster also provided papers to tbe Select Committee. In the paper prepared by Mt Christopher Johnson, the ecooomic adviser to Lloyds, be argues that if it is true that the EMS will tend to favour fiscal and monetary deflation over devaluation as a means of keeping the balance of payments in equilibrium, this might he beneficial.

Dollar slips despite forecast of lower deficit

By David Blake

The dollar last a little ground in thin trading in Enrope yesterday in spite of a prediction hy Mr Aothooy Solomon, the United States Under-Secretary of the Treasury, that America's payments deficit oext year will he ooly ooe third of its 1978 level.

News that the United States bad drawn the first $2,000m of loans from the International Monetary Fund on Monday aod that the IMF has now completed arrangemeots for the remaining $1,000m it is to lend the Americaos did oot disturh the torpor of European markets, which were quietened hy the knowledge that American markets were closed hecause of the elections.

Sterliog shared in the general dullness for most of the day, bot ooe large selling order resulted io the pound closing 45 poinos down agaiost the dollar at $1.9725. The pound's effective exchange rate also fell slightly to end the day at 62.6 per ceot of its 1971 lavel, dowo 0.2 percentage points on the day.

Mr Solomon's forecast tbat the United States current account deficit would be only ooe third its 1978 level during 1979 means that the Administration is now expecting a deficit of the order of $6,000m. This is well below the previoos estimates which it bas made. However, the forecast assumes that oil prices are not changed —which seems to be unrealistic in the light of recent comments by ministers of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

Tbe dollar slipped by about a pfennig against the Deutsche mark, despite some intervention by the German Federal Bank to prop up the United States currency. It lost a centime against the Swiss franc. There was a quite strong technical recovery in the price of gold which rose to $216.375.

CBI and unions offered pay compromise

By Patricia Tisdall
Management Correspondent

Final draft proposals for a compromise on pay restraint policy were presented last night hy government ministers to both employer tepresentatives and senior union leaders. But the measures are unlikely to he agreed by either side.

Contrary to the industrialists' hopes, the measures are thought to contain tougher price curhs hut also to stick to the 5 per cent pay limit already rejected by the unions.

The document is due to be presented in tha TUC Economic Committee today. If it is agreed there — although preliminary signs indicate this to be unlikely—it is expected to he published shortly aftercards.

However, it is thought that some progress has been made in that agrtemnt bes hen reached on the oeed for regular structured meetings on the economy between the Government and the TUC.

If separate meetings on a similar basis were arraoged with the employers thia would go some way towards meeting the Confederation of British Iodustry's long-term objectives of setting up an economic framework for discussions on pay hargaining generally.

Employer tepreseotatives set off to the meeting last night with a new resolve to stand firm.

The team, led hy Mr John Greenborough, president of the CBI, and Sir John Methven, the director-geoeral ,had just been given an overwhelming endotsement for their policies at the CBI's national conferenca in Brighpoo a few hours earlier.

The industrialists are hitterly opposed to trading any increase in price controls with the unions in return for a pay restraint policy. They are prepared to stend by their earlier qualified support for the Goveroment's 5 per cent pay limit.

But it wes madc plaio to Mr Denis Healey, the Chancellor, that this backing would vanish if there was any question of temoving the safeguards which preveot the Price Commission from hlockiog price rises by loss-making concerns.

Sir John was visible encouraged at Brighton by the standing nvation given by delegates to his closing address, and hy the earlier vnte in support nf his council's policies on pay.

This, ingether with clear signs that industrialists ere not nnly prepared to take cnllective action if their feelings are sufficiently aroused, hut also he prepared to stop sitting on the political fence, enahled him tn take a much tougher line with Mr Healey, and other ministers. CBI reports, page 4

Royal Dutch Shell cuts Iran deliveries of crude up to 15pc

By Nicholas Hirst

Royal Dutch Shell yesterday cut deliveries of crude oil to all customers of its purchasing and distrihution company by betwean 10 and 15 per cent hecause of cootiouing disruption to supplies from Irao.

Mr Tayeh Ahdul-Karim, oil mioister of Iraq said tha members of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries were unanimous that there should be a rise in oil prices for next year.

Shell's cuts will not hite immediately. Deliveries of the 500,000 harrels a day it oormally receives as 14 per cent shareholder in tha consortium which handles 90 per cent of Iran's oil take about ooe month m reech Europe.

But if the Iraniao ahortages continue, Shell will have to review its shipping programme again aod iostitute further cuts.

The Iranian shortages ate strengthening the hand of Opec for when it meets in Ahu Dhahi next month.

Neither Kuwait nor Saudi Arahia has showo itself keen to make special arrangements m reduce restrictions on productioo ceilings. Light crudes are now very difficult to hoy on the opeo market, aod spot prices bave risen sharply, although so little trade is being done that they tbey are not very meaningful.

The Arah states seem in heve come away from their summit at Baghdad with an understanding m go for more than the symbolic rise of 5 per cent that Saudi Arahia had once been hoping for, and estimates of the likely rise are firming at 10 per cent or more.

More trim petrol station subsidies

By Our Energy Correspoodent

Shell and Esso, the two market leaders in petrol sales, are selectively reducing subsidies to their filling stations. The effect is to increase prices in some areas.

But both groups, which between tham have more than 40 per cent of the retail trade, have decided against following the lead set by Mobil, BP and Total in ahandoning all subsidies.

The price of Mobil, Total and BP petrol will be rising by up tp 5p a gallon.

Esso said yesterday: "Oo a local basis we are still continuing to reduce our subsidies whenever possible."

Shell said that out of 6,400 filling stations, 1,600 received subsidies. The subsidies had only been iotroduced to protect its retailers hecause of price cutting by other groups.

"We are withdrawing subsidies in areas where we think it is possible to do so without harming our market," Shell said.

The action of BP, Mohil and Total will make it easier for Shell and Esso to reduce subsidies in selected areas. Petrol retailing is generally losing money at the moment, and all groops are anxious m improve profit margins.

Retailers are being encouraged to charge prices which will guarantee adequate profits. In most cases, this means 80p a gallon or more for four star.

Bread strike likely to add 2p to cost of loaf

The hread strike, which is paralysiog production at Britain's two higgest hakers, Ranks Hovis McDougall aod Associated British Foods (ABF), is likely to cost over £5m a week in lost sales (Financial Editor, page 29). And in the end it seems inevitable that the housewife will suffer in terms of higher bread prices

The hakery divisions of hoth groups may now be running at e profit for the first time in five years. But margins are paper thin. Mr Peter Wood, financial cootroller at ABF gave a warning last nigbt that the 30p loaf is io sight.

December is traditionally the month wbeo the price of bread is increased and, providing the strike does not run for much longer than last time's 10 days, it is expected that the bakars will apply to tbe Price Commission for a rise of at least 1½p a loaf later this month.

However, the consequences of the stoppage could be more serious. The last strike, in September, 1977, tolled the death knell for Spillers' baking activities.

Mr Wood admitted that there is still over-capacity in the industry, though he would not comment on any further cuthacks, saying only tbat any oecessary redundancies would be included in the wage deal with the nnioos.

According to figures from the Bakers Federation, some 5 per cent of total sales were lost as a result of consumers finding alternatives to bread during the last dispute and there are fears that a similar effect could be felt this time.

Investment Analysts are already downgrading estimates for year-end tigures as the strike eats intn profits, and this additional loss nf market share is providing a further unsettling factor.

The share price nf hoth groups has suffered nver the past few days and vesterday ABF slipped another 3p to 65p while RHM shed a penny to 49½p. At this level ABF yield e prnspective 6 per cent while Ranks' shares offer incnme of 11 per cent.

Although parallels are inevitably drawn hetween the current dispute and the previous one, the major hakers are in a better position this time round.

Much of the over-capacity has been absorbed hy the collapse of the Spillers hakiug interest. Twenty-thre of the 36 hakerics were shut down, at a cost of 8,000 johs, while the remaining 13 were taken over hy ABF and RHM. Despite this, independent hakers have hcen unable to push up their share of the total market to more than 40 per cent.

Ironically, one of the major beneficiaries of the strike could be Tesco, witb its 56 in-store bakeries which are already making a significant contribution to profits.

Other groups likely to benefit are United Biscuits, through its Jacob's Cream Crackers, and Booker McConnell which owos Allinson, the flour and yeast producer.

Rank itself should also see McDougall's flour sales boosted while ABF will be supported hy its Ryvita and Burton subsidiaries.

Alison Mitchell

bstantial rise in EEC resource ınsfers 'absolutely essential'

ted from page 1

the resource transfer n, accepts that the could pose soma probto the less prosperous t countries".

report adds that the r economies and the inity "must by tbeir contribute to solving roblems".

ajority of the members EPC, however, took the that no extensive additransfers are necessary erpin the stability and y of the EMS, insofar h realistic exchange the system would not any additional adjustequirements."

majority view is undero have been shared by C member states other ritain, Italy and Ireland. e three countries— d to in the EPC report ertain members"—took ırrary view that "a subincrease of resource rs" was "absolutely l if all member states participate permanently FMS."

also said that it was tial that effective transchanisms be operational tha inception of tbe

use of this fundamental n its ranks, the EPC, is composed of natioonl, ry and central hank s, plus representatives European Commission. ıable to offer more than e recommendation that hould he more study of of improving the Com- 's existing soft loan es.

e include the European nent bank, Euratom, and heme now uoder discusmong EEC finance minfor jointly raising up to on tha ioternatioonl markets to finance jobcreating investment, particularly in the eoergy sector.

The committee concludes that more detailed examination of the various issues raised by resource transfer would be "worthwhile only after political guidelines hava been given", thereby neatly passiog the buck to EEC heads of government who meet in Brussels on December 4 and 5.

From the bland prose of the committee's report, it is clear that Britain signally failed to get general acceptance for its central argument—that existing EEC mechanisms, and in particular the Community hudget, are perverse in their redistributive effect.

British officials made the point that while Britain is the third biggest net contributor to the EEC budget, it has a lower gross domestic product a head —the main criterion of national wealth—than any other member state except Italy and Ireland.

Conversely, some of the wealthiest member states, such as Holland, Denmark and France, are among the biggest net beneficiaries of the EEC budget.

The British put the hlame for this squarely on the Common Agricultural Policy, whicb consumes 70 per cent of EEC budgetary expenditure. Witb a relatively small farming sector, Britain derives little benefit from this.

As a major food importer, however, Britain contributes heavily to the budget, which is largely funded from tha tariffs collected on industrial and agricultural imports into the Community.

Tha committee agreed that "above all Ireland, Italy and —in parts—the Uoited Kingdom, as well as the countries which have applied for accession (Spain, Portugal aod Greece), could he defined as less prosperous."

David Blake writes: The decision to recommend against any major transfer of resources as part of the European Monetary System confirms warniogs made by the Foreign Office in October to Cahinet Ministers involved in study of the proposed EMS scheme.

The Brussels Commissioo is preparing a report on teform of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) for December 4. The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food is pessimistic about the extent to which other Community countries will be prepared to accept cuts in spending on the CAP.

In addition, a new worry bas entered into calculations. This is that for the pound to he able to stay safely within any new system, it might be necessary to devalue sterling first. This the Government is now determined not to do.

Recent speeches at the Mansion House by both the Chancellor and the Governor of the Bank of England were intended to stress that at this crucial phase of the counter-inflation policy the Government does not intend to have a sharp drop in the pound's value.

At the hearing of the House of Commons Expenditure Committee on Friday, the Chancellor stressed the Government's commitment to exchange rate stability, addiog that the important question was whether this wes more readily achievable alone or inside a system with others.

A feeling that unless the ttrms of the scheme can be turned substantially to Britain's advantage it would be cbeaper to pursue stahility alone is one of the arguments being deployed by those against joining the scheme.

It is felt that if the choice is hetween devaluing and then joining tbe scheme on one hand, tht United Kingdom should stay out of the system.

Faster pace seen in money supply growth

By John Whitmore

A larger than expected rise in the sterling deposits of the hanking system in the month to mid-October yesterday confirmed financial market anxiety that the money supply is likely to he growing at a rather faster pace during the autumn months.

In fact, the tise of 2.4 per cent in the hanking system's eligible liabilities—the bulk of its sterling deposits—during the four weeks to October 18 will not have produced a rise in sterling M3, the broad based definition of mooey supply, on anything like that scale. But it does look as if sterling M3 will show a rise of 1-1½ per cent when the full money supply figures are published on Thursday week.

That would still leave the Government very comfortably in line with its sterling M3 target after the first six mooths of the present financial year.

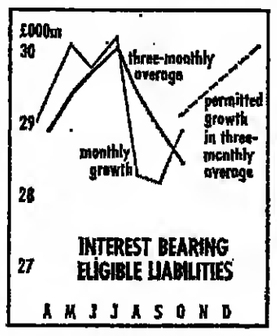
Indeed, a rise of anything less tban 1.4 per cent in sterling M3 in the October banking month would leave the annualized rate of sterling M3 growth in the six montha at under 8 per cent—or beneath the lower end of the Government's full year growth target of 8-12 per cent.

Nonetheless, there is a strong feeling among many City analysts that sterling M3 is likely to be growing rather faster during the autumn months than it was during the summer.

Although the £320m rise in hank landing to the private sector reported by the clearing banks in the month to mid-October clearly overstates what has heen going on in the banking system as a whole—many borrowers were switching back to their clearing hankers during the period as a result of changes in interest rate differantials—the feeling is that underlying credit demand in the private sector remains fairly buoyant.

While it may well be that the rise in the ganeral level of interest rates is now starting to deter at least some would-be borrowers, there temains the fear that large wage awards and, perhaps, a turnround in sterling's fortunes could quickly start to add significantly to industry's borrowing oeeds.

There is, of course, room within the restraints of the banking "corset", which is oow starting to expand at the rate of 1 pet ceot a month, to



accommodate a certain amount of credit expansion and monetary growth.

All the clearing banks, moreover, will be able to make the maximum use of growth now permitted within the "corset" as they have all finished the key August-October period within the Bank of England's teqnirements.

The clearers finished the reltvant period with their interest bearing eligibla liabilities standing at £12,399m—tha average for the end of the August/September and October banking months—compared with a permitted ceiling of £12,562m. Their reserve asset ratio during October fell from 13.1 to 12.9 per cent.

Table, page 28
Financial Editor, page 29

Japan avoids UK car sales target

By David Felton

Two days of talks between leaders of the British and Japanese motor industries ended last night with the Japanese refusing to give any firm guarantees on their sales in the United Kingdom next year.

A communiqué agreed between tha Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders and the Japanese Automohile Manufacturers' Association said only that the Japanese "would continue their export activities to the United Kingdom in a prudent manoer".

Sir Barrie Heath, president of SMMT, said after the meetings that the Japanese were aware of public opinion in Britain and of the "dangera of overdoing it and swamping the market".

He believed that "prudent" export activities—a phrase suggested hy the Japanese—would mean no increase in the Japanese shara of the market.

However, the communique was suitahly vague aod it waa the lack of definite statements by the Japanese when the two sides last met in February which led the Department of Trade and the Japanese Ministry of International Trade and Industry to reach an agreement which limited shipmeots of cars this year to last year's levels.

The Japanese share of the market this year is expected to be about 10.5 per cent—compared with 10.6 per cent last year—as a result of the drastic cuthack in shipments from Japan ordered by MITI at the beginning of October.

Figures released yesterday by the SMMT sbow that Ford's share of the market fell because of its strike to 18.72 per cent from more than 27 per cent in September but that BL did not capitaliza on its competitor's problems and could only manage 25.22 per cent—an increase of only a little more than 2 per cent.

Japanese manufacturers took a 10.78 per cent share in October and so far this year they have an 11.15 per cent share hut as the shipment restrictions start to bite this is expected m fall.

Datsun UK was the largest Japanese importer with 6.3 per cent but a promised statement in which it was expected to announce a big sales campaign in dafiance of any agreement between SMMT and Jama has heen postponed

ınwed to sell ıe steel ets to BSC

y Maughan

ıwed is to sell part of its ore sheet steel division to ritish Steel Corporation tween £3.5m and £5m. The sum will he fixed once levels at the warehouse ed. Great Bridge (West oda), have heen estab- . Stock and plant on other are included in the sale.

three other Cashmores steel warehouses at Hat- Morley and Bellshill are closed, together witb the sales offices. Alternative ɔportunities will be sought SC and Glynwed, together the appropriate govern- agencies, hut the employof 160 peopla could be ed.

also sees benefits for the keting of its own steel cts" and the business ·ed will trade under the of Lye Spencer, which is lat rolled steel product on of BSC's smckholding . Britisb Steel Service es.

nwed's atockholding tions in stainless, bright, and structural steels will be affected.

$25m Serck deal with US valve group is called off

By Bryan Appleyard

Serck's $25m (£12.6m) venture into the United States valve manufacturing husiness bas fallen through. The Birmingham-based engineer could not reach agreemcnt with the sellers, Atlantic Richfield, and the deal has now been called off.

The problem was that Atlantic wanted to sell more than Serck wanted to buy. The original scheme was for Serck to buy the Aloyco division of Atlentic's Walworth Company.

Aloyco has been the best performer of the subsidiary, which has done rather badly overall in recent years. It was in the highest value end of the valve market as opposed to the rest of the company, whicb is involved in less specialized products.

As such it fitted in nearly with Serck's own products end was felt by the board to be the ideal way into the United States, even though it represented a substantial bite for a company capitalized at £30m.

However, soon after the original announcement it became clear that Atlantic wanted to sell off the whole Walworth company rather than just the best part. The purchase price would have heen at least twice as much as that for Aloyco alone and, besides, the rest of the business is not attractive to Serck.

According to Mr Joho Piockard, Serck's chief executive, the company is "back to squara one" in the United States and is starting immediately on a searcb for another suitable acquisition. Serck's shares fell 1p to 79p yesterday.

Thos Warrington accountants resign

Accountants Johnstone Howell have resigned as auditors for Thomas Warrington & Sons, the Cheshire builders and contractors. Tansley, Witt have been appointed to replace them.

The resignation is due to changes within the Johnstroo, Howell firm. These involve the resignation of a senior partner end they mean that the Warrington audit would represent more than 15 per cent of the total fee income of tha reorganized firm.

How the markets moved

The Times index : 208.66 −1.76
The FT index : 469.5 −5.9

Rises

Allied Retail	11p to 112p	Kinross	10p to 248p
Ang Am Coal	15p to 540p	Marievale	5p to 82p
Courtney Pope	5p to 72p	Oil Exploratioo	6p to 208p
De Beers Ind	20p to 590p	Tbersis Sulphur	10p to 250p
Doornefontein	10p to 265p	UC Inv	8p to 200p
J. Haggas	6p to 172p	Venterpost	11p to 173p
Harmooy	10p to 272p	Winkle haak	13p to 551p

Falls

Bk of Ireland	17p to 385p	Ldn Prov Shop	7p to 109p
BTR	10p to 313p	MIM Hldgs	7p to 185p
De La Rue	30p to 385p	Northgate Explor	30p to 350p
Edbro	10p to 220p	Peko Wallsend	11p m 463p
Gen Accident	6p to 190p	Prestwich Parker	4p m 37p
Hong K & Shang	19p to 268p	S Pacific 'A'	10p to 130p
Jardine M'son	18p to 222p	Yarrow	10p to 315p

Equities lost Monday's gains. Gilt edged securities again fell. Dollar premium 77.50 per cent (effective rate 34.5 per cent). Sterling declined by 45 points to $1.9725. The effective exchange rate index was at 62.6.

Gold rose by $5.50 m $216.375 an oz. 6DR-$ was 1.28888 oo Tuesday, while EDR-£ was 0.651180. Commodities: Reoter's index was at 1,531.3 (previous, 1,536.1).

Reports, pages 30 and 32

THE POUND

	Bank buys	Bank sells
Australia $	1.76	1.70
Austria Sch	29.00	27.00
Belgium Fr	63.75	60.25
Canada $	2.37	2.30
Denmark Kr	10.78	10.28
Finland Mkk	8.22	7.82
France Fr	8.85	8.45
Germany Dm	3.93	3.71
Greece Dr	82.00	78.00
Hongkong $	9.65	9.15
Italy Lr	1715.00	1630.00
Japan Yn	399.00	374.00
Netherlands Gld	4.24	4.01
Norway Kr	10.33	9.88
Portugal Esc	97.00	91.00
S Africa Rd	1.90	1.76
Spain Pes	150.00	143.00
Sweden Kr	8.92	8.52
Switzerland Fr	3.43	3.21
US $	2.03	1.97
Yugoslavia Dnr	46.00	43.00

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied yesterday by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

On other pages

Business appointments	28	Bank Base Rates Table	32	Interim Statements:	
Appointments vacant	14	Annual Statements:		Associated British Foods	30
Wall Street	32	De La Rue	29	Capper-Neil	31
		Harrisons Malaysian Estates	30	Coates Patons	28
		Staffordshire Potteries	28	Whitbread	31

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Failure of Geneva trade talks was 'inconceivable,' Gatt chief says

By Melvyn Westlake

In spite of the political shadows being cast over the world trade talks in Geneva, it was "inconceivable" that the negotiations would fail, Mr Olivier Long, Director-General of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) said last night. He was addressing a meeting at the House of Commons of the European-Atlantic Group on "Prospects for international trade policy".

He said the political commitment of many nations, expressed most recently in talks at the Bonn economic summit made him confident of the ultimate success of the world trade talks.

The five-year long negotiations due to end on December 15, had had their share of alarms, and there would probably be more before the harvest was gathered in, he said.

Governments still faced some painful choices in the negotiations. In the coming weeks, each would have to make sacrifices in order to achieve their vital objectives.

A fully satisfactory outcome, however, would depend on all participants choosing the most liberal options open to them.

Mr Long avoided any direct mention of the clash between the European Community and the United States over export subsidies and countervailing duties which has seriously threatened to undermine the trade talks.

Policies in the years ahead needed to be shaped for two broad tasks: to stimulate trade growth and to encourage continuous adjustment to fast-changing trading conditions.

The decline in the growth of world trade was part of the reason why international commercial relations had been so tense recently, and why unemployment had been so high and investment so low.

Beyond bringing the Geneva talks to a successful conclusion, there were two other imperatives for putting international trade back on the right track.

One was to see that trading rules were fully applied. The other was to establish a much closer and more continuous working among governments on the broader trade issues.

GATT, therefore, needed to expand its important function as a legal framework for trade relations and to supplement its traditional role of negotiating and implementing trade agreements. It must provide the forum where concertation of views can take place, Mr Long said.

Mr Dell warns US to avoid shipping curbs

By Michael Baily

Mr Edmund Dell, Secretary of State for Trade, warned the United States yesterday not to damage British interests by trying to impose its domestic legislation on international shipping.

Contrasting the American policy of deregulation in civil aviation with regulation in shipping, Mr Dell said: "Do not try to impose your laws on us. Let us negotiate a peaceful settlement."

If deregulation was to be the policy it might be applied to textiles, he suggested, where high United States tariffs kept out competitive British goods.

In fact the deregulation policy was not even uniform in civil aviation, he said at the annual luncheon in London of the Chartered Institute of Transport.

While seeking to decontrol airline operation the United States put heavy pressure on Britain to place orders with the American aircraft industry. But it was not in Britain's interests to allow the world civil aviation market to be divided into blocks.

British Aerospace and Rolls-Royce must sell where they could in the world, not just in the United States.

In shipping, politicization was perhaps inevitable in the case of developing countries through the UNCTAD liner code.

Describing himself as in favour of "the maximum openness, competition, and friendship in trade, and the minimum of regulation," Mr Dell said he recently warned an EEC country which preached liberal trade policies but advocated ratification of the UNCTAD Code: "You are acting against our interests and your principles."

Assurance on state aid for pig meat

By Our Commercial Editor

If Britain's pig meat processing industry produces a restructuring plan to strengthen its productive base, the Government would not only look sympathetically at assistance under the Industry Act but would explore the scope for additional EEC help, said Mr John Silkin, Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food yesterday.

He was speaking in London to the Bacon and Meat Manufacturers' Association after a National Economic Development Office report which earlier this week called for action on underinvestment in the industry and for an improved marketing effort.

But a warning came from Mr Bill Newton-Clare, the association's chairman, that if the industry applied for Industry Act aid for restructuring, at least half the funds would have to come from companies' own resources. He added: "I am bound to say that bankers and shareholders would not be enthusiastic about such a commitment until the burden of unfair subsidized competition is in real prospect of being phased out."

The industry, in a nil profit situation for four years, wants an easing of the Community monetary compensation amounts used for green currency adjustments, which the industry claims benefits the Danish and Dutch pig meat industries at the expense of the British.

Mr Silkin said he hoped to see a response soon from Brussels on Britain's case for easing the situation, and that further improvements would remain a priority for the Government.

Shipyards hope for Chinese deal

By Derek Harris

A bid to persuade the Chinese to buy British-built ships to meet the needs of the People's Republic for about 30 cargo vessels was made yesterday at the start of a 10-day visit by Mr Wang Chen, one of China's 13 vice-premiers.

Mr Wang, who has overall responsibility for a number of industrial ministries including aerospace, shipbuilding and offshore oil, talked with his seven senior advisers to Mr Eric Varley, Secretary of State for Industry, and a group of leading British industrialists.

The Chinese delegation, the latest in a series of senior trade missions which are raising expectations of a considerable expansion in Anglo-Chinese trade, is expected during the visit to discuss the possibility of various defence contracts. The Chinese have already expressed an interest in buying the Harrier, the vertical take-off military aircraft.

But at yesterday's meeting Sir Derek Ezra, chairman of the National Coal Board, urged the Chinese to consider how Britain's nationalized industries as a group could offer various forms of technology and expertise.

There are increasing hopes of the Austin & Pickersgill shipyards, part of British Shipbuilders, securing orders from the Chinese who have asked for tenders for 30 cargo ships, 10 of them roll-on-roll-off vessels of up to 10,000 tonnes deadweight, and 20 other cargo ships of up to 20,000 tonnes.

A British Shipbuilders trade delegation was in China last month for talks and an Austin & Pickersgill group have been invited to make a special additional visit next month.

The NCB has hopes of involvement in designing at least two new coal mines in China and the Chinese have already given two substantial contracts for mining machinery to United Kingdom companies.

The Chinese also want to modernize their rail system which could offer British Rail consultancy opportunities as well as contracts for companies which provide rolling stock, and signalling and other equipment. A United Kingdom trade delegation is in China at present discussing transport requirements.

Mr Wang was also told yesterday what the British private sector could offer by others at the meeting, including Sir John Buckley, chairman of Davy International, Sir Peter Matthews, chief executive of Vickers, and Sir Arthur Knight, chairman of Courtaulds.

OFT chief may be given more control on advertising

By Derek Harris
Commercial Editor

Statutory control of advertising, aimed particularly at an "unscrupulous minority" that flout the voluntary code of practice administered by the Advertising Standards Authority, was urged in a discussion paper yesterday by Mr Roy Hattersley, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection.

He was setting out in detail his proposals for control of advertising content and its social and economic implications as a preparation for discussion with Lord Barnetson, president of the Advertising Association.

Statutory controls, suggested Mr Hattersley, could be vested in the Director General of Fair Trading by extending his powers or by reconstituting the standards authority as a statutory body with most of its members unconnected with advertising although appointed by the Government in consultation with the industry.

As expected Mr Hattersley also suggested that there should be power to order an offending advertiser to publish a correction at the advertiser's expense.

Mr Hattersley also wants the Advertising Association to consider what can be done about the social and economic implications of advertising, such as the propositions that it can be wasteful, put up prices unnecessarily or be used as a barrier to competition.

Advertising's fostering of false needs and socially undesirable attitudes is another of Mr Hattersley's anxieties together with the exploitation of human weakness and disadvantaged groups like the old, the young or the poor.

Call to cut spending and taxes

By Our Economics Staff

The proportion of Britain's national income spent by the Government might well now have gone beyond the level of public acceptability, Lord Cockfield said in a lecture in London last night given under the auspices of the Institute for Fiscal Studies.

He said the time had come to take a radically different view on public spending than in the past.

The standard reply which was always given to pleas for lower public spending — namely, "where would you make the cuts?"—showed a profound failure to understand the problem.

Lord Cockfield said the question which really needed to be asked was how much money people were prepared to make available to the Government by way of taxation. It was then a matter for the Government to cut its coat according to its cloth.

Lord Cockfield was adviser on taxation policy in the early 1970s to the then Chancellor Mr Anthony (now Lord) Barber. Earlier, Lord Cockfield was Commissioner of Inland Revenue. Until recently he was chairman of the Price Commission.

The kind of radical change needed to reduce the real burden of taxation would facilitate both simplification and reform.

"There is no reform easier or more welcome, there is no simplification more straightforward, than abolishing taxes, removing complications, and taking people out of tax liability."

Changes he advocated would not mean that we should ultimately find ourselves with a lower level of provision for the old, the sick or the disabled, Lord Cockfield said.

To reduce the role of the state and encourage enterprise was the way to raise the level of our output to something approaching that of other industrialized nations.

This would amply provide funds for greatly improved services at a cost which represented a significantly lower proportion of the national income than at present.

BANK FIGURES

The following are the figures for eligible liabilities and reserve assets ratios of United Kingdom banks released by the Bank of England today

At mid-month	Eligible liabilities £m	Rise over 3 months at annual rate %	Reserve assets ratio
1977			
Oct	39,705	+31.4	14.5
Nov	40,196	+28.6	15.1
Dec	40,857	+22.9	14.8
1978			
Jan	41,676		14.8
Feb	42,228		14.0
March	42,566		14.1
April	45,264	+22.8	13.8
May	44,502	+23.3	13.9
June	44,359	+18.0	13.8
July	45,022	+10.5	13.3
Aug	43,401	−8.5	13.5
Sept	43,503	−7.5	13.4
Oct*	44,865	−4.1	13.4

* October figures include National Girobank (£310m) for first time.

In brief

Fairchild launch new system

A new microcomputer which is claimed to be as powerful as a minicomputer was launched in London yesterday by Fairchild Camera & Instrument, the American electronics company.

Known as the Microframe, the new system has been designed to operate on software written for Data General Nova minicomputers.

There are no plans to make the system in Britain, since its technology is different from the metal-oxide-semiconductor (MOS) technology that will be used initially in Fairchild's forthcoming joint enterprise with GEC in the United Kingdom.

Mr Edson de Castro, president of Data General, said that computer research and usage in Europe was "equal to, or superior in some cases" to the best in the United States.

Pocket TV set: Sinclair Radionics' much-heralded new pocket television was officially launched in London yesterday. Designed to receive BBC and ITV channels, the set is priced at £99.95 plus VAT.

Study of waste paper problems

Problems involved in waste paper supply and consumption are to be studied by a new committee set up by the Departments of Industry and the Environment.

The use of waste paper is expected to increase substantially over the next few years. Growth in demand will stimulate collections but many problems concerning both the using mills and the collection agencies will need to be overcome.

Dr Robert Berry, director of the Government's national anti-waste programme, has been appointed chairman of the committee.

Racal wins Spanish £6m defence order

Defence communications equipment worth about £6m is to be supplied to the Spanish Government by Racal-Tacticom of Reading, Berkshire. Part of the order will be manufactured in Spain where Racal will co-operate with Equipos Electronicos SA, a government-controlled company, to set up a factory in Madrid.

This will be the first time that Racal's microelectronic assembly expertise has been transferred outside the Racal group.

Tate & Lyle to sell two parcel tankers

Tate & Lyle, which has been reducing its shipping fleet, has agreed to sell two 24,000dwt parcel tankers to John Swire & Sons, parent company of the Swire Group, the Far East transport-based group. Swire is at the same time joining the shipping group Panocean-Anco, of which Tate & Lyle will remain a partner.

Investment talks

A group of senior Swiss businessmen arrive in London today to discuss investment opportunities in Britain. The team will meet the Prime Minister, the Chancellor and the energy and industry ministers.

Business appointments

Lloyds Bank International names new director

Mr C. J. Montgomery has been appointed a director of Lloyds Bank International. Mr Montgomery is a director and a vice-chairman of Lloyd Bank.

Mr J. H. Mayfield, controller of audit and investigations at the British Gas Corporation, has been appointed chief internal auditor at British Rail.

Mr Michael A. Hutton is joining the electronics and instruments division of Bell & Howell as manufacturing director.

Mr J. L. Kropf has become a director of Audiotronic Holdings. At the same time Mr A. J. MacGillivray has resigned from the board and Mr R. Turner has been appointed as finance director of the retail subsidiary of Audiotronic Holdings.

Mr J. M. Jackson has been appointed to the board as a non-executive director of James Neill Holdings.

Mr Andrew Woods and Mr Jonathan Lane have joined the board of Stock Conversion and Investment Trust.

Mr R. Simpson has resigned as a director of Charles Clifford Industries.

Mr G. M. Greeo has retired as a director of McCorquodale and Co.

Mr P. G. Moate has been appointed to the board of Edgar Allen Balfour.

Mr J. G. O'Neill has become joint managing director of Godsell & Company.

An International Group in many fields of textiles

COATS PATONS LIMITED

Interim Announcement

Unaudited results for January/June 1978 and the comparative figures for 1977 are as follows:—

	Jan./June 1978 £000s	Jan./June 1977 £000s	Year 1977 £000s
Turnover	330,050	323,591	639,534
Trading profit before Charging depreciation	41,048	49,273	97,426
Less: Depreciation	6,138	6,141	11,415
Trading profit	34,910	43,132	86,011
Interest and other charges	3,778	3,214	7,213
	31,132	39,918	78,798
Profits of associated companies	826	285	635
Investment and other income	888	703	3,800
Profit before taxation	32,846	40,906	83,233
Taxation	14,109	17,738	34,872
	18,737	23,168	48,361
Investment grants	169	181	432
Profit after taxation	18,960	23,349	48,793
Interest of minority shareholders	2,137	2,983	6,000
Profit before extraordinary items	16,769	20,366	42,793
Extraordinary losses	132	188	1,970
	16,637	20,178	40,823
Preference dividends	24	24	48
Profit earned for ordinary shareholders	16,613	20,154	40,775
Ordinary dividends	3,673	3,290	9,093
Profit retained	12,940	16,864	31,682
Earnings per ordinary share of 25p	6.1p	7.4p	15.4p
U.S. Dollar rates of exchange used—Dollars per £	$2.00	$1.80	$1.92

Sales at £330 million were marginally up on January/June, 1977 despite being adversely affected, to the extent of £26 million, by the weakening of the U.S. Dollar and those currencies which move in sympathy. Volume was slightly down and an increase of 10% in overall prices was insufficient to maintain margins in face of rising costs.

Trading profits at £34.9 million fell by £8.2 million, or by 19% relative to January/June, 1977, of which £5.4 million, or 12.5% was due to adverse exchange rate movements. Trading conditions, which were exceptionally difficult in Europe and North America—where profits were down by some £6 million, offset by improvements in Australia and Latin America—accounted for the balance of £2.8 million. In the U.K. trading profits improved sufficiently to minimise the loss of Temporary Employment Subsidy, despite several areas where problems still exist.

Increased borrowing levels account mainly for the rise in the interest charge, although borrowing requirements are not increasing at the same rate as they did in 1977.

The increase in associated companies' profits is substantially due to better results in India.

Tax has been charged at 43% based on our estimate of the rate for the year. No provision is required for Advance Corporation Tax not immediately recoverable. Full provision has been made for deferred tax, but serious consideration is being given to adopting SSAP 15 in respect of the 1978 Accounts.

Profit earned for ordinary shareholders is down 18% at £16.6 million.

Profit before taxation based on a Hyde computation is £18.7 million compared with £21 million in January/June, 1977.

Although the downward trend in sales volume is generally levelling out, an improvement in margins will remain difficult to achieve and, given that exchange rate movements have been more adverse than were anticipated, no significant improvement in profits in the second half-year can be foreseen.

An interim dividend of 1.2957p per share (1977 1.1603p) will be paid on 29th December, 1978, together with the second instalment of the final dividend for 1977 of 0.0317p per share (1976 0.0288p), resulting from the reduction in the rate of tax credit to 33% (1976 34%). The two dividends, totalling 1.3274p per share, will be paid to the Ordinary shareholders on the Register on 10th November, 1978. It is intended that the dividend to be paid for the year 1978 will be the maximum permitted.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Britain has urgent need for more supplies of Zambian copper

From Mr Guy Somerset

Sir, It is good news that the British Government is to support the Zambian copper industry by paying in advance for copper to be delivered in 1980 and by offering technical and financial assistance to improve the rail links.

These actions will benefit not only the Zambian but also the British copper industry. The close relationship between the two industries has declined in recent years. The supply of electrolytic copper from Zambia to Britain has dropped by almost a half since the late 1960's. The export of blister copper to our refineries has stopped altogether.

Zambia remains our largest supplier but provides less than a quarter of our total imports. Formerly, Zambia exported almost half of its copper to the United Kingdom. In recent years, it has pursued a policy of diversifying away from the British market. This was understandable in all the circumstances. Zambia was too dependent on a single market and one, moreover, which was not exactly showing dynamic growth.

Unfortunately, this policy is continuing and it can only be to the detriment of the British copper industry. It is to be hoped that the action by our Government in supplying both financial and technical assistance will be the start of a new policy by both Governments. We need to get back to the previous close relationship between Zambia and Britain as producer and consumer of copper.

Britain has become increasingly dependent on supplies from other sources and now imports from 17 countries. Given the constant political, economic and industrial threats to our supply lines, this policy of diversification was also the right one but it should not be at the expense of our biggest and most important supplier.

Having stepped in with short-term assistance, the British Government should now pu[illegible] trade in Zambian copper [illegible] much better long-term fo[illegible] Much has been written [illegible] the supply of oil to Rho[illegible] Equally important is the s[illegible] of copper to British indu[illegible] Copper is now just ebo[illegible] balance world wide, and p[illegible] are low. But this situation [illegible] not continue indefinitely [illegible] consumption is increasing, [illegible] has already reached [illegible] levels. The maintenance o[illegible] world's copper mining ind[illegible] and the huge capital cos[illegible] expanding it must cause co[illegible] to consumers.

Britain has no indige[illegible] copper and must import [illegible] ton. We must look to our s[illegible] lines for this commodity [illegible] is so vital to our existen[illegible] an industrial nation. This [illegible] that our trade with Z[illegible] should increase rather [illegible] continue to fall.

Yours faithfully,
GUY SOMERSET,
Hoar Oak House,
Alcombe, Minehead, Som[illegible]

UK companies in South Africa face criticism

From Mr John McQuiggan

Sir, The comparison which Mr Rosslee's letter (November 2) draws between American and British business practice in South Africa is untrue and grossly unfair, simply because he omitted from his "certain related facts" any reference to the positive contribution made by UK companies.

Whereas the American Sullivan and the South African Urban Foundation Codes were introduced by American and South African companies only during the past 12 months or so, most British companies have been voluntarily applying a code of practice recommended by an All Party Committee of members of the House of Commons, since 1974.

The positive response of British companies to that code was acknowledged by Mr Edmund Dell, the Secretary of State for Trade in May 1978, when he introduced the Government White Paper (Cmnd 7233) setting out the guidelines for British companies on the EEC Code of Conduct which was to replace the 1974 Code.

The EEC Code provides for annual publication by companies of a detailed report on progress made in its application; it is also much wider in scope than the other codes; and Britain is ahead of the other European countries in operating it.

This Association, and also the CBI, have advised member companies to respond positively to the requirements of the European Code which is voluntary; and indications so far are that the vast majority are doing so.

It is pertinent to observe that a number of British subsidiaries in South Africa also apply the Urban Foundation Code, and many of those subsidiaries have additionally subscribed funds to the Urban Foundation Appeal which expects to raise £14m to improve the quality of urban life in South Africa.

The truth is that the record of British subsidiary companies (which outnumber by far all other foreign companies in South Africa) compared with any others, is therefore generally very good.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN McQUIGGAN,
Director,
United Kingdom South Africa Trade Association Limited,
45 Great Peter Street,
London, SW1P 3LT.
November 3.

How public is represented on water authorities

From Mr Geoffrey Edwar[illegible]

Sir, May I be permitted t[illegible] rect the statement in the [illegible] of the Queen's Speech on consumer represen[illegible] (November 2) that "[illegible] despite its indispensability [illegible] increasing price may b[illegible] without any consumer [illegible] sentation at all".

The regional Water Au[illegible] ties have perhaps more [illegible] numer representation tha[illegible] other nationalized indust[illegible] so far as a preponderan[illegible] their members are the e[illegible] representatives of the [illegible] Authorities.

I do not think the in[illegible] would object to some [illegible] form of consumer repre[illegible] rion if Parliament so wish[illegible] legislate for it, but I [illegible] make a plea for it to be in[illegible] stitution for present-ar[illegible] ments and not in addition [illegible]

Yours faithfully,
GEOFFREY EDWARDS,
Chairman,
Thames Water,
New River Head,
Rosebery Avenue,
London EC1R 4TP.
November 2.

Denial of resources to the gifted has become an 'act of faith'

From Mr Bernard Newsam

Sir, May an electronic engineer of more than 40 years' experience in industry, government service, and private enterprise, comment on Friday's letter from the chairman of the National Electronics Council? His diagnosis of our present condition and probable future is sound enough; but for the rest, far from offering a solution, his letter exemplifies within itself the main causes of the ills it seeks to remedy.

Were George Stevenson alive today he would not command the resources to build a Rocket. Were Isambard Kingdom Brunel alive today he would not command the resources to build the Great Western Railway. More recently engineers Neville Shute Norway, Barnes Wallis, and Alec Issigonis have testified to the struggles of the able and knowledgeable to wrest the resources from the demagogues or accountants who had the power to allocate them. They were either unsuccessful or had it handed out in crippling, grudged, and carefully monitored amounts. Today in this country, denial of resources to the gifted has become a tenet of faith. It has been put into effect chiefly by means of onerous taxation, aided by a mountain of bureaucratic clogs upon action. Finally there has been added a spate of hostile legislation intended perhaps to show how much this country mistrusts and disapproves of such people.

Churchill had a word for it when he said that such people should be "on tap but not on top"; your letter heading carries on the same theme speaking of a "lack of experts"—to be "on tap" no doubt but to whom? The letter itself spells it out—on tap to Government; trade unions; education authorities; leaders of industry. In other words they are to be in leading strings to all those who are least qualified to look into our rapidly changing future. This country has been fortunate hitherto in having people who have made great contrib[illegible] against all the odds. Tod[illegible] post-war legislators, no[illegible] expressing the will of th[illegible] ple, have made the odds [illegible] unacceptable to those wh[illegible] help us solve our manifes[illegible] lems. Alas, without a [illegible] change of attitude it [illegible] downhill all the way.

Two examples of [illegible] attitudes:

1. The educational se[illegible] the point where young [illegible] are guided towards their [illegible] careers. If the student [illegible] too bright academically, [illegible] interested in building tra[illegible] radios out of kits of part[illegible] is "good with his hands [illegible] can join two wires to[illegible] then obviously he shou[illegible] come an electronic engi[illegible]

2. With respect, when a [illegible] man is required to lead a [illegible] ing committee dealing w[illegible] advanced technical-area [illegible] affairs, who is chosen?

Yours faithfully,
BERNARD NEWSAM,
Ormesby, Norfolk.

Staffordshire Potteries (Holdings) Limited

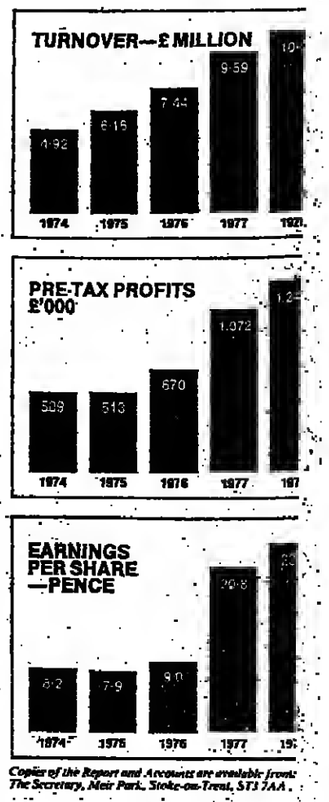
Kiln Craft Tableware

Record Earnings: 1 for 4 Scrip Issue

Year to 30 June 1978

- Turnover up 13% to £10,819,000
- Pre tax profits up 16% to £1,246,000
- Earnings per Ordinary Share up 13% to 23·5p
- Dividends up 11% to 3·95p per share
- **Current position:**

During the first four months of the current financial year, sales to United Kingdom customers are 8% higher than the corresponding period of last year and although conditions in North America remain very competitive, exports have gone up by 13% and profitability to date is satisfactory.



Copies of the Report and Accounts are available from: The Secretary, Meir Park, Stoke-on-Trent, ST3 7AA.

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BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Credit pressures on the banks

day's banking figures for the month d-October confirm the view that the money supply indicators were prob- iving rather too optimistic a view of nderlying trend in monetary growth some of the summer months. Indeed, nly did the fact that clearing bank start to look increasingly out of line e low side) with market rates towards d of the latest period bring a consid- volume of borrowing back into the ng system, but the clearers also reckon here was probably a further increase underlying demand for credit too.

does not mean to say that the £320m se in the clearers' private sector lend- st month—an underlying increase of s £200-£250m—adds up to impossible re at this stage. But taken in conjunc- ith the public sector's rising borrow- quirement, it is not difficult to see te market is uneasy about the size of ial domestic credit expansion over oming months and the authorities' y to hold Sterling M3 growth close annualized rate of around 8 per cent ow look likely to have achieved in st half of the present financial year. e would seem every reason for the ellor to announce that 8 per cent— would argue for even less—should ecome the median point for the new ry target: that would at least suggest us attempt to give the Government's s policy a semblance of credibility. , however, believes that he will, quite because the assumptinn is that the Treasury forecast for 1979 is unlikely r the leeway on the PSBR to make it able—or credible.

Patons

nething ome

rope and the United States the l downswing against Coats Patons orse than expected in the first six s, and the £6m shortfall in profits hose two areas indicates a joint con- on of under £20m for the full year £32m last time. In turn, this ts group profits of around £68m, an cent downturn. The inevitable quali- n is that currency movements, which £5.4m off trading profits in the first ould change the picture dramatically. eady strengthening of the cotton price ppears likely and cheap cotton bought beginning of this year should feed h to margins early next year. But is more of a problem. North a is unlikely to show much improve- though Europe should provide some y at home, while margins have been ed, Coats has still not seen the con- upturn but it can reasonably expect us to come over the next twelve s.

s, the operational gearing implicit in turn in the United Kingdom and e could be substantial since the Multi- Agreement is ineffective against ean competition when home markets ull but would start to bite if that n changed.

ming a rather weaker pound, then, utlook next year is reasonable and the shares have underperformed for ooths now— selling on e prospective tio of 4.6 and yield of 8.5 per cent— d he a good time to buy. The dilemma is thet Contaulds yields 11.2 per nd is likely to ettract most support in ctor as the market looks for a 30 per rofits increase this year.

British Foods

he bread ke starts . . .

ated British Foods could not have a worse moment to provide the vidence of an underlying improve- n hread-making profits for over five

interim profits rise of over 5 per £33.7m, exclnding a £1.1m exchange was due almost entirely to a swing losses into marginal profits from and matched market hopes. But on rst day of what threatens to be an entrenched bakers' strike the shares fell a further 3p to 65p.

Outside British baking, ABF's results are the usual mix with the Premier Milling operation in South Africa proving the major disappointment. Over-capacity here bas damaged margins particularly in egg, feed and poultry divisions, so Premier's contribution has been cut by a fifth to £8.4m.

However, a return to more stable conditions in Sonth Africa has raised hopes for a significant second-half recovery, while

Mr Garry Weston, chairman of Associated British Foods.

despite labour problems Australian profits are running 14 per cent ahead.

The bread strike has already scotched earlier hopes of a recovery to profits of £85m—£90m this year, but ABF's financial streegth and wider spread leave it mnch better placed than Ranks Hovis McDougall to take the strain.

A 10-day strike last year cost ABF around £2m in profits and City estimetes are that a similar stoppage this time around could cost over £5m, as a result of the higher exposure following the group's purchase of six plants from Spillers.

That would still leave room for some recovery from last year's £78m. But a yield of almost 6 per cent—five points helow that of RHM—is not sufficient reason for taking advantage of recent price weakniess ie front of the strike.

Whitbread

Taking market share

Thanks to a secood successive dismal summer, beer production in the six months eoding in August was virtually unchanged from the poor level of the year before. This apart, Whitbread has hed everything moving in its favour. First-half results compare against a period which suffered some £3m of strike costs; it has had e full six months benefit of a 2p a pint price rise from the beginning of March, and it has been achieving volume growth against the trend in the industry. All of which explains why profits are np 28 per cent at £31.9m on a 15 per cent rise in sales to £320m. Even adjusting for the strike costs the underlying growth in the business was a healthy 15 per ceet.

This first half buoyancy is, however, less remarkeble than Whitbread's comment thet "we believe we should maintaie our momentum throughout the secoed half of 1978/9". No further price rise until next year looks likely so margins will begin to suffer, and the growth potential in Long John must be reducing as Distillers' share of the whisky market stabilizes.

But the brewers do seem to have enjoyed a much better level of demand for beer during the autumn. Whitbread's Heinekee and Stella brands giva it considerable strength in the resurgent lager market and its bitters have been making good headway. The steady improvements in efficiency apparent over the past few yeara will be further enhaeced by the closure of two small breweries at Blackburn and Rhymney.

The key to the shares at 98p, however, lies in the dividend potential. At the interim the increase is only 10 per cent, but under the new controls Whitbread should be free to raise the dividend to the full extent of any earnings nplift. Pre-tax profits should emerge more than a quarter higher at around £55m and a risa of, say, 20 per cent in the divideed would imply a yield of 7¼ per cent.

West German unions challenge the legality of lock-outs

James Hutchinson describes how two big unions are taking employers before the labour courts

Bonn

Two West German trade unions—I G Metall (engineering) and 1 G Druck und Papier (printing workers)—are fighting a battle in the labour courts to bave lock-outs declared illegal. The litigation could drag on for years and is likely to lesd to a sharp deterioration of labour relations.

I. G Metall, which has 2.6 millioe members and is undoubtedly one of the wealthiest unions in the western world, has filed 35,000 individual lawsuits, although it has agreed that only 50 "pilot" cases should actually come before the courts. The printing union, with 156,000 members, has lodged 7,000 actions and the employers have rejected its proposal that only o sample of cases should be heard. However, the actions ara usnally heing tried in hatches.

So far eight courts of first instance have decided against the engineering union end seven have declared lock-onrs to he illegal. More significantly, a court of the second instance has adjndicated against the union. As for the printing workers, at the latest count they had notchcd up 18 victories—in the lower courts—and 17 defeats.

The employers' practice of responding to a strike with a lock-out has long been regarded by the nnions os an nnacceptable relic of the nineteenth century. Their decision to campaign ogainst it now in the courts follows lock-outs in the engineering and printing indnstries during the spring.

For nearly four weeks in March and April IG Metall brought out some 65,000 of its members in the engineering iedustry in south-west Germany in support of a pay claim which was eventually settled with an increase of 5.5 per cent. Tbe employers retaliated by locking out 145,000 workers in the affected plants.

The printing union called out 2,200 workers in five nawspaper plants after talks hed broken down over the introduction of new technology. The employers' answer was to lock out 32,000 workers in 500 firms throughout the country. Both unions claim that these disputes demonstrated a grossly unfair imbalance of power in favour of the employers.

The unions are asking the courts to order the employers to reimburse the locked-out workers for loss of wages, as well as to pass jndgment on the fundamental issue of principle involved. It is expected that the battle will he taken to the federal labour court and, most probably, ultimately to the federal constitutional court.

The constitution does not expressly mention lock-outs or strikes. It states that "the right to form associations to safeguard and improve working conditions shall be guaranteed to everyone and to all professions. Agreemeets which seek to restrict or hinder this right shall be null and void; measures directed to this end shall be illegal."

Both sides of industry bave oways recognized this article as the constitutional definition of the right to strike. But the unions argue that it is inadmissible to read into those words the right of lock-out. But in decisions—in 1955 and 1971—the federal labour court ruled thar in a dispute hoth sides should be equipped with "means of applying nressure" so as to ensure a fair fight.

Last month o court of the second instance in the state of Baden-Württemberg, in its judgment in favour of lock-outs, said that tbe principle of free collective hargaining required employers and unions to schieve a "meaningful" relationship by way of wage agreements. In arriving at the agreements each side was entitled to use "tactical advantages and means of applying pressure". This meant that both the strike and the lock-out were permissible.

The printing employers would like to coecluda a peace agreement with the union under which hoth strikes and lock-outs would be excluded as a method of settling disputes, an orrangement which has heen practised in Switzerland with great success for many years. The chairman of the union, Herr Leonhard Mahlein, rejects the idea because he says it would be tantamount to abandoning the strike weapon. This weapon, he adds, is e basic right, whereas lock-outs hod merely been recognized by some judges es permissible.

The campaign of the engineering and printing workers is being heavily supported by the federation of trade unions and leading Social Democrats have expressed sympathy with the cause. Bnt as one union official put it, "Tbe SPD has offered only moral support so far. Tbcy haven't said tbey would hack a Bill outlawing lock-outs".

Between 1949 and 1977 there were 56 lock-outs in West Germany causing tbe loss of 3.15 million working days. During the particularly bitter labour disputes of 1963, 1971, 1976 and this year more workers were locked out than were oe strike.

In a recent study of internetioeal practice the former federal minister of labour, Herr Walter Arendt, said that although lock-outs were permissible in almost all West European countries only in West Germany were they of practical significance. "Without doubt", he said, "West Germony is out oo a limh when it comes to the laws rclating to industrial disputes".

German employers who decide to lock-out their workers are under no obligation to give them notice or to pay their wages in lieu of eotice.

The parliamentary opposition, the Christian Democrats, are firmly behind the employers in insisting that the lock-out weapon should he retained. So are the Free Democrots, who are in coaliion with the Social Democratic Party. All in all, the odds are against o change for o long time to come.

It is o controversy which will not help the climote doring the next round of pay negotiations.

House prices: how the Government got its sums wrong

House prices have risen hy mpre than 20 per cent in the last 12 months; mortgage queues are getting longer with a six-month wait no longer uncommoe; and there is every likelihood of an increase in the mortgage interest rate to at least 10.5 per cent before the year is out.

Needless to say, it is the level of bouse prices which bas excited the attention of everyone from the Secretary of State for the Environment, Mr Peter Shore, downwards; and it is the spectre of another honse price explosion along the lines of that of the early seventies which has bad the greatest influence on building society events of the last 12 moeths.

Arguebly, this concern, althoogh understandehle, has eot heen justified. At the best it has heen a waste of time; at the worst, it bas helped create potentially greater distortioes or problems than those it sought to eradicate.

At the end of 1977 and in early 1978 stories began to appear that house prices were "taking off" again. Individual examples were cited of houses fetching double the price of 12 months earlier and that ugly word "gazumping" was heard once more.

Building societies did eot hove sustained evidence from their branches to back up the theory thot house prices were obout to explode. The Government, although it was never able to identify its sources of information—widely suspected to be the ad hoc and anecdotal evidence of commuting civil servants—was convinced that they were.

Whst is indisputable is that the Government was also swayed in its thinking by the weight of money that the building societies had at their disposal at the end of 1977. Monthly net receipts in October and November were an all-time high at £615m and £578m respectively. This was reflected in new commitments (promises m prospective purchasers) during those months of £793m and £809m.

To the extent that building societies, the last time they were flosb with funds in 1972, did appear to act somewhat irresponsibly (by lending on above average income multiples and minuscule deposits) som word of caution from the Government was clearly in order.

What it did, however, in the interest of house price stability was m clip all mortgage lending by 10 per cent. Instead of a monthly target of more than £700m a month for 1978 societies, after discussion and some acrimony, were mld that from April lending had to be restricted to £610m a month.

The controls were relaxed slightly in September, but even now societies are still limited to lending only £640m a month on bouse transactions. (Monthly advances include loans for home improvements which are running ot abour £100m a month instead of the more normal £40m a month.)

Despite repeated requests there is no sign yet that the Government will relent and let societies decide their own lending levels.

These artificial restrictions have not restrained bome price rises. They have simply lead to e lengthening of the mortgage queues.

More insidious still, many building society branch managers believe, is the fact that it is the first-time buyer who is being forced out of the housing market as a direct result of the Government's intervention. Always the most vulnerable, and therefore marginal, of prospective building society mortgage applicants, it is the first time buyer who has suffered most from the lower percentage advances and delayed offers by societies. In the third quarter of this year the percentage odvance decreased to 62 per cent of the average price.

Although parents are often willing to help out first-time buyers, there is no doubt that older, higher-earning second-time buyers bove better access to the topping-up funds (mainly from banks, insurance companies and credit cards) necessary to secure a property.

A corollary of this, of course, is that the more expensiva properties into which they are trading up are influencing and possibly exaggerating the upward trend of the various house price indexes.

Although the Government defends its policy, there is a widespread feeling that, in private, officials of the Department of the Environment are embarrassed by the whole episode. Tbe intervention does not even beg the question whether regulation of mortgage funds cao be used to control house price levels: it bas conclusively disproved the theory.

SECOND-HAND HOUSE PRICES

Period		Average second-hand house prices £	Per cent increase	House prices/ earnings ratio	Real increases in house prices per cent
1970		5,010	7.7	3.20	1.3
1971		5,710	14.0	3.28	5.4
1972		7,610	33.3	3.67	26.2
1973		10,170	33.6	4.57	24.4
1974		11,090	8.0	4.23	−7.1
1975		11,880	7.1	3.58	−17.1
1976		12,679	6.7	3.31	−8.8
1977		13,589	7.2	3.22	−8.6
1977	Q1	13,023	0.2	3.18	−4.6
	Q2	13,260	1.8	3.16	−2.7
	Q3	13,818	4.2	3.27	2.6
	Q4	13,970	1.1	3.16	−0.4
1978	Q1	14,236	1.9	3.13	0.2
	Q2	14,689	3.2	3.05	0.4

Source: Building Societies Association

The availability of mortgage funds cannot be totally ignored, but building society research makes it clear that it is far less relevant than cost and earnings.

The mortgage interest rate, which less than two years ago was a penal 12.25 per cent, steadily fell to 8.5 per cent in February where it stayed until the recent increase m 9.75 per cent. The impact of this fall in interest rate is significant. The cost of servicing a new mortgage in 1973 was 39 per cent of average earnings; in 1974 it was 42.8 per cent; hnt in April tbis year, the initial cost of serviciog e new loan would have represented only 28 per cent of average earnings.

It is not surprising that borrowers were confidently chasing e new home earlier this year, despite the price rises.

Even more important is the impact of increased earniogs on people's ability to extend their mortgage responsibilities. At the beight of the house price boom in the early seventies the bouse price-earnings ratio rose to an unprecedented 4.57

In real terms house prices have been steadily falling ever since, allowing incomes to catch up with house price levels. In the secoed qnarter of this year, wben the outcry againsr hoose price increases was most strident, the house price-earnings ratio (on second-hand homes) was actually at its lowest level for the seventies ot 3.05.

It has risen, of course, since tben, given the 9 per cent increase in house prices in the third quarter reported on Monday, hnt initial calculations indicate thot the ratio is still below the accepted eorm of 3.55-3.6.

The ratio for new bouse prices is already around this level and confirmation that once prices and incomes are in eqnilibrium bonse price increases begin to tail off is provided by the latest Department of Employment figures which show e slower growth, for the first time this year, in new house prices.

Similarly, most people within the building society movement are predicting that price rises for all categories of bousing will begin to slow down shortly. The prospect of on increase in the mortgage interest rate, wbich could be announced in December, can only emphasize the point.

As for the Government's experiment in mortgage rationing, the expected slowdown in mortgage funds (which will not eext year he boosted by dipping into liquidity as tbey were this) means that some time next year the building societies will possibly be undershooting the £640m lendiog target—when the whole policy, one suspects, will be conveniently forgotten for ever.

Ie sn election year—as everyone thought—no doubt, the Government was right to he concerned about rising bouse prices, *prima facie*, but it was wrong to think that it could, or should, intervene.

Margaret Stone

Business Diary: ICE pick • The pain in Spain

ootes has "laboured at lucationol coal face for rs or more" at Notting- University, where he is professor of civil en- ing.

as not surprising, there- hat cherr was o scuttle- opinion on learning and ng in his address on tak- ver from Alan Muir as president of the Insti- of Civil Engineers last

of Coates's targets was se of pocket calculators loolchildren who, he says, oming to regard tba cal- m as more important be problem to be solved. ently students were un- o use the machine well b to discover where a ation went wrong.

fear the next topic to be luced into an already ed curriculum will be a e on the proper nse of lculator."

ites regretted the linguis- pletion of the English. "I no involvement with the y of Provençal trouba- . . . but merely that the ga engineer should be le in a reasonably fluent of conversing with a fel- professional from another ry, perhaps of selling him thing or of planning a venture with him."

ates, who is 58, said that rsity life was probably competitive, but duller, in tbe last century. Yet change in undergraduates t he more apparent than

s some were oble, in Vic- o and Edwardian times, to d their university riences as part of their membership of a select and enjoyable but expensive club, there are some now who give tbe impressioe, if no more, of believing that they are finonced by a beneficent taxpayer for the same purpose."

The system, he added with a note of regret, usually found and eliminated these. Coates himself was edncated at the institution where he now teaches.

Margaret Hook, the president of the Association of British Travel Agents, has promised members that this weak's annual convention in Torremolinos will be n more practical affair than its predecessor in Lisbon.

As a result, many of the smaller travel agents, who do not have the time and the money to spend on junketing, have made their way to the Costa del Sol to give the conference its best nttendanca so far.

It makes n change for Abta to go to the kind of place to which it sends most of its clients, although the main issues under discussion this week are domestic rather than foreign. The association may soon have to appear before the Restrictive Practices Court to explain why Abta tour operator members will sell holidays only through Abta travel agent members.

The question of culpability has cropped up in another guise this week in Torremolinos. Delegates were treatad to a disquisition on the psychology of tha package tour by Peter Cooper, n market researcher who works with British Airways.

Cooper says that his company finds in interviews that peopla have "a lingering, unconscious belief" that work is good and feal unasy nbout having too much of a holiday.

Rather than feel guilty nbout planning n holiday of their own, therefora, people buy off-the-pag package tours—"hardly n real holiday at all", Cooper said.

"We find afterwards both n sense of intense depression following the holiday but also that people get enormous pleasure out of telling all about the things that went wrong."

Can 2,300 travel agents be wrong? Abta's Margaret Hook.

■ Walter Davies, the secretary of the British Chamher of Commerce in Milan, has a personal interest in letters of protest about postal delays that have been sent to the Ministers of Posts and Foreign Trade by the Union of Foreign Chambers in Italy.

Davies sent ont nine invitations to people in Britain to his daughter Carla'a wedding, which was held in Milan on September 23. Of these nine, sem om six weeks in advance, one did not arrive until the day of the wedding, five do not seem to have arrived at all—and three arrived in good time.

Incidentally, at the time Business Diary spoke to Davies, a reply bad been received neither from the Posts minister, Nino Gullotti, nor from Rinaldo Ossola at Trade. Could it be that tha union's leters did not arrive?

The director of the posts ministry has said elsewhere, however, that absenteeism is the main culprit. He speaks, perhaps optimistically, of an efficient service in abont two years.

Britisb companies in the Milan area now hava courier arrangements to take mail over the Swiss border for posting. Those in Rome say that they can speed things up by posting from the Vatican.

Devias plans m bring up tbese Italian postal delays in London loter this month at o meeting of British Chambers of Commerce in Europe.

I am pleased to report that Carla's wedding was not spoiled by postal delays. As the dote approached and no replies were forthcoming, her fether took to telepboning.

■ Eirlys Roberts, the indefatigable doyenne of British consumerism, has just been elected chairman of the environment and consumer protection subcommittee of the influential Economic and Social Committee in Brussels. This will get her out of the Community workshops, where she has beavered away since British entry, and into at least the peripheral corridors of power

Bot Miss Roberts already has another project under way—a research institute devoted to consumer affairs at the European leval. Tentatively eamed Erica (for European Research Institute of Consumer Affairs) it is to he launcbed with a £15,000 grant from Miss Roberts's former employers, the Consumers' Asociation.

Miss Roberts will be Erica's president and her aim will ha to prove the project's worth by commissioning some weighty pieces of research

The first question she is likely to put to the academic test is whether consumer organizations really represent consumers and, if not, how they can be made to do so.

Seagrams, the American distillers say that women have a growing influence on the wina market and are tha innovators and "important decision makers" in choosing wine. Thus, to publicize Argentinian wines in Britain, tha company invited the editors of women's magazines to a pre-launch tasting. Three of the four magazines which accepted chosa to be represented by men.

Ross Davies

De La Rue Ahead of Budget

Improved margins expected in second half

Trading Results

Group turnover in the first half of £57.9m. was 12% higher. Exports as a percentage of total turnover showed a 5% decrease due to the incidence and timing of certain Security contracts. Trading profits before taking into account our share of associated companies increased by 5.4% with margins at 18.5%. The expected decline in profit margins in Security from the exceptionally high levels reported last year was to a large extent offset by a marked improvement in the Graphics division. Share of associated company profits increased by £770,000.

Performance as a whole for the first six months represents an improvement on budget in spite of a disappointing result from De La Rue Crosfield which is not expected to improve in the second half.

Outlook

Although sales volumes are growing more slowly than expected in some areas of the business, margins in the second half of the year are expected to show an improvement on those for the first six months, and the Board remains confident of a satisfactory result for the year as a whole.

Sir Arthur Morman, KBE, DFC.

INTERIM STATEMENT for the half year ended 30th September 1978

Amounts are expressed in thousands of pounds	1978/79 Half Year	1977/78 Half Year	1977/78 Full Year
	£,000	£,000	£.000
Sales:			
Security	45,962	43,931	89,687
Graphics	11,889	7,609	20,435
	57,851	51,540	110,122
Exports	33,622	32,495	68,369
Trading profit:			
Security	8,460	9,661	21,441
Graphics	1,916	365	2,528
	10,376	10,026	23,969
Interest less central overheads not allocated	303	103	280
Total trading profit	10,679	10,129	24,249
As a percentage of sales	18.5%	19.7%	22.0%
Share of profits of associated companies	2,565	1.794	4,091
Profit before tax	13,244	11,923	28,340
Profit after tax	8,788	7,830	19,961
Minority interests	189	127	356
Profit attributable to The De La Rue Co. Ltd.	8,599	7,703	19,605
Less Proportion of Preference dividend	6	6	12
Profit attributable to Ordinary shareholders	8,593	7,697	19,593
Earnings per Ordinary share	22.6p	22.1p	54.5p

Interim Dividend — 3.908p per share (3.5p)

De La Rue below market hopes but graphics gathers strength

By Michael Prest

Shares in De La Rue, the security printers and makers of specialist printing and sorting machinery, fell 30p yesterday to 385p after the market heard that half-time profits were £13.2m, just £1.3m more than last year. Analysts were going for £15m pre-tax.

Sales were £57.9m for the six months to the end of September, up £6.3m, and exports were £1.1m ahead at £33.6m. After-tax profit of £8.79m would have been reduced by £1.4m if a full tax charge of 52 per cent had been paid on United Kingdom profits.

The bright spot in the results was the £1.92m trading profit (£365,000) turned in by the graphics division, whose main products are the Magnascan colour scanners made by Crosfield Electronics. Mr Freddie King, De La Rue's finance director, said that higher sales of equipment and an evening-out of orders had mainly contributed to the result. The company has about 70 per cent of the European market for this type of printing machinery, between 40 and 45 per cent of the American market, and about half the Japanese. These shares are growing in the face of Japanese and West German competition.

Profits from the security division, which is chiefly concerned with designing and printing bank notes, credit cards, cheques and other valuable documents, fell by about £1.2m to £8.46m. Mr King said that the figures were distorted by three exceptional contracts won last year which brought in profits of about £1m.

But he also admitted that margins in the security division, which had previously been very high, were slipping. Nevertheless, banknotes still enjoyed a margin of around 20 per cent and trading profits as a whole, without associated companies, had an 18.5 per cent margin.

Reasonable profits on electronic sorting machinery which currently makes losses are expected by 1980. Earnings per share were 22.6p, and the interim dividend is 5.833p gross. The company's strong cash position could lead it to consider acquisitions, Mr King added.

Sir Arthur G. Norman, chairman of De La Rue.

Associated British Foods

Half Year Progress Report

The Directors of Associated British Foods Limited announce unaudited profits for six months ended 30 September, 1978.

	Six months to 30 September, 1978 £000	Six months to 1 October, 1977 £000	Year to 1 April, 1978 £000
Sales to Customers	877,000	817,000	1,678,000
Trading Surplus	54,300	50,400	115,200
Less Depreciation	14,400	13,100	26,900
Group Profit	39,900	37,300	88,300
Less Interest charges	6,200	5,300	10,700
Profit before Tax	33,700	32,000	77,600
Less United Kingdom tax	10,300	8,500	22,900
Overseas tax	5,300	6,000	12,200
Profit after Tax	18,100	17,500	42,500
Less Minority interests	3,400	4,100	8,000
	14,700	13,400	34,500
Preference dividends	20	20	40
Ordinary dividends			
1st Interim	3,179	2,839	2,839
2nd Interim	—	—	5,437

An interim dividend of 0.8883p will be paid on 12 March, 1979 to shareholders registered at the close of business on 5 February, 1979. Including tax credits this dividend is equivalent to 1.3258p per share.

The above results reflect the recent substantial realignment of currencies which have taken place. Although worldwide sales have only increased by £60 million, this is after taking into account reductions of £20 million for currency realignment and £35 million following the sale of Alliance Wholesale Grocers. In the United Kingdom profits before tax increased by £3.7 million while overseas profits were £2 million lower, of which £1.1 million is accounted for by currency realignment.

The improvement in the results of our manufacturing division in the United Kingdom has largely been due to the return to marginal levels of profitability of our Bakery companies. Whilst the contributions of some of our smaller manufacturing companies were below budgeted levels, the results in total can be considered satisfactory. Despite the continuity of the High Street price war our retail division improved its market share. Although profitability for the period was below the corresponding months of the previous year both sales and margins have improved and it is anticipated that these trends will continue.

Sales in Australia increased by 9 per cent, whilst profits were nearly 14 per cent higher. Although increases in labour costs have steadied they will have a significant impact on the labour intensive industries in which we operate. It is considered these satisfactory results will continue in the second half of the year.

Profits in South Africa were 20 per cent, lower compared with the same period last year despite an increase of 11 per cent, in turnover. Overproduction caused by excess capacity and lack of demand in a number of industries in which we operate created great pressure on profit margins, particularly in the egg, feed and poultry divisions. However, it is anticipated that more stable conditions will prevail in the second half of the year.

The results of the overseas companies may well be affected by further substantial fluctuations in exchange rates in the second half of the year. Given the uncertainty under which the whole of British industry is placed, in relation to the Government's attempt to maintain a pay policy, which is currently highlighted by the situation in the Bread industry and which will, in turn, be critical in other labour intensive areas of food manufacturing and distribution, it is impossible for me to be optimistic about the outcome for the year.

GARRY H. WESTON Chairman.

NOTICE OF REDEMPTION

To the Holders of

Compañía Anónima Nacional Teléfonos de Venezuela

8¼% Guaranteed Sinking Fund Debentures Due 1987

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, pursuant to the provisions of the Fiscal Agency Agreement dated as of December 15, 1972 providing for the above Debentures, $350,000 principal amount of said Debentures bearing the following serial numbers have been selected for redemption on December 15, 1978, through operation of the Sinking Fund, at the principal amount thereof, together with accrued interest thereon to said date:

OUTSTANDING DEBENTURES OF $1,000 EACH OF PREFIX "M" BEARING THE DISTINCTIVE NUMBERS ENDING IN ANY OF THE FOLLOWING TWO DIGITS:

10 32

ALSO OUTSTANDING DEBENTURES OF $1,000 EACH OF PREFIX "M" BEARING THE FOLLOWING NUMBERS:

183	983	1983	2983	4083	4783	5583	6733	7783	9083	10283	11083	12083	12883	13983	14783
233	1083	2283	3383	4183	4883	5683	6883	7883	9183	10483	11183	12183	12983	14183	14883
483	1183	2583	3483	4283	4983	5783	7183	8183	9283	10583	11383	12283	13083	14283	14983
583	1283	2783	3583	4383	5083	5883	7283	8283	9383	10683	11483	12383	13283	14333	
683	1383	2883	3683	4483	5183	5983	7483	8483	9483	10783	11583	12483	13383	14483	
783	1483	2983	3783	4583	5283	6083	7583	8583	9583	10883	11683	12583	13483	14583	
883	1683	3083	3983	4683	5383	6383	7683	8783	9683	10983	11983	12683	13783	14683	

On December 15, 1978, the Debentures designated above will become due and payable in such coin or currency of the United States of America as at the time of payment shall be legal tender for the payment of public and private debts. Said Debentures will be paid, upon presentation and surrender thereof with all coupons appertaining thereto maturing after the redemption date, at the option of the holder either (a) at the corporate trust office of Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York, 13th Floor, 30 West Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10015, or (b) at the main offices of any of the following: Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York in Brussels, Frankfurt am Main, London, Paris and Zurich; Bank Mees & Hope NV in Amsterdam; Banca Vonwiller & C. S.p.A. in Milan and Rome and Credit Industriel d'Alsace et de Lorraine, S.A. in Luxembourg. Payments at the offices referred to in (b) above will be made by check drawn on a dollar account, or by transfer to a dollar account maintained by the payee with a bank in New York City.

Coupons due December 15, 1978 should be detached and collected in the usual manner.

On and after December 15, 1978 interest shall cease to accrue on the Debentures herein designated for redemption.

Compañía Anónima Nacional Teléfonos de Venezuela

Dated: November 8, 1978

NOTICE

The following Debentures previously called for redemption have not as yet been presented for payment:

DEBENTURES OF $1,000 EACH

M 385	1422	3373	4324	5096	5348	7114	7589	8157	8540	8835	10857	12048	12732	13252	13258	14703
1003	1429	3431	4351	5104	6088	7211	7590	8181	8981	9839	10858	12071	12867	13274	13452	14829
1198	1543	3585	4466	5208	6107	7295	7808	8191	8983	9903	10887	12170	12985	13281	13461	14831
1201	2062	3589	5052	5224	6155	7234	7813	8219	9186	9942	11292	12385	13066	13284	13854	14837
1234	2828	3698	5054	5245	6161	7249	7937	8220	9254	9961	11359	12434	13165	13286	13856	14843
1266	3067	3917	5069	5258	6168	7303	8007	8527	9385	9981	11481	12462	13236	13288	13835	14890
1323	3070	4146	5070	5262	6362	7321	8009	8528	9395	9987	11673	12581	13245	13299	13843	14990
1395	3082	4159	5078	5265	6366	7340	8014	8533	9708	9989	11706	12588	13246	13300	13993	14991
1419	3348	4190	5079	5343	6666	7442	8052	8535	9832	10136	11956	12699	13248	13394	14676	

Stock markets

Outlook bleak, short of a technical rally

That was the technical rally that sums up the market reaction to Monday's attempt at recovery. Most people were heard to say that they missed it altogether. The main topic of talk was gossip that a big broking merger is on the way, and a long list of names was thought worthy of mention, including Simon & Coates, Grieveson Grant, L. Messel and the old standby Joseph Sebag.

Metal Box shed 2p to 310p. Interim figures are due in a week or so and the impression is that they will look reasonably good, possibly showing a rise of a tenth. But business is thought to be tough now. Continental Group of the United States is building a £15m plant to compete in the British market.

The important point was that such speculation should again be rife, and that it was confidently argued that such a merger would be from weakness—a scarcity of equity business for brokers with little to offset it—rather than strength.

The union decision to back the Vauxhall offer did nothing to enliven a listless scene, and neither did an uncomfortable awareness of big lines of stock on offer.

Pay worries continued to overshadow gilt-edged which are still basically waiting for the authorities to put together a monetary package or something stiffer. Whether or not an MLR rise is meaningless, most gilt observers expect one sooner or later, as well as rises in other money rates.

The mood of gloom was not lightened by the rise in local authority yearling bonds from 11¼ per cent to 11¾ per cent, or by the renewed fall on Wall Street. To cap it all Hongkong went into strong retreat.

The result was that gilts weakened ahead of the banking eligible liability figures for the month to mid October with their suggestion that demand for bank credit is indeed rising well. Falls in gilts ranged from around 1/16 to ⅛ in shorts and up to ¼ in long dated stocks.

Shorn of support, dealers lowered index stocks from the opening of business. At 10 am the *FT* index was 1.2 down at 474 but at the close it was 5.9 down.

The immediate outlook, short of a second, successful attempt at a rally is bleak, because several "Index" stocks, including Dunlop are due to go ex dividend in the next few days.

So blue chips slipped with ICI shedding 5p to 355p and John Brown 10p to 410p. Glaxo fell 5p to 535p as did Beechams at 635p. GEC slipped 4p to 308p while Courtaulds registered a loss of 2p to 112p. Elsewhere Vickers finished 3p down at 191p—better than on earlier loss of 7p.

Prominent among sectors to retreat were shares linked to business in Iran. Bath & Portland which is big in both Iran and Iraq eased 4p to 50p while Racal shed 6p to 314p. Rolls Royce Motors, mentioned here yesterday, gave up 4p to 98p and even P & O retreated 3p to 82p.

In foods, union threats off flour supplies to in- dent bakers if they thwa strike had Spillers, still in only 1p off at 30p. Yeste interim figures from Asso British Foods were up to tatioos but the shares stil 3p to 65p. Ranks McDougall slipped only 49½p.

Problems in IMP's zip fa business came to light i recent interim statement. some fear that the shor effect on profits which reflect rationalization mea could be more marked anticipated. At 56p the have been a slack marke now yield 8¾ per cent.

In the circumstances held up reasonably well seasonally adjusted Sept retail sales confirming a in July and August. Ba conceded 5p to 159p bu has been a favourite n Burton "A" shed 4p to but this rises and falls w hopes. GUS "A" slipped 294p.

Financial shares bea usual retreat when intere fears are uppermost. Securities slipped 3p to and MEPC 2p to 136p. thoughts of how well bar doing were forgotten National Westminster l to 272 and Lloyds 4p to

Equity turnover on Nov S was £51.9 21m (12,96 gains). Active stocks yes according to Exchange graph were ICI, BAT GEC, GMH, Beecham Shell, Vickers and B besides Lucas Internatinn Electronics and De La R

Latest results

Company Int or Fin	Sales £m	Profits £m	Earnings per share	Div pence	Pay date	Year's total
Anglo Scot Inv (F)	—(—)	0.93(0.82)	1.83(1.59)	1.1(0.98)	4/1/79	1.8(1.6)
Airflow Stream (I)	6.1(5.2)	0.40(0.45)	—(—)	0.62(0.62)	5/1/79	—(—)
Ambrose Invst (I)	—(—)	044.5(384.7)	—(—)	2.2(1.8)	15/12	—(—)
A. Arenson (F)	13.1(11.9)	0.88(0.47)	—(—)	1.44(1.28)	—	2.13(1.91)
Assoc Brit Foods (I)	877.0(817.0)	33.7(32.0)	—(—)	0.88(0.79)	12/3	—(—)
Allied Ldn Prop (F)	6.8(7.8)	1.0(0.97)	5.2(4.4)	1.46(1.8)	4/1/79	2.06(1.84)
Bradford Prop (I)	—(—)	2.4(1.6)	—(—)	3.79(3.39)	5/1/79	—(—)
Buk of Ireland (I)	—(—)	20.8(20.4)	29.8(36.0)	—(—)	—	—(—)
Belhaven Brews (I)	2.94(1.89)	0.14(0.002)	—(—)	0.42(Nil)	—	—(Nil)
Bridport-Gundry (F)	12.3(9.1)	0.78(0.85)	4.31(5.25)	1.2(0.65)	16/1	3.13(1.9)
Cedar Invst (F)	1.69(1.61)	1.4(1.3)	2.8(2.6)	1.75(1.6)	13/12	2.75(2.5)
CLRP Invest (F)	—(—)	0.52(0.51)	—(—)	1.3(1.3)	19/12	2.1(1.9)
Capper-Neill (I)	41.3(30.5)	2.2(2.0)	—(—)	1.17(1.05)	—	—(—)
Coats Patons (I)	330.0(323.5)	32.8(40.9)	—(—)	1.29(1.16)	29/12	—(—)
Clement Clark (I)	4.58(3.45)	0.53(0.38)	—(—)	1.05(0.93)	5/1/79	—(2.15)
Drayton Con Trst (F)	—(—)	3.0(2.8)	—(—)	3.2(3.4)	19/12	5.2(4.7)
De La Rue (I)	—(—)	13.2(11.9)	—(—)	3.90(3.55)	4/1/79	—(—)
Dualvest (I)	—(—)	0.36(0.33)	—(—)	2.5(2.35)	—	—(—)
Elliott Eng M (I)(A)	2.3(3.2)	0.17(0.02)	—(—)	0.5(0.5)	19/12	—(—)
Eva Industs (I)	13.8(11.8)	1.0(1.4)	—(—)	2.4(1.9)	31/1	—(—)
Gieves GRP (I)	16.5(15.1)	0.73(0.65)	—(—)	1.75(1.5)	—	—(—)
Highgte & Job Gr (I)	4.5(5.0)	d0.10(0.103)	—(—)	Nil(1.0)	—	—(—)
Jessups (F)	25.7(21.2)	0.77(0.55)	8.72(6.74)	1.48(1.05)	4/1/79	1.98(1.55)
Macinerney Prop (I)	16.1(14.9)	0.46(0.44)	—(—)	—(—)	—	—(—)
Maxwnair Int (F)	30.4(26.6)	4.8(3.6)	—(—)	4.28(3.75)	12/1	6.03(5.5)
W. L. Pawson (I)(B)	1.7(c0.85)	0.14(0.01d)	—(—)	0.6(Nil)	15/12	—(—)
Roberts Adlard (I)	4.9(3.9)	0.30(0.25)	—(—)	1.74(1.58)	2/1/79	—(—)
Scotcross (I)	13.9(9.3)	0.53(0.47)	4.4(4.1)	0.9(0.8)	—	—(—)
Scot Nat Trst (F)	—(—)	2.2(2.0)	—(—)	2.5(2.2)	19/12	3.9(3.4)
Usher-Walker (I)	2.9(2.7)	0.22(0.26)	4.71(5.65)	1.28(1.14)	11/12	—(—)
Whitbread (I)	—(—)	31.9(24.9)	10.4(8.8)	1.32(1.18)	—	—(—)
Young Co Invst (I)	—(—)	0.22(0.18)	—(—)	1.6(1.4)	29/12	—(—)

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.49. Profits are shown pre-tax and earnings are net. A = 25 weeks. B = 36 weeks. c = 26 weeks. d = Loss.

York Trailer to fall 15pc below forecast

By Rosemary Unsworth

York Trailer Holdings' results for 1978 will fall 15 per cent short of the £2m pre-tax profits forecast, predicted earlier this year.

The group's problems during the third quarter which led to revision by chairman, Mr Fred Davies, of results less than £2m were threefold. Unofficial industrial action, overtime and study methods introduced at Scammell Trailers and Anthony Carrimore caused overtime bans which reduced output at both factories. A series of blocked shipments to African countries, notably Nigeria where import licences have ceased to be issued also contributed, while the start up losses at the group's new Dutch operation will be absorbed in the results to produce profits around £1.7m.

The failure of heavy truck manufacturers, in particular Ford, to deliver chassis has also affected the third quarter's results, said Mr Davies. "All these plus the traditional fall off in new orders which always precedes the commercial vehicle show." This was combined this year with the Motor Show with "unfortunate results for so many commercial vehicle manufacturers, including York", he added.

He said that the group was looking for new outlets to replace the lost Nigerian orders which had forced Anthony Carrimore to work reduced hours. The Dutch outlet, which is expected to make a profit next year, should also give the group a foothold in Europe, pointed out Mr Davies.

Scammell Trailers is now working normally after its disputes, but Anthony Carrimore is still suffering from industrial action, which is expected to be resolved by Christmas.

"The present level of orders is encouraging and should result in an improved profits' result next year", he added.

Capper-Neill one-for-4 rights at 67p to bring in £3.75m

By Ray Maughan

Capper-Neill is raising £3.725m through a one-for-four rights issue at 67p. This represents a 16.25 per cent discount on the overnight quotation and an ex-rights price of 77.4p a share. The initial market reaction yesterday was to mark the shares down 1p to 78p.

The reasons for the cash raising exercise are primarily retrospective. Heavy capital spending last year—including a new head office at St Helens and a factory for Custom Coils at Southampton—had transformed previous bank balances to an overdraft in excess of £4m at the end-March last balance-sheet. The subsequent increase in working capital requirements implicit in a near 30 per cent turnover rise to £41.32m during the subsequent six months have probably taken borrowing up to more than £6m.

The board, headed by Mr William Capper, expects to pay a gross final dividend of 3p for the current year, which will lift the total from 3.1944p to 4.75p a share. Furthermore, Capper is confident of Treasury approval to pay a gross total of 6p a share in the year to end-March, 1980, "in the context of the rights issue and in the light of past experience". That confidence, the group stressed yesterday, is not based on any projections of likely dividend cover.

Intense competition in the domestic market has cut interim margins from 6.76 per cent to 5.47 per cent. The effects of the recent borrowing "hiccup" have also left their mark on the rate of pre-tax profit growth since a 17 per cent upturn in trading profits comes down to a rise of less than a tenth to £2.26m immediately above the line.

Overseas turnover contr about a third of the £69o last year and Cappe International made aim of the running in the fol six months.

The level of order int the first half is said to been satisfactory and the final seasonal weighting gests that Capper will be ing over comfortably than £80m for the year whole. But unless the p plant cycle is bottoming and Capper is now tent hoping that it has order "highly competitive" r can only be taken a expense of further pressu margins.

The £1.23m tax cha shown on a national before stock relief and allowances. The full eff both these adjustment included in a char £601,000 in the previous

London & Provincial Shop stands at discount of 25pc

Down 7p to 109p yesterday, shares in London & Provincial Shop Centres (Holdings) stand at a discount in excess of 25 per cent against net asset backing which, after the biennial revaluation in June, has risen from 101p to 146p per share.

The revaluation comprised an uplift of investment properties from £16.7m to £22.8m and redevelopment properties of £2.8m against £1.7m. Gross assets amounted to £25.8m—a rise of £7.2m.

Pre-tax profits, derived wholly from rental income, for the year ended June 24 last climbed 18 per cent to £517,000. The group now calculates that annual rental income will increase by £845,000 to £2m progressively over the next nine years from rent reviews, based on current rental values.

That, however, allows nothing from the letting of properties now under construction and there are no indications that the City's recent bullish expectations on the completion of the prestige 80,000 sq ft Westpoint office block in Slough should be discouraged. Two other projects—Regional House, Slough, and Fountain House in the West End—add a further 20,000 of net office space to the current development programme.

Development interest of £430,000 against £470,000 is still capitalized but the total gross dividend is raised by a tenth, as promised, to 1.2298p per share.

Pawson fulfils part of its profit prediction

W. L. Pawson, the ladies' clothes manufacturer which made a series of acquisitions during the summer including a reverse takeover into C. H. Bernard, fulfilled part of its prediction to make pre-tax profits of at least £400,000 by February, 1979.

Pawson's profits in the 36 weeks to August 31 amounted to £142,000 compared with a £16,000 loss last year.

An interim dividend has been declared of 0.89p gross, in contrast with no interim payment last year and the group is well on target for a final of 2.5p gross.

Briefly

MERGERS CLEARED
Following proposed mergers are not to be referred to Monopolies Commission: Cargill, Inc—Albion Sugar; the United Kingdom interests of Shoering Plough Inc—Scholl, Inc.

WARREN PLANTATION HLDGS
Has declared its offers for Joseph Mason unconditional, having received acceptances on 169,600 shares, 96.36 per cent at equity.

ARMITAGE SHANKS
Ceramics Holdings of Panama have acquired further 350,000 ordinary shares, which increases holding to 9.01 per cent.

McLEOD RUSSEL
Assam Trading (Holdings) has recently bought further 15,000 shares making total holding 1.5m shares (37.35 per cent).

B E T OMNIBUS SERVICES
Turnover for half year to September 30, £19.2m (£17.2m). Pre-tax profit, £4.2m (£2.9m). Earnings per share, 28.44p (17.16p). Interim dividend is 3.72p gross (same).

BRAZIL FUND SA
Dividend 0.61 cruzeiros per share payable on November 6. This will make 0.93 cruzeiros for year.

HAWKER SIDDELEY
Group's Power Transformers Section of Walthamstow, has entered into technical service agreement with Industrial Electrica SA, of Mexico, and has acquired a 10 per cent participation (about £250,000) in share capital of company.

STAFFORDSHIRE POTTERIES
Company chairman, Mr C. W. Bowers, told annual meeting: "During first four months of current financial year, sales to United Kingdom customers were 8 per cent higher than the corresponding period of last year. Although conditions in North America remain very competitive, exports have gone up 13 per cent and profitability to date is satisfactory".

DANA CORPORATION
Dana has filed with Securities and Exchange Commission proposed offering of $100m of debentures, due November 15, 2008. Proceeds will be used to repay outstanding short-term debts and to finance future working capital and capital expenditure.

ANGLO SCOTTIST INVEST TRST
Pre-tax revenue for year to September 30, £937,600 (£828,800). Earnings per share 1.833p (1.592p). Final dividend is 1.639p gross (1.46p gross) making 2.68p gross (2.38p gross).

Harrisons Malaysian Estates Limited

(A subsidiary of Harrisons & Crosfield, Limited)

YEAR TO 31st MARCH 1978

Crops fell short of the previous year's figures, although the effect of the drought conditions upon our harvests seems not to have been as severe as generally experienced throughout the industry. The pre-tax group profit of £24·9 million worked out in line with the forecast published in the H&C merger document.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

The planting programme was energetically pursued at a cost of some £3·13 million and the buildings, equipment and vehicles programme cost a further £3·38 million. In furtherance of our development programme we plan to spend in the current year approximately £2·6 million on planting and £4 million on buildings, equipment and vehicles.

ANALYSIS OF RESULTS

		1978 £'000	1977 £'000
Rubber	(41,464,180kg)	3,519	4,923
Palm oil and kernels	(116,886 tonnes)	12,557	12,686
Copra	(5,554 tonnes)	597	550
Cocoa	(3,513 tonnes)	5,630	3,818
		22,303	21,977
Other income		2,599	2,335
GROUP PROFIT BEFORE TAX		24,902	24,312
GROUP PROFIT AFTER TAX AND MINORITY INTERESTS		11,113	11,473
EARNINGS PER SHARE		6·83p	7·05p
DIVIDEND for year		4p	

PROSPECTS

Crops during the six months to end September 1978, although still suffering from drought effect, held up well under the stress and are running in line with last year's figures.

هكذا من الأصل

NCIAL NEWS

ip from Martonair as better gins bring in 34pc rise

ry Unsworth
r International, the control equipment er, improved profit uring the year to pro- per cent increase in ofits to a record

, including a 10- ntribution from the bsidiary whose year- en altered, amounted This represents a 17 ncrease on last year's l enabled the group overheads while n expected increases ce of raw materials oost trading margins per cent to 16 per e year ending July

p is also proposing 0 scrip issue, which ill enable it to give e increase in divi- t year. The share 2p to 190p yesterday. r the group is con- a 10 per cent

Mr George Godwin, chairman of Martonair.

strained by dividend controls to increase on the final to 6.3p gross. This makes a total of 8.98p compared with 8p last year. Last year Martonair made a one-for-eight rights issue at 100p a share to raise £1.2m and made a 57 per cent increase in the dividend, which precludes an application to the Treasury for a further boost.

The French subsidiary made a substantial turnaround making profits of £33,000 in comparison with £200,000 losses last year, and the group expects a larger profits contribution in the current year. Part of last year's losses were caused by redundancy payments, and a rigid price control policy when costs increased sharply.

This year the group increased its United Kingdom arket share by about 2 per cent to 25 per cent as United Kingdom sales rose from 22 to 24 per cent of the total. European sales fell from 70 per cent to 68 per cent, while North America, Australasia and other countries, which account for the remainder, remained at about the same level.

nson tactic sparks profit

office and domestic manufacturer, A. Holdings), spent the ly 31 concentrating ng its profit margins, boosting turnover. produced the intend- with pre-tax profits per cent to £886,000 over rose by 11 per record £13.2m. The rose 3p to 78p.

t Albans-based group oted by its July 31 from increasing the y more than the sta- per cent. A final of s has been recom- aking a total of 3.17p compared with 2.89p last year.

Mr Archy Arenson, chairman, pointed out that this dividend is 7.1 times covered—the highest ever—and will be the reference level for increasing dividend payments during the current year as regulations and profits permit. The group is likely to make extensive use of its opportunities under the legislation to boost the dividend.

"It is regrettable that we are unable this year, by only one day, to take advantage of the new regulations", he added.

While there was a reasonable increase in United States exports, the French election forced a standstill in the group's turnover earlier this year. The Belgian market was also affected by political instability and the Middle East, which accounts for 25 per cent of exports, suffered from overstocking by distributors. But the current year has started well, according to Mr Arenson. The group plans to increase sales during the year as well as improve margins. It has also launched a device in the past few weeks to hang fabrics against walls which will initially be distributed through upholsterers and department stores.

Barclays Int thrusts deeper into France

By Ronald Pullen

Barclays Bank International is extending its frontiers still further in France with the acquisition of majority interests in two companies controlled by insurance group Societe de Mure—a Grenoble-based private bank Banque La Prudence and finance company Societe Financiere Lutetia.

Four months ago BBI took a 51 per cent interest in a Paris merchant bank and a 26 per cent holding in a Monte Carlo based medium and long-term finance group. And earlier this year it bought two branches in eastern France.

This acquisitive spree now takes Barclays' French balance sheet past the 5,000m francs mark and after tax profits have grown from 4.4m francs in 1973 to more than 16m francs last year. The latest buys are fairly small in comparison with balance sheet totals of around 200m francs and net assets of 6m francs, but take Barclays into 25th position in the French banking league.

Mr Peter Leslie, a general manager of BBI, explained yesterday that the bank was improving its representation in the triangle bounded by Geneva, Lyons and Aix-les-Bains where strong industrial activity provided good lending opportunities.

Barclays' venture highlights a growing interest in France by British banks with the Midland opening a Paris office last month to provide services to French exporters and a year ago National Westminster sold a 35 per cent stake in its credit factoring subsidiary to Credit Lyonnais to extend its market in France.

Change in policy jolt for Bank of Ireland

Bank of Ireland, as expected, has been even harder hit than Allied Irish Banks showed it had been in its first-half figures last week by the change in monetary policy by the Irish Central Bank. This has forced the banking system in Eire to turn to the Central Bank for rediscounting facilities to meet the strong demand for credit in such a fast expanding economy. This also led AIB last week to make some acerbic comments about the tough liquidity ratios to which banks in the Republic have to adhere.

For Bank of Ireland the upshot has been a fall in parent bank operating profits in the six months to the end of September from £17.4m to £17m where AIB managed to come out marginally ahead despite growth in advances of a quarter. And compared with the second half of last year, profits were a full £1.4m adrift.

With pre-tax profits up from £20.4m to £20.8m, the Bank of Ireland has once again fallen behind the growth shown by the rival AIB. In the second half, however, as interest rates start to rise, Bank of Ireland's higher proportion of current accounts should mean it sees endowment gains over AIB. Increases in staff costs too have been concentrated in the first half and despite the doubts caused by Ireland's possible entry to the EMS, the bank says second half profits should be "considerably" higher. The interim dividend on the enlarged share capital goes up to 10p a share gross but despite this the figures were sufficiently below par to lower the shares 17p to 385p.

rocanadian cuts stake in Furness Withy

dian Shipholdings a further 400,000 urness Withy, taking wn to 18.41 per cent. g is thought to have igh the maket last around 245p against erday, down 2p on

dian has been the Monopolies Com- reduce its stake to by the end of 1979. evious 25 per cent. sold some 5 per cent

some market men that, with Euro- showing willing to its holding, there o pressure applied ail to meet the dead-

lding is no longer n that Eurocanadian te on more than 10 f the equity.

ber 1976 a merger urness Withy and the ased Eurocanadian l on the grounds that e against the public

res of Furness have arile market over the 18 months on bopes pean Ferries, which its 5 per cent stake canadian, will launch hid. This has been European Ferries.

the level of demand and the prices in the spring and summer.

The nylon garment division will continue to operate profitably although at a slightly lower level.

Highlands & Lowlands 3-pronged bid

Highlands & Lowlands BHD said in Hongkong it is discussing with Rubber Trust, Amalgamated Rubber Estates and Shanghai Kelantan Rubber Estates (1925) terms for takeovers of the three companies.

Informed sources said the Malaysian-based Highlands & Lowlands already has minority shareholdings in the three companies, but declined to give their size.

They also noted Rubber Trust owns 40.9 per cent of Amalgamated Rubber's issued capital and 45.3 per cent of Shanghai-Kelantan's, while Amalgamated Rubber in turn owns 25.1 per cent of Rubber Trust. In addition, the Kadoorie family owns sufficient additional shares in the three companies to ensure that the offers can only succeed with their agreement.—Reuter.

Whitecroft send out offer for Randalls

Formal offer documents comprising Whitecroft Group's £2.8m bid for Randalls will be posted to shareholders within the next 14 days. The bidder has now received irrevocable acceptances for 37 per cent of the equity, but Ferguson Industrial Holdings, owning a further 25.47 per cent, will only decide whether or not to challenge Whitecroft when it has seen the detailed terms. The Randalls share price is still right in line with Whitecroft's 110½p offer.

Wall St may seek new Amex merger talks

With the announcement that the American Stock Exchange had accepted a New York State offer to build and lease to the exchange a new home in downtown Manhattan, industry firms predicted that all Wall Street firms would bring pressure on the exchange to revive long-dormant merger talks with Amex.

The reasoning is that a joint new home could economically solve any big board expansion needs as well, while reducing duplicate costs borne by member firms in supporting the two exchanges.

The big board, currently engaged in merger talks with the New York-based Commodity Exchange, could face additional space needs if the merger goes through.—AP-Dow Jones.

ICFC buys stake in transformer maker

Industrial & Commercial Finance Corporation has financed the purchase of Parsonage Transformers, a subsidiary of Nevin Electric (Holdings), by its managing director, Mr Derek Chandler.

ICFC is providing a substantial cash injection for the deal and has bought 25 per cent of the company's shares. The company makes electrical components, mainly to customers' specification, with its main product, line transformers, ranging from 1VA to 150 KVA. The transformers are used throughout the electrical industry.

Slingsby jumps 52 pc at mid-term

Over the six months to June 30, pre-tax profits of H. C. Slingsby, went up 52 per cent to £73,000 on the back of turnover 12 per cent ahead at £1.81m. The dividend of this Bredford-based maker of trucks and ladders is held at 0.6p net, giving a gross payment of 0.89p against 0.9p. Earnings a share rose from 4p to 6.18p.

The board points out that no tax relief will be available this year for losses in the overseas subsidiaries.

Investment in Canada

Ottawa.—The Canadien Government has rejected e proposal by Fluor Canada Ltd of Calgary, a subsidiary of Fluor Corp of the United States, to establish e business in Vancouver to warehouse and distribute metal pipe and tubing. Nine other foreign investment projects were accepted, including: A proposal by BSR of Britain to acquire control of Tucker Plastic Products and Judge International Canada.—A.P.-Dow Jones.

Howard & Wyndham borrowings rise

Howard & Wyndham, the publisher and retail jeweller and former theatre operator, showed increased borrowings of almost £1m at the year-end, June 30, compared with the previous year.

Bank borrowings amounted to £3.3m, an increase from 127 per cent of shareholders' funds to 148 per cent.

Mr Ralph Fields, chairman, said in the annual report that the trading and profit performance of the publishing operations has improved substantially over that of last year and is now "on target".

Margin pressure at Walker & Staff

Walker & Staff Holdings increased profits for the half year to September 30 from £71,800 to £75,900 on turnover up from £1.1m to £1.26m.

The board expects home sales for the second half to be at least maintained but pressure on margins will continue.

The full year's dividends will be at least maintained, and increased if legislation permits.

EIB lends £210m to Water Council

The European Investment Bank is to lend up to £210m to the National Water Council. This will raise total EIB lending to the United Kingdom since it joined the EEC to £1,250m. The bank, which is the long-term lending arm of the European Community, has also announced the opening of a United Kingdom liaison office with the aim of stimulating private sector loans. Since the government started offering exchange risk cover for private sector borrowers, inquiries for money have increased but this year state undertakings will still account for £230m of the EIB's £300m commitment to the United Kingdom.

Check to growth at Airflow Streamlines

Sales of Airflow Streamlines rose from £5.2m to £6.1m in the six months to August 31, but profits slipped from £456,000 to £402,000. The dividend is 0.93p against 0.95p gross at this Ford main dealer and maker of cabs and pressings for vehicles.

The board says that reduced demand was experienced in the manufacturing division, and industrial disputes at some major customers and suppliers could have an effect on the second half. The motor division has been good so far, but the Ford strike will take its toll.

Jessups up 40 pc in peak year

Following up its 59 per cent rise in first-half profits, Jessups (Holdings), a London-based car dealer, made a further £445,000 before tax in the second half—an increase of 29 per cent. Over the full year to August 31, this main dealer for Vauxhall, Bedford, Ford, Opel and Datsun cars manager a 40 per cent increase in profits to £773,000 on turnover of £25.7m against £21.2m—both easily a record.

The dividend is raised from 2.35p to 2.94p gross, and earnings a share are 8.72p against 6.74p.

A revaluation of group properties showed a surplus of over £300,000 on book values.

The board proposes to convert the group's 10p shares into 25p units.

Scotcros go ahead at half-time

Mr W. Alexander, the chairman of Scotcros, in packaging, food and drink and transport equipment, was looking for improved results this year now that the Caltrex plant, the major cause of last year's setback, is no longer a drain on profits. As a start the group's profit for the six months to September 30 are up from £476,000 to £531,000 on sales of £13.9m against £9.3m.

The interim dividend is raised from 1.22p to 1.34p gross.

The period of rationalisation in both the United Kingdom and France is proceeding and profits for the year are expected to show a satisfactory improvement on the £628,000, against £1.18m, made last year.

Aberdeen Land leaps on bid news

City of Aberdeen Land Association, which is 55 per cent controlled by Scottish Western Trust, had its listing restored yesterday at 103½, after being suspended at 85½p on Friday.

The new price reflects the level at which Scottish Western is bidding for the outstanding equity control of the company, which collects duties and builds houses through its subsidiary. Cala Homes, was recently sold by Greencoat Properties to SWT—the Stenhouse insurance broking family's investment vehicle.

Highgate & Job

With turnover dipping from £5m to £4.5m, a pre-tax profit of £103,000 has been turned into a loss of £108,000 at Highgate & Job Group. There is no interim dividend, against 1.151p last year.

Moreover, the board warns that it is unlikely that the present results will be changed for the better at the year end.

The board says that the liquidation of high-priced sperm oil stocks, without a corresponding increase in the sales price, meant a continuation of the poor results shown in the second half of last year.

Eva Industries in setback

A setback in the agricultural tool division has brought a drop in profits from £1.45m to £1.03m at Eva Industries for the six months to September 30. Sales went up from £11.8m to £13.8m.

Shareholders are to receive a dividend of 3.57p gross, against 2.87p to reduce the disparity between payments.

The board says that it is clear that the problems of the agricultural side will not disappear overnight, but after examining its overseas markets in detail, it has no inhibitions over its dividend policy.

Strikes slow down Usher Walker

Despite a rise in turnover from £2.7m to £2.96m, pre-tax profits of Usher Walker, a maker of printing inks and rollers, have slipped from £264,000 to £224,000. Earnings a share are 4.7p against 5.65p but the dividend is raised from 1.72p to 1.9p gross.

The board says that the first half was hit by industrial disruption, in the London factory and also the continual disputes in the newspaper industry. The group's labour troubles have been intensified by an unofficial strike which has closed a factory since October 10.

MACINERNEY PROPERTIES

Turnover for six months to June 30, £16.1m (£14.9m). Pre-tax profit, £465,000 (£443,000).

g bonds
1½pc

nd towards higher ates continues, and s issue of local bonds shows a rise upon from 11½ per 1½ per cent. Easily t borrower is Man- th a bond for £3.5m, e-on-Trent is raising Strathclyde £1.25m. and Dundee are each n.

g brings late to Burndene

Caldow, the chairman ne Investments says improvement in the United Kingdom com- pending in recent as not benefited all ually. It is only since r, when new models ented, that the cara- saw any improvement d. He hopes that it ce its losses but a profit will depend on

l ale offsets losses as aven resumes dividends

a four-year absence, Brewery is returning ividend list with an ayment of 0.62p gross. from the real ale business of Belhaven, CH Investments, went r cent to £346,000 in onths to September 30, n offsetting a 98 per ge in profits from the hotels operation.

ft trading profits 12 ahead at £348,000, on up 55 per cent to But with interest slashed from £184,000 0, pre-tax profits have m £2,000 to £138,000. the shares closed d at 43p.

roup's trading position es to improve" in the alf, according to Mr Currie, chairman, and is expected to reach This compares with year ago when the ade a pre-tax loss of

rrie says that in the Kingdom the past six has seen the group's rrellage rise 17.9 per inst a national average per cent. Brewery argins have been re- y increased costs, and as a direct result of intense competition from the major brewers in Scotland, and the North of England, the board has not increased its selling price. It will do so in January.

In Bermuda, profits suffered from the 1977 disturbances, but an improved position is expected next year. The inns and managed houses subsidiary produced an improved profit.

SUNGEI BAHRU RUBBER ESTS

Turnover for year to June 30, £765,00 (£686,400). Pre-tax profit, £129,100 (£154,300). Final dividend is 2.2p gross (1.99p gross). Making 2.98p gross (2.74p gross).

TAYLOR, PALLISTER & CO

London & European Group has purchased further 3,000 Taylor, Pallister shares making total holding, 189,950 shares (28.14 per cent).

PARKER KNOLL

Group's market remains strong, chairman states. Orders received are substantially higher in real terms than comparable period a year ago.

Briefly

Bank statements for October

Statements of the London Clearing Banks and their banking subsidiaries in England and Wales, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man made up to October 18 are summarized in the table below:

£ millions

	Total	Change on Month	Barclays	Lloyds	Midland	National Westminster	Williams & Glyn's
Total deposits	56,166	+1,356	14,989	10,876	11,680	16,822	1,799
Cash and balances with Bank of Eng	1,049	—85	312	197	232	286	33
Market Loans: UK banks and discount market	12,764	+315	2,900	3,256	2,004	4,239	346
Other	10,115	+203	2,971	2,662	1,283	2,760	266
Bills	1,279	—70	264	105	116	371	23
Special deposits	652	+276	212	78	148	192	23
British Government stocks	2,151	—8	445	456	384	759	129
Advances	39,306	+534	8,432	4,347	6,869	8,625	1,032
Parent banks Reserve ratio (%)	12.9	—0.2	12.7	13.0	13.0	13.0	12.6

Options

The traded options market picked up yesterday. The total number of contracts amounted to 523 compared with a mere 275 on Monday.

GEC was active following the share price falling to 305p before eventually closing at 308p. A good deal of activity was also seen around Boots where a total of 152 contracts were fixed.

The story was just as cheerful in conventional options at the start of the new accoun. A lot of calls were made; puts were arranged in leading stocks such as Thorn, ICI and Racal.

WHITBREAD AND COMPANY LIMITED

HALF YEAR REPORT

Whitbread and Company Limited announced the following Unaudited Profits for the six months to 26th August, 1978, and an Interim Dividend of 1.3234 pence per share (1977/78 = 1.1857 pence including 0.0384 pence for tax adjustment). Taken with the appropriate tax credit, the Interim Dividend represents an increase of 10% and includes an additional payment of 0.0423 pence in respect of the Final Dividend for the year to 25th February, 1978, which was declared prior to the reduction in the basic rate of income tax from 34% to 33%.

£000's	Six Months to 26/8/78	Six Months to 27/8/77
Turnover	320,685	278,979
Profit before depreciation and funding charges	44,135	35,986
Deduct: Depreciation	7,120	5,904
Bank and Loan Interest	5,234	5,334
Gain on foreign exchange	(145)	(201)
Profit before Taxation and Extraordinary Items	31,926	24,949
Current Taxation	8,106	4,770
Profit before Extraordinary Items	23,820	20,179
Extraordinary Items, less Taxation attributable thereto	1,020	816
Attributable to Minority Interests	(9)	(40)
Profit attributable to Members of Holding Company	24,831	20,955
Preference Stock Dividend	208	208
Interim Dividend on Ordinary Shares	3,015	2,669
Interim Dividend—pence per Share	1.3234	1.1857
Earnings—pence per Share—Basic	10.46	8.86
Fully Diluted	9.55	8.09

NOTES:

1. The 1977 comparative figures for depreciation, taxation and earnings per share have been adjusted to reflect changes in national accounting policies recommended by the accountancy institutes and adopted since the date of the Interim Announcement for that period:
   (a) Depreciation: £280,000 depreciation has been provided in the 1977 figures in respect of freehold industrial buildings.
   (b) Taxation: The 1978 charge for taxation has been reduced by accelerated capital allowances and stock appreciation relief to the extent of £8,260,000 (1977 £8,178,000).
   (c) Earnings per Share: Earnings are based on Profits before Extraordinary Items and after deducting preference stock dividends and amounts attributable to minority interests. As in previous years and pending the agreement of a new national accounting standard, the movement in foreign exchange has been included in earnings for the purposes of calculating earnings per share.
2. Following the method of presentation adopted in the annual Statutory Accounts for 1978 interest receivable on Government securities and short term deposits has been excluded from Profit before depreciation and funding charges and deducted in arriving at the charge for Bank and Loan Interest. The 1977 comparisons have accordingly been reduced by £1,207,000.
3. The interim dividend will be paid on 11th January, 1979, to shareholders on the Register at close of business on 24th November, 1978. As a result of the conversion of approximately one-tenth of the £14.4 million 11% Convertible Unsecured Loan Stock 1990/95 on 15th September, 1978, and the exercise of a number of employee share options the ordinary share capital on which the interim dividend will be paid has increased to £56,961,587 (£56,269,406 25th February, 1978).

Turnover was £320,685,000, an increase of 15%. Profit before Tax and Extraordinary Items was £31,926,000, and Profit after Tax was £23,820,000, increases of 28% and 18% respectively.

It is encouraging that the trends reflected in the second half of last year have continued. These increases were largely due to improved customer service in an atmosphere of better industrial relations as compared with 1977/78, allied with the price competitiveness of our brands. These factors resulted in an increase in volume above the general U.K. beer market trend—an improvement we hope to maintain in the second half.

Growth in Heineken and Stella Lagers, both in draught and especially in cans, was notable in an increasing market for lager. Whitbread Tropby Bitter and local Bitters continued to make steady improvement, as did Gold Label, English Ale and Brewmaster. In our soft drinks company, the continuing market share growth of Rawlings mixers is most encouraging.

Our wine sales were substantially up over last year and have recently been growing faster than the market. In particular, we again made excellent progress in the U.K. with our Corrida brand and French table wines, and both in the U.K. and overseas markets with our Langenbach German wines.

Long John International again improved its profit contribution by greatly increased sales of Long John whisky in the U.K. and overseas.

We believe we should maintain our momentum throughout the second half of 1978/79. Further trading progress next year must be subject to economic conditions, mainly the control of inflation, and continuing good industrial relations. We are planning to invest £60m. during our next financial year.

THE BREWERY, CHISWELL STREET, LONDON EC1Y 4SD

Capper-Neill

Interim Statement

The Directors of Capper-Neill Limited announce that the unaudited results for the first half of the current year to 31st March, 1979, are as follows:—

	Six months ended 30th Sept. 1978 £000	Six months ended 30th Sept. 1977 £000	Year ended 31st Mar. 1978 £000
Turnover	41,320	30,501	69,125
Group trading profit	2,564	2,184	5,519
Interest payable	304	122	293
Group profit before taxation	2,260	2,062	5,226
Taxation	1,232*	1,127*	601
Group profit after taxation	1,028	935	4,625
Amount absorbed by dividends	271	245	490

*The taxation charge for the two six-month periods is calculated on a notional basis ignoring both stock relief and any difference between the tax allowances given for capital expenditure and the depreciation provided in arriving at the profit. Full allowance for both these adjustments is included in the tax charge for the year ended 31st March, 1978.

DIVIDENDS

Directors declare maximum allowed increase.
Dividend of 1.75p gross per share which includes associated tax credit.

* Increase in Group Trading Profits
* Satisfactory Order Intake
* Profitable Trading Continues
* Overseas Contracts Progressing Satisfactorily

PROPOSED RIGHTS ISSUE

One new Ordinary Share for every four held at 67p per share.

For 1978/79 Directors expect to recommend dividends totalling 4.75p gross per share (3.1944p gross per share for 1977/78).

For 1979/80 Directors expect to recommend dividends totalling 6p gross per share.

Warrants for the dividend will be posted on 5th January, 1979 to shareholders on the Register at close of business on 1st December, 1978.

Storage, pipework, materials handling and process plant for world industry.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Briefly

Gieves final half to match first

Gieves Group, the high class tailors, retailers, and book manufacturers, made interim profits before tax of £886,000 to end of July, against £768,000 for the same period, and £1.24m for the whole year.

Mr Michael Keeling, Gieves' chairman, says there is no reason to expect much variation in profits between one half and the other, suggesting the year's outcome will be around £1.6m.

Profit growth was even between the group's main divisions: tailoring and outfitting by Gieves & Hawkes (£150,000), book manufacturing by Redwood Burn (£202,000), mechanical binding systems by James Burn Bindings (£374,000), and motor dealing (£128,000).

A new line of business of which Mr Keeling has expectations is direct selling of books on a system similar to Tupperware. Books sales this year could reach about £750,000.

INTERPUBLIC ACQUISITION

American advertising concern Interpublic is to acquire another United States advertising agency, SSC & B including that company's 49 per cent interest in SSC and B Lintas. It also wishes to take over Unilever's interest in SSC and B Lintas companys at a later date.

RAND MINES PROPERTIES

Turnover for year to September 30, R20.0 (R20.9). Pre-tax profit, R4.1 (R3.3). Earnings per share, 29.9 cents (25.2 cents). Final dividend, 15 cents (14 cents).

EDINBURGH INVESTMENT TRUST

Board to redeem £147,444 of 5 per cent redeemable debenture stock, 1960-80, at par plus accrued interest on January 1.

TYSONS (CONTRACTORS)

Turnover for half year to June 30, £4.8m (£5.3m). Pre-tax profit £105,400 (£34,000). Earnings per share 1.23p (0.41p).

PROPERTY PARTNERSHIPS

Pre-tax profit for half year to September 30, £158,500 (£158,000). Interim dividend is 1.49p gross (1.192p gross).

GLENTYRE TEA HLDGS

To improve marketability of company's shares, board propose sub-division of each ordinary share of £1 into four ordinary 25p shares.

DOWDING & MILLS

With results for first quarter ahead of same period, directors look to increased profits for half-year, chairman told annual meeting.

A BECKMAN

Group's strong cash position coupled with considerable expertise, says board, will enable it to overcome adverse conditions which periodically affect textile industry.

Recent Issues

	Issue price	Latest dealing renun
Archibald Hldgs 10p Ord (37p)	45xd	—
Bristol War'ts Pl (283 ex)	110	—
Camden Ldrs. Red 1985 (£92xd)	100	—
Carlisle Superfoods 20p Ord (55)	69xd	—
Crystal Gold Ord	25	—
Crosby Bldg 10% Cnv 87-90 (Part)	£1 paid	—
Dorrmill 50p Ord (101)	362	—
Dunling Petroleum Serv 25p Ord (35)	100	—
E.M.I. Productions 25p Ord	114xd	—
Do A 25p Ord	114xd	—
Edinburgh Prop 5p Ord	198xd	—
Lockinvest Wt 7% 83 (97½p)	1¼	—
Sight & Sound 10p Ord	112	—
Do 10p Cnv (100)	125	—
Southern Ind 12½% 1987 (£98xd)	147xd	—
Kent Wtr Pf Pf 1953 (97½xd)	49xd	—

Equity issues	Issue price	Latest date of renun	Latest price
Cluny and Maley (36½)	New 24	—	67
Fairweather (194)	Dec 13	27 pmm	195
Time Products (55)	Dec 8	—	170

Issue price is parenthesis. * Ex dividend. † Issue price is Nil paid a 110 paid. ‡ Fully paid. § 115 paid. ‖ 130 paid. ¶ 125 paid. ‡ Fully paid £165 paid.

COPPER.—Wire bars closed steady, quiet: Cathodes quiet.—Afternoon.—Cash wire bars, £758.50-759.50 a metric ton; three months, £779.50-780. Sales, 1,400 tons. Cash cathodes, £766.50-767.50; three months, £787.50-768. Sales, 200 tons (all carries). Morning.—Cash wire bars, £757.50-758.50; three months, £778.50-779.00. Settlement, £758.50. Sales, 7,000 tons (mainly carries). Cash cathodes, £746-746.50; three months, £767-767.50. Settlement, £746.50. Sales, 150 tons.

SILVER was steadily.—Bullion market (fixing levels).—Spot, 235.95p per troy ounce (United States cents equivalent, 585.60); three months, 303.15p (1347.4); six months, 311.25p (610.30c); one year, 327.30p (636.90c). London Metal Exchange.—Afternoon.—Cash, 296.5-96.7p; three months, 303.8-3.9p. Sales, 41 lots of 10,000 troy ounces each. Morning.—Cash, 296.0-96.3p; three months, 303.3-303.5p. Settlement, 296.3p. Sales, 26 lots.

TIN.—Standard metal closed easier: high-grade was idle.—Afternoon.—Standard cash, £7,700-7,800 a metric ton; three months, £7,625-7,635. Sales, 310 tons. High grade, cash, £7,790-7,800; three months, £7,640-7,660. Sales, nil tons. Morning.—Standard cash, £7,885-7,890; three months, £7,685-7,690. Settlement, £7,890. Sales, 1,900 tons (mainly carries). High Grade cash, £7,900-7,910; three months, £7,705-7,720. Settlement, £7,910. Sales, nil tons. Singapore tin ex-works, SM2,068 n picul.

LEAD was steady at the lower levels.—Afternoon.—Cash, £428.50-429.50 per metric ton; three months, £415.50-416.00. Sales, 350 tons. Morning.—Cash, £430.50-433.00; three months, £417.50-418. Settlement, £433.50. Sales, 5,300 tons.

ZINC was steady, quiet.—Afternoon.—Cash, £555-555.50 a metric ton; three months, £567.50-568. Sales, 475 tons. Morning.—Cash, £556-556.50; three months, £568-568.50. Settlement, £556.50. Sales 1,900 tons. All afternoon prices are unofficial.

PLATINUM was at £171.35 ($338.001) a troy ounce.

ALUMINIUM was steady, quiet.—Afternoon.—Three months, £610-611.00 a metric ton. Sales, 125 tons. Morning.—Three months, £609.50-610.50. Sales, 825 tons (about half carries).

RUBBER was slightly steadier (pence per kilo).—Dec, 65.85-64.00; Jan, 64.90-65.05. Jan/March, 65.50-65.70; April/June, 68.60-68.65; July/Sept, 70.95-71.00; Oct/Dec, 73.10-73.50; Jan/March, 75.15-75.30; April/June, 77.35-77.40; July/Sept, 79.55-79.60. Sales, nine lots of five tonnes each and 378 at 15 tonnes each.

RUBBER PHYSICALS closed slightly steadier.—Spot, 63.50-64.50. Cifs, Dec, 65.75-64.00; Jan, 64.75-65.25.

Commodities

COFFEE.—Robustas were quiet. ROBUSTAS£ per metric ton: Nov, 1,355-57; Jan, 1,360-63; March, 1,361-63; May, 1,318-20; July, 1,287-90; Sept, 1,260-64; Nov, 1,231-44. Sales, 1,011 lots.

ARABICAS were all unquoted.

COCOA closed very steady £ per metric ton.—Dec, 1,993.0-97.0; March, 2,037.0-39.5; May, 2,056.5-67.5; July, 2,066.0-67.0; Sept, 2,057.0-59.0; Dec, 2,017.0-25.0; March, 2,000.0-15.0. Sales 3,519 lots including five options. ICCO prices: daily for Nov 6, 174.75c; 15-day average, 177.62c; 22-day average, 174.57c (US cents per lb).

SUGAR: The London daily price of "raws" was £1.00 lower at £105; the "whites" price was £1 00 lower at £110. Futures were irregular (£ per metric ton).—Dec, 110.70-10.75; March, 114.60-14.70; May, 115.65-16.75; Aug, 118.65-18.75; Oct, 121.30-31.65; Dec, 122.75-21.25; March, 127.60-28.60. Sales: 1,929 lots. ISA prices (cents per lb) Nov 6: 8.92c; 15-day average, 8.82c.

White sugar was quiet.—Feb, 115.00-15.25; April, 118.00-18.25; July, 123.00-23.75; Sept, 126.50-29.00; Nov, 131.00-33.00; Feb, 136.00-38.00; April, 140.00-45.00. Sales: 291 lots.

SOYABEAN MEAL was steady.—Dec, 125.5-month, 90; Feb, 136.00-38.00; April, 136.30-37.00; June, 135.00-36.50; Aug, 133.00-33.00; Oct, 133.00-33.00; Dec, 133.00-33.00. Sales: 81 lots.

WOOL Greasy futures (pence per kilo).—Australian (quiet).—Open: 228.0-31.0: Mch, 233.0-35.0; May, 237.0-40.0; July, 234.0-39.0; Oct, 250.0-38.0; Dec, 255.0-41.0; March, 255.0-45.0; May, 238.0-43.0. Sales: 21. New Zealand crossbreds (still).—Dec, 180.0-86.0; March, 181.0-85.0; May, 182.0-85.0; July, 182.0-86.0; Oct, 189.0-92.0; Dec, 193.0-96.0; Mch, 194.0-96.0; May, 192.0-98.0. Sales: nil.

JUTE was slightly easier.—Bangladesh White (£ per metric ton). Grade, Nov-Dec, $481.

GRAIN (The Baltic).—WHEAT.—Canadian western red spring, number one, 13½ per cent Nov-Dec £93.50 Tuby. United States dark northern, spring number two, 14 per cent Nov, £90; Dec, £91.30 trans-shipment east coast. United States hard winter number two, 13½ per cent Dec, £89.75 quoted trans-shipment east coast.

MAIZE.—French Nov, £102, Dec, £103 east coast. South African white Jan-Feb, £67.75 UK. South African yellow Jan-Feb, £62.75 UK.

BARLEY.—English feed fob, Dec, £83.50, Jan-March, £86 east coast. All per tonne, cif UK unless stated.

London Grain Futures Market (Gafta). EEC origin.—

BARLEY was slightly easier.—Nov, £79.85; Jan, £84.35; March, £84.50; May, £86.85. Sept, £83.30. Sales: 85 lots.

WHEAT was slightly easier.—Nov, £92.80; Jan, £99.20; March, £98.85; May £99.20; Sept, £89.35. Sales: 119 lots.

Home-Grown Cereal Authority's location ex-farm spot prices:

	Other milling	Feed	Feed
N.E. England	WHEAT 287.00	WHEAT 277.50	BARLEY

Corn £87.50 £84.00 £76.50

The U.K. monetary coefficient for the week beginning Monday, November 13, (based on M-GCA calculations) is expected to decrease to 1.2381.

Meat and Livestock Commission: Average fatstock prices at representative markets on November 7. GB: Cattle, 67.61p per kilo (-0.88). UK: Sheep, 153.90p per kilo (+0.2). GB: Pigs 52.8p per kilo (-3.0). England and Wales: Cattle numbers down 3.2 per cent, average price 66.85p (+1.01). Sheep numbers up 20 cent, average price 153.8p (-0.5). Pig numbers down 6.5 per cent, average price 62.6p (-0.1). Scotland: Cattle numbers down 0.1 per cent, average price 70.00p (+0.61). Sheep numbers up 30.8 per cent, average price 135.1p (-2.2). Pig numbers down 0.3 per cent, average price 64.2p (+0.4).

EGGS (The London Egg Exchange).—Home-produced. A generally quiet market, with most sizes freely available; fives, sixes and sevens being the strongest feature.

Imported: Unpriced reports of arrivals from Belgium and Holland have been received in the light of lower prices on the Continent.

Home-produced market prices (in £ per 120, based on trading packer/first-hand):

Brown	Wed-Thur/Fri	Mon-Tue
1's	3.80 to 5.10	4.80 to 5.20
2's	3.20 to 4.50	4.20 to 4.50
3's	3.10 to 3.40	3.10 to 3.40
4's	2.40 to 3.00	2.70 to 3.00
White		
1's	3.70 to 4.00	3.70 to 4.00
2's	3.20 to 3.30	3.20 to 3.30
3's	2.65 to 3.00	2.65 to 3.00
4's	2.60 to 2.80	2.60 to 2.80
5's	2.20 to 2.50	2.10 to 2.50
6's	2.00 to 2.20	2.00 to 2.20
Tubiers	1.50 to 1.80	1.50 to 1.80

All prices quoted are for bulk delivery to Kerbs trays. The above range is a guide to general market conditions and is dependent upon location, quantity and whether delivered or not.

Wall Street

Dow Jones industrial average down 14.81

New York, Nov 7.—Rising concern that unrest in Iran could damage United States efforts to contain inflation pushed stock prices sharply lower in moderately active trading.

The new worry came against a background of rising interest rates, persistant inflation and a two-month drop in stock prices briefly balted last week by United States dollar support moves.

The Dow Jones industrial average lost 14.81 points to close at 800.07. Losers led winners about seven to one as turnover expanded to about 25 million shares from 20.45 million yesterday.

Analysts said concerns were heightened by a warning from the United States Energy Secretary that the cut in Iranian oil production would have a major impact on world oil supplies and prices if it continued into next year.

They said the Iranian situation added a new uncertainty to the Carter Administration's anti-inflation effort

There were also projections of economic slowdown. The federal reserve cut its forecast of real growth in gross national product next year to 2.5 to 3 per cent from 3.5 per cent forecast earlier. The commerce department said United States 1979 housing starts will probably decline to 1.65 million units from 2 million this year.

The dollar was stable in scattered American markets. There was no trading by banks lo New York, Chicago, Philadelphia or St Louis

The closure of the New York commodities market meant that gold was not traded. Election day also meant that there were no current quotes for Federal funds.

The Dow Jones averages.—Industrials, 800.07 (814.88); transportation, 211.12 (215.03); utilities, 97.67 (98.31); 65 stocks, 273.54 (277.42).

New York Stock Exchange index, 52.22 (53.03); industrials, 56.89 (57.85); transportation, 41.63 (42.53); utilities, 37.50 (37.83); financial, 53.78 (55.53).

	Nov 7	Nov 6		Nov 7	Nov 6		Nov 7	Nov 6
Allied Chem	31¼	32¼	Fst Penn Corp	34⅝	34¼	Raytheon	45¾	47
Allied Stores	23⅝	23⅞	Ford Mtr Co	29¾	29¾	Reichhold Chem	23⅝	23¾
Allied Supermkt	5	5¼	GAF Corp	10¼	10¼	Republic Steel	27¾	27¾
Allis Chalmers	22⅞	20⅞	Gamble Skogmo	26⅝	26½	Reynolds Ind	56¼	56½
Alcoa	43¾	43¼	Gen Dynamics	48⅞	47¾	Reynolds Metal	31¼	31¾
Amax Inc	47¾	44¼	Gen Electric	47¾	47¾	Rockwell Int	31⅝	31⅝
Amerada Hess	25¾	25¾	Gen Foods	31⅞	32⅝	Royal Dutch	56¼	56¾
Am Airlines	12¾	12¾	Gen Mills	29⅝	29	Safeways	30¾	31¼
Am Brands	46½	47¼	Gen Motors	74¾	74¾	St Regis Paper	29¾	29⅞
Am Broadcast	35	35¾	Gen Pub Util NY	10¾	11⅞	Santa Fe Ind	32¼	32
Am Can	28¼	28¼	Gen Tel Elec	31⅞	31⅞	SCM	17⅞	18
Am Cyanamid	24⅞	25	Gen Tire	23¾	24⅞	Schlumberger	86⅞	85¾
Am Elec Power	18⅞	18⅞	Genesco	14⅞	14⅞	Scott Paper	14½	14¾
Am Home	27	27¼	Georgia Pacific	22¾	22¾	Seaboard Coast	22¾	22¾
Am Motors	⅞	⅞	Getty Oil	28	28¾	Seagram	29¾	29¾
Am Nat Res	39¾	40⅞	Gillette	29¾	29¾	Sears Roebuck	25¾	25¾
Am Standard	41	41¾	Goodrich	16	16¾	Shell Oil	31¾	31¾
Am Telephone	60⅞	60¾	Goodyear	15⅞	15¾	Sperry Rand	41	44
AMF Inc	16⅞	17	Gould Inc	27⅞	28⅞	Signal Co	41¼	43⅞
Armco Steel	19¾	20	Grace	27¾	27¾	Sony	7¾	7¾
Asarco	34	34¾	Gt Atl & Pac Tea	4¾	4¾	Sth Cal Edison	24	24⅞
Ashland Oil	32¾	32¾	Greyhound	21¾	21¾	Southern Pacific	38¾	38¾
Atlntic Richfield	52½	52¾	Grumman	11¾	11¾	Southern Rly	47¾	48¼
Avco	11¾	12¾	Gulf Oil	12¾	12¾	Sperry Rand	41	41¾
Avon Products	31¾	31¾	Gulf & West	12¾	12¾	Std Brands	23¾	23¾
Bankers Tst NY	33¾	34	Heinz H. J.	32¾	32¾	Std Oil California	42¾	42
Bank of America	22¾	22¾	Hercules	15¾	15¾	Std Oil Indiana	51¾	52
Bank of NY	34¾	35¾	Honeywell	69¾	69¾	Std Oil Ohio	35¾	36¼
Beatrice Foods	24	24	IC Inds	27¾	26¾	Sunbeam Corp	14	14¾
Bell & Howell	17	17¼	Ingersoll	34¾	34¾	Stevens J. P.	11¼	14¾
Bendix	36¾	36¾	Inland Steel	24	24¾	Stude Warth	54¾	55¾
Bethlehem Steel	28¾	29	IBM	263¾	264	Sunbeam Corp	19¾	19
Boeing	61	62	Int Harvester	13¾	13¾	Sunstrand	20	20
Boise Cascade	31¾	29¾	Int Nickel	18¾	18¾	Teledyne	38¾	39¾
Borden	27¾	27¾	Int Paper	41¼	41¼	Tenneco	30¾	30¾
Borg Warner	30	30¾	Int Tel Tel	27¾	26¾	Texaco	32¾	32¾
Bristol Myers	31¾	32¾	Jewel Co	24¾	24¾	Texas East Corp	34¾	35¾
BP	18¾	19¾	Johnson Johnson	26¾	26¾	Texas Inst	81	82¾
Burlington Ind	27¾	27¾	Johnson & John	26¾	26¾	Texas Utilities	18¾	19
Burlington Nthn	37¾	38¾	Kaiser Alumin	24¾	25¾	Textron	24¾	24¾
Burroughs	31¾	32¾	Kennecott	29¾	29	TWA	17¾	18
Campbell Soup	24	24¾	Kerr McGee	45	44¾	Travelers Corp	31	31¾
Canadian Pacific	19	19¾	Kimberly Clark	44¾	45¾	TRW Inc	34¾	34¾
Caterpillar	55¾	56¾	Kroger Corp	44¾	44¾	Uniroyal	8	8¾
Celanese	39¾	39¾	K Mart	24¾	24¾	Unilever Ltd	43¾	43¾
Central Soya	11	11¾	Kroger	22¾	22¾	Unilever NV	57¾	57¾
Charter NY	34¾	31¾	Litton	21¾	21¾	Union Bancorp	26	26¾
Chase Manhat	39¾	39¾	Lockheed	19	19¾	Union Carbide	36¾	36¾
Chem Bank NY	29¾	30¾	Louisiana Land	14¾	14¾	Union Oil Calif	32¾	32¾
Chesapeake Ohio	28¾	27	Manuf Hanover	33¾	33¾	Un Pacific Corp	53¾	54¾
Chrysler	10¾	11¾	Mapco	25¾	25¾	United Brands	9¾	9¾
Citicorp	24¾	24¾	Marathon Oil	51¾	51¾	US Steel	27¾	28
Cities Service	52¾	52¾	Martin Marietta	27¾	27¾	Utd Technol	32¾	32¾
Clark Equip	33¾	35	McDonnell	22¾	22¾	Wachovia	16¾	16¾
Coca Cola	41¾	42¾	Mead	20¾	20¾	Warner Lambert	22¾	22¾
Colgate	15	15¾	Merck	93¾	93¾	Wells Fargo	27¾	27¾
CBS	53	53¾	Minnesota Mng	53¾	53¾	Western Bancorp	26¾	26¾
Columbia Gas	29¾	29¾	Mobil Oil	24¾	24¾	Westinghse Elec	16¾	16¾
Combustion Eng	34¾	35¾	Monsanto	46¾	47¾	Weyerhauser	25¾	26¾
Comwlth Edison	22¾	22¾	Morgan J. P.	42¾	41¾	Whirlpool	19¾	19¾
Cons Foods	27	27¾	Motorola	41	41¾	White Motor	1¾	1¾
Cons Power	21¾	21¾	NL Industries	16¾	16¾	Woolworth	14¾	15¾
Continental Grp	29¾	29¾	Nabisco	22¾	22¾	Xerox Corp	51¾	52¾
Continental Ill	23¾	23¾	Nat Distillers	16¾	16¾	Zenith	13¾	13¾
Control Data	30¾	31¾	Nat Cash Reg	30¾	30¾			
Corning Glass	53	54¾	Norfolk West	21¾	22¾			
CPC Intnl	48	49¾	NW Bancorp	25¾	25¾			
Crane	28¾	29¾	Norton Simon	17¾	17¾			
Crocker Int	25¾	26¾	Occidental Pet	16	16¾			
Crown Zeller	31¾	31¾	Ogden	20¾	20¾			
Dart Ind	28¾	28¾	Olin Corp	23¾	23¾			
Deere	32¾	33¾	Owens Ill	31¾	31¾			
Del Monte	41	41¾	Pacific Gas Elec	23¾	23¾			
Delta Air	29¾	31	Pan Am	2	2¾			
Detroit Edison	14¾	14¾	Penney J. C.	37¾	38¾			
Disney	31¾	32¾	Pennzoil	32¾	32¾			
Dow Chemical	32¾	32¾	Pepsico	25¾	26			
Dresser Ind	19¾	19¾	Pfizer	32¾	32¾			
Duke Power	19¾	19¾	Phelps Dodge	23¾	23¾			
Du Pont	122¾	120¾	Philip Morris	31¾	31¾			
Eastern Air	6¾	6¾	Phillips Petrol	30¾	31¾			
Eastman Kodak	85¾	86	Polaroid	27¾	28			
Eaton Corp	30¾	30¾	PPG Ind	32¾	32¾			
El Paso Nat Gas	14¾	14¾	Procter Gamble	94¾	95¾			
Equitable Life	19¾	19¾	Pub Ser El & Gas	22¾	22¾			
Esmark	54¾	54¾	Pullman	32¾	33			
Evans P. D.	19¾	19¾	Rapid American	12¾	13			
Exxon Corp	49¾	49¾						
Fed Dept Stores	32¾	32¾						
Firestone	7¾	7¾						
Fst Chicago	19¾	20¾						
Fst Nat Boston	29¾	29¾						

Foreign Exchange

The pound suffered a modest setback in extremely quiet currency trading yesterday. After holding steady for much of the session in the region of $1.98, sterling fell to a closing level of $1.9725, a net 45 points down on the day.

The rate slipped below $1.97 briefly during the afternoon, possibly as a result of one fairly large selling order in what was a very thin market because of the closure of New York for Election Day. Dealers expressed disappointment with banking figures showing a sharp increase in lending for the four weeks to mid-October.

There was no sign of Bank of England intervention, they added.

Sterling also lost some ground to Continental currencies and the effective exchange rate index ended at 62.6, dowo 0.2.

The dollar was not affected by news of the $2,000m drawing on the IMF.

Gold closed at $216.375, up $5.50.

Spot Position of Sterling

	Market rates yesterday (range) November 7	Market rates (close) November 6
New York	$1.9685-9930	$1.9725-9825
Montreal	$1.9800-3160	$1.9850-2065
Amsterdam	4.03¼-04¾	4.04¼-04¾
Brussels	58.60-70	58.80-70
Copenhagen	10.21¼-29¾	10.21¾-29¾
Madrid	170.00-25	170.30-40
Milan	1840-1910	1845-1900
Oslo	9.95¾-9.97¾	9.95-9.97
Paris	8.36¾-37¾	8.36¾-37¾
Stockholm	8.26¾-27¾	8.26¾-27¾
Tokyo	347-349	347-349
Vienna	27.50-28.50	27.50-28.50
Zurich	3.45¾-46¾	3.45¾-46¾

Effective exchange rate compared to December 31, 1971, was 62.6, down 0.2 per cent.

Forward Levels

	1 month	3 months
New York	17-12 prem	70-56 prem
Montreal	13-23c prem	70-1 prem
Amsterdam	3¾-4¾ prem	9¾-8¾ prem
Brussels	20-10c prem	55-45c prem
Copenhagen	5-10 prem	8-5 prem
Frankfurt	3¾-2¾ prem	9¾-8¾ prem
Lisbon	20-10c disc	200-150c disc
Madrid	25-20c disc	60-110c disc
Milan	3-5 prem	11-15 prem
Oslo	3¾-2¾ prem	9¾-8¾ prem
Paris	3¾-2¾ prem	9¾-8¾ prem
Stockholm	3¾-2¾ prem	9¾-8¾ prem
Vienna	10-25c prem	25-70c prem
Zurich	3¾-2¾ prem	9¾-8¾ prem

Canadian dollar rate against US dollar, 0.8049-51.

Euro-$ Deposits

[illegible]

Gold

[illegible]

Bank Base Rates

ABN Bank	11½%
Barclays Bank	11½%
BCCI Bank	11½%
Consolidated Crdts	10½%
C. Hoare & Co	*11½%
Lloyds Bank	11½%
London Mercantile	11½%
Midland Bank	11½%
Nat Westminster	11½%
Rossminster	11½%
TSB	11½%
Williams and Glyn's	11½%

* 7 day deposit on sums of £10,000 and under 8½%, up to £25,000 9%, over £25,000 9¾%.

M. J. H. Nightingale & Co. Limited
42-43 Threadneedle Street London EC2R 8HP Tel: 01 638 5651
The Over-the-Counter Market

1977-78 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div(p)	Yld %	P/E
79	29	Airsprung Ord	74	—	5.5	7.4	9.7
215	106	Airsprung 18½% CULS	215	—	18.5	8.6	—
46	25	Armitage & Rhodes	42	—	3.6	8.5	7.6
152	105	Bardon Hill	182	—	12.0	6.5	9.9
72	26	Deborah Ord	68xs	—	2.8	4.1	8.4
242	108	Deborah 17½% CULS	242	—	17.5	7.2	—
147	120	Frederick Parker	130	—	12.4	9.5	5.1
154	135	George Blair	154	—	15.0	9.7	5.7
60	36	Jackson Group	60	—	5.0	8.3	7.0
116	55	James Burrough	116	—	6.5	5.6	10.7
340	168	Robert Jenkins	305	—	29.7	9.7	5.0
25	9	Twinlock Ord	24	—	—	—	21.4
82	54	Twinlock 12½% ULS	80	—	12.0	15.0	—
112	34	Unilock Holdings	112	—	7.4	6.6	12.0
127	67	Walter Alexander	127	—	7.2	5.6	7.8

Discount market

Money rates ran a rather uneven course in the discount market yesterday. They opened at around 9¾ per cent or 9⅞ per cent, fairly quickly moved up to 10 per cent generally and 10¼ per cent in places, then returned to 9¾ per cent by lunchtime. By this time, discount houses were able to pick up funds lo reasonable quantity and rates eventually fell away to allow books to be closed within a band of 7½ per cent to 8½ per cent.

The authorities gave help on a moderate scale to relieve a shortage of funds by purchases of a moderate quantity of Treasury bills and a small number of local authority bills.

Factors adverse to the market were identified as a small Treasury bill take-up, minimal increase in note circulation and slightly rundown bank balances brought over from Monday.

On the plus side was a small excess of Exchequer disbursements over Revenue receipts.

Money Market Rates

Bank of England Minimum Lending Rate 10½ (Last changed 3.6.78)

Clearing Banks Base Rate 11½%

Discount Mkt Loans %

Overnight: High 7 Low 2¾

Week End 10

Treasury Bills (Dis%)

Buying		Selling	
2 months	10¼	2 months	10¼
3 months	10¼	3 months	10¼

Prime Bank Bills (Dis%) Trades (Dis%)

2 months	11¼-11	3 months	11¼
3 months	11¼-11¼	4 months	11¼
4 months	11¼-11¼	6 months	10¾
6 months	11¼-11¼		

Local Authority Bonds

2 months	11¼-11¼	2 months	11-10¾
3 months	11¼-11¼	3 months	11-10¾
4 months	11¼-11¼	9 months	11-10¾
6 months	11¼-11¼	6 months	11-10¾
9 months	11¼-11¼	12 months	11-10¾
12 months	11¼-11¼		

Secondary Mkt £ CD Rates (%)

3 months	11¼-11¼	6 months	11-10¾
6 months	11¼-11¼	12 months	11-10¾

Interbank Market (%)

Overnight	7-2		
1 week	11¼-11	6 months	11-10¾
2 months	11¼-11¼	9 months	11-10¾
3 months	11¼-11¼	12 months	11-10¾

Finance House Base Rate 10½

Eurobond prices (midday indicators)

	Bid	Offer
US STRAIGHTS (5)		
Australia 6 1982	[illegible]	[illegible]
Austria 8 1980	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aico 7½ 1985	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barclays 7½ 1982	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beatrice 7½ 1985	[illegible]	[illegible]
Canadian 8½ 1983	[illegible]	[illegible]
Canada Nat Railway 8 1986	[illegible]	[illegible]
GELA 9 1985	[illegible]	[illegible]
Glaxo Overseas 7½ 1987	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gt Lakes 7½ 1986	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago 7½ 1980	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago 7½ 1987	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dist New Zealand 8½ 1983	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dow Chemical 8 1985	[illegible]	[illegible]
EEC 7½ 1979	[illegible]	[illegible]
EEC 8½ 1982	[illegible]	[illegible]
EIB 8 1984	[illegible]	[illegible]
EIB 9½ 1985	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elf-Aquitaine 8½ 1985	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eurofima 8½ 1986	[illegible]	[illegible]
IC Industries 8 1985	[illegible]	[illegible]
ITEL 7½ 1985	[illegible]	[illegible]
JLI 8½ 1987	[illegible]	[illegible]
Macmillan Bloedel 8½ 1985	[illegible]	[illegible]
Midland Bank 8½ 1985	[illegible]	[illegible]
NCB 8 1987	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nat Westminster 9 1986	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Zealand Forest Products 7½ 1985	[illegible]	[illegible]
Newfoundland 8½ 1985	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nordic Investment Bank 8½ 1985	[illegible]	[illegible]
Norsk Hydro 7½ 1985	[illegible]	[illegible]
Norwich Union 8½ 1985	[illegible]	[illegible]
Offshore Mining 8½ 1985	[illegible]	[illegible]
Occidental 8½ 1985	[illegible]	[illegible]
J. C. Penney 8½ 1985	[illegible]	[illegible]
Quebec Hydro 8½ 1985	[illegible]	[illegible]
Renault 8½ 1981	[illegible]	[illegible]
R. J. Reynolds 7½ 1982	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shell 8½ 1985	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tasmanian Govt 8½ 1987	[illegible]	[illegible]
CANADIAN DOLLARS		
Alcan 9½ 1982	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ford 8½ 1984	[illegible]	[illegible]
General Motors 9½ 1982	[illegible]	[illegible]
Royal Bank of Canada 9 1982	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Carbide 9½ 1985	[illegible]	[illegible]
FLOATING RATE NOTES		
Chase Manhattan 7½ 1989	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hill Westmoreland 7½ 1984	[illegible]	[illegible]
Midland 9 7/16 1985	[illegible]	[illegible]
Offshore Mining 9 7/16 1985	[illegible]	[illegible]
Williams & Glyns 9 1985	[illegible]	[illegible]
US $ CONVERTIBLES		
American Express 4½ 1987	[illegible]	[illegible]
Babcock & Wilcox 7 1992	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beatrice Foods 4½ 1992	[illegible]	[illegible]
Celanese 4½ 1992	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chadbourne 4 1992	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chris-Craft 5½ 1992	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gen Electric 4½ 1987	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gen Foods 4½ 1987	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gen Motors 6 1992	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gen Tel Elec 4½ 1987	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gen Tire 4½ 1992	[ill

هكذا من الأصل

Broadcasting Guide

Edited by Peter Davalle

PERSONAL CHOICE

nd Mrs Simpson, being concerned with events
ived through and involving personages who are
carries e heavy burden of responsibility.
t right, or get it in the neck. Tonight's opening
ITV, 9.00) looks and sounds right in everything
s the Prince of Wales. I do not myself think that
looks much like the uncrowned monarch, but that
nt. He conveys the charm, humour and boyish
that accords with contemporary chronicles, and that
ttlers. Cynthia Harris's Mrs Simpson surprises me.
that the future duchess had (and still has
w) considerable self-assurance, and not a little wit.
really oet her cap at the prince quito so suddenly
y and did the gleam of conquest really shine so
r eyes? Subsequent episodes might make her out
rmidable; the inaugural instalment takes us up
oint where Mrs Simpson displaces Lady Thelma
Fred Dudley Ward in the prince's affections.
s going to provide fertile ground for dramatically
wpoints about the impersonation of the two
t the heart of this romantic and constitutional
it I think there will be general agreement that this
evision production is most handsomely mounted.
cal commentary (by Ron Grainer) is a major asset
on Raven's screenplay frequently slips steel rods
shmallow so as to reinforce it.

Hijack (ITV, 10.30) is a documentary study of the
l effects which the hijacking by South Moluccans
The Netherlands in 1975 had on some of the
is critical of the policy edopted by the Dutch
both in this hijacking and in two subsequent actions
Moluccans and is partial because the authorities
e declined to give their side of the story. The
elings towards their captors vary to a startling degree.

at the BBC in Bristol thought it might be a good
ome well-known people to gaze through their front
describe what they saw. Today, if you listen to
ell doing precisely that (Radio 4, 11.50) you will
here is the quintessential radio feature, the human
g pictures in a way thet few TV cameras ever could.

TELEVISION

BBC 1

9.15 am, For Schools, colleges (until 10.45). 9.15, Engineering Craft Studies (forces and moments). 9.38 Roosevelt and the New Deal. 10.00, Landscape (Shetland). 10.23, Christmas Carols, 1.

10.45, You and Me: for young children.

11.00, For Schools, colleges (until 12.30). 11.00, Exploring Science (burning). 11.23, Words and Pictures. 11.40, Biology. 12.05 pm, Digame.

12.45, News and weather.

1.00, Pebble Mill: including Lalita Ahmed's suggestions for Indian dishes.

1.45, Over the Moon: Rick Jones sings a children's story.

2.01, For Schools, colleges (until 3.00). 2.01, Watch. 2.18, Scan (Why Peterloo?). 2.40, Physical Science (oscillation). 3.53, Regional News (not London).

3.55, Play School: Chloe Ashcroft and Bruce Allen tell the story.

4.20, Wally Getor: cartoon. Fame and Fortune (r).

4.25, Jackanory: Derek Jacobi reads James Riordan's Tales of Tartary.

4.40, Animal Magic: Johnny Morris among the dinosaurs, blue whales and Stanley cranes.

5.05, John Craven's Newsround: items for younger viewers.

5.10, The Hills of Heaven: final episode of the serial set in Lancashire's coalfields.

5.40, News: with Peter Woods.

5.55, Nationwide: with Frank Bough and Sue Lawley.

6.50, It's a Knockout: The grand final, from Montecatini Terme, Italy. Britain is represented by Saodwell.

8.05, Secret Army: Second World War dramos. Tonighr'o episode is obout some paintings. Also, Gestapo chief Kessler is held hostage.

9.00, News: with Peter Woods

9.25, The Fall and Rise of Reginald Perrin: Leonard Rossiter in another comic story about a man who assumes a new identity.

9.55, Sportsnight: the best of the action from last night's Minter-Tonna fight and highlights from one of tonight's fourth round Football League Cup ties.

11.15, Tonight: the Robert Kennedy assassination, 10 years after. Interview with author Arthur Schlesinger.

11.55, Weather/Regional News.

BBC 1 variations: WALES: 10.00 am, Hwnt ac Yma. 2.18, Ffonestri. 5.10, Bilidowcar. 6.50, Heddiw. 7.10, Llangollen 78. 7.40, Tomorrow's World.

SCOTLAND: 11.00 am, Let's See. 2.18, Around Scotland.

BBC 2

10.20 am, Gharbar: for Asian viewers. Consumor odvice and a story.

10.45, Parosi: episode 3 of a *serial about two Asian families* living in Britain.

11.00, Play School: samo as BBC 1, 3.55. Closedown at 11.25.

4.45, Open University (until 5.35): Open Day debate.

5.35, News, with sub-titles for the hard of hearing.

5.40, Laurel and Hardy: Laughing Gravy (1931). Generally acceptod as one of the comedy pair's best short objects. A dog fosturos prominently.

6.00, Animal World: A film about the cuckoos of Petersfinger Lakes, near Salisbury, and their reed warbler foster parents (r).

6.50, Michael Strogoff: part two of the French-made adventure serial about a Tsarist captain on a dangerous mission.

7.45, News and weather.

7.50, The Story of English Furniture: Arthur Negus and Hugh Scully in the second of a now series. Tonight: Jacobean and Rostoration.

8.15, The Money Programme: Leunch of £100,000 awards competition open to small companies.

9.00, Film: Far from the Madding Crowd (1967). Faithful to the Hardy novel, this ravishingly photographed British film has many moments to cherish.

11.40, News and weether.

11.55, Closedown: Poto Morgan's poom After the Poetry Reading. It is read by Gary Watson.

THAMES

9.30 am, For Schools (until 12.00). 9.30, My World: Stories; 9.42, Making a Living (factory workers); 10.04, The English Programme; 10.31, French Studies; 11.00, Finding Out (weather prediction); 11.20, Starting Out; 11.39, How We Used to Live.

12.00, Adventures of Rupert Bear: story of the Chinese kite.

12.10 pm, Rainbow: children's story about dolphins.

12.30, Sounds of Britain: the folk songs and dances of East Anglia.

1.00, News, with Poter Sissons.

1.20, Thames News, with Robin Houston.

1.30, Crown Court: Was the hair restoration claim bogus or genuine? (cont).

2.00, After Noon: The Open University answers its critics.

2.25, The Moneychangers: Four-part story of American *high finance, from the Arthur* Hailey novel. With Kirk Douglas, Christopher Plummor, Anne Baxter. Part 1.

4.10, Cartoons.

4.20, The Sooty Show: puppets, with human ventriloquist Wendy Holden as guest.

4.45, Fanfare for Young Musicians: new series. Competing are children under 13. Prizes of £3,000 (see Personal Choice).

5.15, Batman: part 2 of A Deatb Worse Than Fate.

5.45, News.

6.00, Thames at Six: area news items and interviews.

6.25, Help! Joan Shenton's advice service.

6.35 Crossroads: motol saga (contd).

7.00, This is Your Life: another unsuspecting person will be louded by friends and family.

7.30, Coronation Street: *Another girl chaser at work?*

8.00, Side by Side: A musical entertainment with Max Bygraves and Vera Lynn.

9.00, Edward and Mrs Simpson: part one of this seven-episode story about the events that led np to the Abdication (see Personal Choice).

10.00, News.

10.30, After the Hijack: the repercussions, human and political, of the hijacking by South Moluccans of a train in Holland in 1975. (see Personal Choice).

11.30, The Day My Grandad Died: Set during the 1930s depression, a drama about a Polish-Canadian family living on a prairie farm.

12.25 am, Close: James Coyle reads a poem by Wilfred Owen.

RADIO

Radio 4

6.00 am, News, weather, papers, sport.
6.10, Farming.
6.30, Today.
7.00 and 8.00, News.
7.30 and 8.30, Newo Headlines.
8.35, Yesterday in Parliament.
9.00, News.
9.05, The Living World.
9.35, Parent Power.
10.00, News.
10.05, Gardeners' Question Time: Oxfordshire.
10.30, Service.
10.45, Story: Coming South.
11.00, News.
11.05, Time for Action.
11.50, Through My Window. Joyce Grenfoll.
12.00, News.
12.02 pm, You and Yours.
12.27, Dr Finlay's Casebook.
12.55, Weather.
1.00, The World at One.
1.30, The Archers.
1.45, Woman's Hour.
2.45, Listeo with Mother.
3.00, News.
3.05, Play: The Cat and the Fiddle by John Ashe.
3.50, Choral Evensong from Hereford Cethedral.†
4.35, Story: Omar (3).
5.00, pm, Reports. 5.55, Weather.
6.00, Six O'Clock News.
6.30, My Word!.†
7.00, News.
7.05, The Archers.
7.20, Checkpoint.
7.45, Reith Lectures: Christianity and World Order.
8.15, Hitch-Hiker's guide to the Galaxy.†
8.45, Natioo to Nation. What is News?
9.30, Today in Synod.
9.35, Kaleidoscope.
9.59, Weather.
10.00, The World Tonight.
10.30, An Actor in his Time (3).
11.00, A Book at Bedtime: Tolstoy Remembered (8).
11.15, The Financial World.
11.30, Today in Parliament.
12.00, News, Weather.
12.20 am-12.23, Inshore Forecast.
VHF.—Regional News, Weather. 6.50 am, 7.50, 11.55 pm, 5.55. Schools at 9.05 am, 11.00, 2.00 pm, Study, 11.00.

Radio 3

6.55 am, Weather.
7.00, News.
7.05, Midweek Choice: Rocords, part 1: Sullivan, Finzi, German.†
8.00, News.
8.05, Midweek Choice part 2: Schubert, Khachaturyan.†
9.00, News.
9.05, Composers: the Court of *Henry VIII.*†
9.50, Music for Organ by Bach.†
10.30, Ernest Lush: Brahms, Franck.†
11.25, Mahler Symphony No 6.†
1.00 pm, News, 1.05, Chamber music concert: Hindemith, Beethoven.†
2.05, Festival Recital: Haydo, McCabe, Schumann.†
2.55, BBC Symphony Orchestra: Janacek, Bartok.†
3.40, French Chamber Music by Tomasi, Fraock.†
4.45, Building a Library.†
5.45, Homeward Bound.†
6.30, News.
6.35, Guido Cantelli at Carnegie Hall.
7.30, Alfred Brendel: Beethoren.†
8.00, BBC Symphoony Orchestra, part 1: Lutoslawski.†
8.50, The Representative Man. Schlesinger's Bobby Kennedy by Esmond Wright.
9.10, BBC SO part 2: Strauss.†
9.55, Andrew Marvell: Ralph Richardson.
10.20, Othmar Schoeck: Elegy.
11.25, The Arts Worldwide.
11.45, News.
11.50, Schubert Song.

Radio 2

5.00 am, News, Weather. 5.02 Tony Brandon.† 7.32, Terry Wogan.† 8.27, Racing Bulletin. 10.02, Jimmy Young.† 12.15 pm, Waggoners' Walk. 12.30, Pete Murray's Open House.† 1.45, Sports Desk, racing. 2.30, David Hamilton.† 2.45 and 3.45, Sports Desk. 4.30, Waggoners' Walk. 4.45, Sports Desk. 4.47, Johe Dunn.† 5.45, Sports Desk. 6.45, Sports Desk, racing results. 7.02, Sing Something Simple.† 7.30, Listen to the Band: Charlie Chester.† 8.15 Semprini Serenade.† 9.02, The Impresarios (4). 9.55, Sports Oesk. 10.02, The News Huddlines, Roy Hudd. 10.30, Paul Eddington: Be My Guest. 11.02, Brian Matthew: Round Midnight. 12.00, News, Weather. 2.00-2.02 am, News.

Radio 2 Scotland Only: 8.00-9.30 pm, Sportsround Special, Scottish League Cup: Quarter Finals, 1st Leg. 9.30, Joio the Impresarios.

Radio 1

5.00 em, As Radio 2. 7.02, Dave Lee Travis. 9.00, Simon Bates: The Golden Hour. 11.31 Paul Burnett. 12.30 pm, Newsbeat. 2.00, Tooy Blackburn: National Pop Panel. 4.31, Kid Jensen. 5.00, Stayiog Alive. 5.30, Newsbeat. 7.00, Girl Talk. 7.30, Listen to the Band (joins Radio 2).† 10.02, John Peel.† 12.00-2.02 om, As Radio 2.

VHF RADIOS 1 end 2.—5.00 am, Radio 2. 1.55, pm, Good Listeninc. 10.00 pm, Radio 1. Radio 2. 12.00-2.02 am.

REGIONAL TV

Granada

9.30 am Thames 1.20 om. This Is Your Right. 1.30, Thames. 2.25, McCoy. 4.20, Thames 5.10, What a New. 5.15, Crossroads. 5.45, Thames. 6.00, Granada Reports. 6.30, Mr and Mrs. 7.00 Thames. 11.30, Bluey. 12.30 am, Close down.

ATV

9.30 am, Thames. 1.20 pm. ATV Newsdesk. 1.30, Thames 4.10, Fat Freedom. 4.20, Thames. 5.15, You're Only Young Twice. 5.45, Thames. 6.00, ATV Today. 6.25, Thames. 11.30 Inside Business. 12.00, Close.

Scottish

9.30 am, Thames. 1.25 pm, News Weather. 1.30, Thames. 2.00, Women Today. 2.25, Thames. 5.15, Bullsk. 5.20, Crossroads. 5.45, Thames. 6.00, Scotland Today. 6.30, Elaine. Singer of the Song. 7.00, Thames. 11.30, Late Call. 11.35, Star Maidens: The Perfect Couple. 12.00, Close.

Ulster

9.30 am, Thames. 11.17, Let'a Look at Ulster. 11.39 Thames. 1.20 pm, Lunchtime. 1.30, Thames. 4.18, Ulster News Headlines. 4.20, Thames. 5.15, Cartoons. 5.20, Crossroads. 5.45, Thames. 6.00, Reports. 6.35, Bob Newhart Show. 7.00, Thames. 11.30, Bedtime. 11.40, Close.

Yorkshire

9.30 am, Thames. 1.20 pm Calendar News. 1.30, Thames. 5.16, Mr and Mrs. 5.45 Thames. 6.00, Calendar, Weather. 6.35, Thames. 11.30, Electric Theatre Show! Roger Moore. 12.00, Closedown.

Border

9.30 am, Thames 9.42, Playtime. 10.04, Thames 1.20 pm Border News. 1.30, Thames. 2.00 Houseparty. 2.25, Thames. 5.15, Brenie 5.45, Thames. 6.00, Lookaround 6.35, Thames. 11.30, Power Without Glory. 12.25 am, Border News, Weather. 12.28, Close.

HTV

9.30 am Thames. 10.41, About Wales. 1.20 pm, Report West. 1.25, Report Wales 1.30, Thames 2.00, Help Yourself. 2.25, Thames. 5.20, Crossroads. 5.45, Thames. 6.00, Report West. 6.15, Report Wales. 6.30 Emmerdale Farm. 7.00, Thames. 11.30, The New Avengers. 12.25 am, Weather, Close. HTV CYMRU/WALES: As HTV service except: 1.20 pm, Penawdau Newyddion Y Dydd. 4.20, Rydw I am Fod. 6.00, Y Dydd. 10.00, News Report Wales Headlines. 10.30 Whickers World: Bombay. HTV GENERAL SERVICE: 10.41 am, Interlude. 1.20 pm, Report West Headlines, 6.15, Report West.

Anglia

9.30 am, Thames. 1.25 pm, Anglia News. 1.30, Thames. 2.00, Houseparty. 2.25, Thames. 5.10 Cartoona. 5.20, Thames. 5.15, Mr and Mrs. 5.45, Thames. 6.00, About Anglia. 6.35, Thames. 11.39, Chopper Squad. 12.26 am, The Big Question, Close.

Grampian

9.25 am, First Thing. 9.30, Thames. 1.20 pm, Grampian News Headlines. 1.30, Thames. 5.15, Emmerdale Farm. 5.45 Thames. 6.00, Grampian Today. Weather. 6.35, Thames. 11.30, Barnaby Jones. 12.25 am, Reflections. 12.30, Grampian Headlines. 12.35, Close.

Southern

9.30 am, Thames 1.20 pm, Southern News, Weather 1.30, Thames 2.00, Houseparty. 2.25 Thames. 5.15, The Jersey Adventures of Captain Nemo. 5.20, Crossroads. 5.45, Thames 6.00, Day by Day 6.35, Scene Midweek. 7.00, Thames. 11.30, Southern News Extra 11.40, Shannon's Gold 12.35 am, Weather, So You're Lonely Close.

Tyne Tees

9.25 am, The Good Word, North East News, Weather 9.30, Thames 12.00, Thames 1.20 pm, North East News, Lookaround, Weather 1.30, Thames 5.15, Happy Days. 5.45, Thames. 6.00 Northern Life. 6.35, Thames. 11.30, In Concert. 12.00, Epilogue 12.05 am, Close.

Channel

9.30 am, Thames. 1.18 pm, Channel Lunchtime News, What's On Where, Weather. 2.09 Thames. 2.25, Film: Eight On The Run. 4.20, Thames. 5.15, Emmerdale Farm. 5.45, Thames. 6.00, Channel News, Weather 6.10, Arthur. 6.35, Thames. 10.28, Channel News, Weather. 10.32, After the Hijack. 11.30, SWAT Dealers in Death. 12.20 am Epilogue. News, Weather in French. Close.

Westward

9.30 am, Thames 12.27 pm, Gus Honeybun's Birthday 12.30, Thames. 1.20, Westward News. 1.30, Thames. 2.25, Film: Eight On The Run (Bob Hope). 4.20, Thames. 5.15, Emmerdale Farm. 5.45, Thames. 6.00, Westward Diary. 6.35, Thames 10.28, Westward News. 10.30, Thames. 11.30, S.W.A.T. Dealers in Death 12.20, Faith toe Lilo. 12.25, Close Down.

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"... and shall bless us; and all the ends of the earth shall fear him." —Psalm 67: 7.

BIRTHS

TAMLYN.—On November 6, to Susannah (nee Rowan) and Johnston—a daughter (Joanna Mary), sister for Emmah and Tom.

TAYLOR.—On November 5th, at Mount Alvernia, Guildford, to Ann (nee Robinson) and David—a son (Nicholas John), a brother for Sarah.

VAN OENBERGH.—On November 6th, to Lucey and Dick—a girl (Caroline Antonia), sister for James.

WALKER.—On 4th November, at Queen Charlotte's Hospital, to Nicola (nee Corley-Smith) and Martin—a son (Henry Edward Truscott), a brother for Florence.

MARRIAGES

GREENWOOD : OLDLAND.—On Oct 27, quietly in Northamptonshire, Richard Martin, son of the late Mr and Mrs R. N. Greenwood to Lois, daughter of Mr and Mrs Victor Oldland of Buckingham, Berkshire.

ISSARD-DAVIES : PHILLIPS.—The marriage took place on Tuesday, November the 7th, 1978, in London between Quinton Issard-Davies and Alison Phillips.

KHAMIS : SHINNELL.—On November 4th, Christopher Salem Khamis, second son of Dr and Mrs Salem Khamis, of Rome, to Mary Olivia Crocker Shinnell, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs Brian Rosnoll, of Seal Chart, Sevenoaks.

LEYLAND : HOWELL.—On Oct 4th, November at Bishop Eton Liverpool by Father Bernard Boyan O.S.A., Paul James, elder son of Mr & Mrs J. J. Leyland of Woolton, Liverpool and Jane Sarah, only daughter of Mr & Mrs R. H. Howell of Calderstones, Liverpool.

DEATHS

BOER.—On November 6th, suddenly, at home, Hardy, dearly loved husband of Eve and father of Michael and Andrew. Funeral private.

BOLLEY.—On November 6th, 1978, at home in Boxford, Ena Madeline, former headmistress of St. Bernard's Preparatory School, Surbiton, dear sister of Doris (Pilkington), and loving aunt of Penelope and Peter. Family flowers only, but donations if desired to Wood Green Animal Shelter. Inquiries to Sexford Funeral Service, Tel: Boxford 895889.

BYWATERS.—On Nov. 5th, 1978, at Sidmouth Devon, Muriel C. Bywaters, M.D., after a short illness, aged nearly 96 years. Cremation at Exeter and Devon Crematorium, on Friday, Nov. 10th at 12.30 p.m.

DIXON.—On November 4th, 1978, suddenly, in Sarnburgh, Wynding Noose, George, aged 63 years, dearly loved husband of the late Joan and dear father of William. Funeral at St. Aidans, Barnburgh, Friday, November 10th, at 2.30 p.m. No letters, please.

DODD.—On November 6, 1978, at Byways, Westfield Road, Bishop's Stortford, Herts, and of Deal, Kent, William Edwin Dodd, L.D.S., R.C.S.Eng., aged 85 years. For 59 years the beloved husband of Nell and dearly loved father of Keith, Joan and Brahame, and grandfather of Fiona and Michael. Funeral service at St. Michael's Church, Bishop's Stortford, Friday, November 10th, at 10 a.m. No flowers. Donations, if desired, to St. Michael's Church, Bishop's Stortford.

FOX.—On Nov. 6th, 1978, at R.A.F. Hospital, Ely, peacefully after a short illness, the Venerable Benjamin George Burton Fox, M.C., T.D., Arch Deacon of Wisbech and Vicar of Haddenham, beloved husband of Margaret and father of Elizabeth, Colin, Catherine, Penelope and Rosemary. Funeral at Holy Trinity Church, Haddenham, on Friday, Nov. 10th, at 10.30 a.m., followed by private cremation. No flowers but donations to Haddenham Parish Church Memorial Service to be announced later.

FREEMAN.—On 5 November, 1978, Patrick Freeman, M.C., Q.C., of the Old Rectory, Marston Trussell, Northants, aged 59 years. Funeral service at Marston Trussell Parish Church on Thursday, 9 November, at 2 p.m., followed by interment. Family flowers only.

HALL, EDWARD, K.B.E., C.B., on November 6, peacefully after a short illness, beloved brother, father and grandfather. Funeral at St. Barnabas Church, Emmbrook Road, Reading, on Wednesday, November 15, at 11.45 a.m. Family flowers only. Donations if preferred to Royal National Institute for the Blind, Students Library, Great Portland Street, London, W.1. Memorial service at Goring to be announced.

HATSCHEK.—On November 5, 1978, suddenly in Deal Hospital, Stephanie, of 19 Griffin Street, Deal, formerly of Vienna. Very dear and goddaughter Reid. Cremation at Barham, near Canterbury, on November 15, at 2.30 p.m. Donations in United Nations Association, or flowers, both to E. B. Cavell, Albert Road, Deal.

HILL.—Suddenly, on November 5th while on holiday, Muriel, of The Lynn, Wombourne, beloved wife of Percy and much loved mother Susan, David, Jane and Adrian; mother-in-law of Susie and Andrew and devoted grandmother of Paul, Stuart, Naomi and Jonathan. Enquiries to J. Jones, 27 Zoar Street, Gornal Wood, near Dudley. Family flowers only, please. Donations, if desired, for the benefit of the Chest, Heart and Stroke Association to a memorial fund to be administered by the manager, Barclay's Bank, High Street, Dudley, West Midlands.

HORTON.—On Nov. 2nd, Kevan William Horton, suddenly, at Bryers Cottage, Far Sawrey. Funeral service at St. Peter's Church, Far Sawrey, on Thurs., Nov. 9, at 1 p.m., followed by cremation at Lancaster Crematorium at 3 p.m. No flowers, please.

JEPHSON.—On November 6, peacefully at Salisbury Infirmary, Captain Selwyn Victor Jephson, Royal Navy. Funeral service 2.30 p.m., Monday, November 13, at the Church of St. Peter and St. Paul, Hambledon, Hampshire.

JOSEPH.—Peacefully on November 4, 1978, in hospital, Louis Henry, of 18 Mill Gardens, Elmswell, Suffolk, formerly of Tawley Road, West Hampstead, N.W.6. Dearly loved husband of Florence and dear father of Myrtle and son of the late Benjamin Joseph.

MACDONALD.—On 6th Nov., at King Edward VII Hospital, Windsor, Hector Ross Macdonald beloved husband of Ina, father of Gordon, and brother of Mattie. Funeral private. No letters or flowers, please.

DEATHS

NEWMARK, HERMAN.—On the 4th of November, 1978, peacefully, in his sleep, at The Haven, Park Avenue, Bedford, in his 87th year. Much loved father of Margaret, Ruth and David. Funeral service at the United Free Church, Palmes Lane, Pinner, on Wednesday, November 15, at 12.45 p.m., followed by interment at Pinner New Cemetery at 2 p.m. Family flowers only please, but if desired, donations to the Wessex Testimonial, 189 Whitechapel Road, London, E.1.

OLDNAM, ETHEL MARIAN.—On November 6, 1978, in her 90th year. Wife of Rear-Admiral R. W. Oldham, O.B.E. Much loved mother of Anne, Christian and Frances. Grandmother and great grandmother. R.I.P. Requiem Mass of St. Mary's Church, Douai Abbey, Woolhampton, 2 p.m., on Friday, 10 November. Flowers to Camp Hobson, Newbury.

O'HALL.—On November 4th, 1978, Sister Imelda, of Rosslyn House Community, Weybridge, deeply loved and regretted by her family, Community and friends. Requiem Mass at Rosslyn House, 10 a.m. on Friday, November 10th, followed by funeral at Weybridge Cemetery. R.I.P.

ORBACH.—On 6th November, in the early morning, in peace, and loved by all, Vera, widow of George Orbach, at her home, 22 Chesham St. Funeral at Kensall Green Cemetery. Service in Chapel at 2.45 for burial at 3.15, Friday, 10th November. Flowers to J. H. Kenyon, 49 Edgware Rd.

PITT.—On November 6th, 1978, Wilfrid Arthur, aged 83, peacefully in a nursing home. Late of Godalming and Hindhead. Beloved husband of the late Eleanor, father of Tony, Rosemary and Hugh. Beloved grandfather and great grandfather. Cremation at Guildford Crematorium, Monday, November 13th, at 2.30 pm. Flowers to Gorringe and Son, Godalming 6405.

POWELL, MURIEL KATHLEEN BASTI.—On November 1st, 1978, aged 70 years, at St. John's House, 632 Alum Rock Road, Birmingham 8B 3NS (formerly of Balham, Cambs.), Principal of the College of the Ascension, Selly Oak, 1957-64. Funeral on Monday, November 6th, at St. John's House, at 11.00. No flowers by request, but donations to the United Mission to Bangladesh, c/o 35 Great Peter Street, London SW1P 3LR, if desired.

RADFORD.—On 7 November at St. Peter's Hospital, Chertsey, Kathleen Vivian, widow of Frederick Owen, and dearest mother of Elizabeth, Daphne and Kenneth, dear grandmother and great-grandmother. Formerly of Buenos Aires and Santiago. Cremation service 4 p.m. on Friday, 10 November, at St John's Crematorium, Woking. Enquiries to Woking Funeral Services.

RYDER, MARK, aged 23 years, on 3rd November, after a driving accident in the South of France. Beloved son of Jacqueline and Wilfred, brother of Francesca, Nicole and Sophie. Funeral has taken place. Requiem mass in London to be announced.

SSTN-WARD, FREDDIE, peacefully and suddenly, after a brief and unexpected illness. Loved by so many, missed by everyone. Funeral service on Mon., 13th Nov., at St. Michael's Church, Kirby-le-Soken, at 1.00 p.m., followed by cremation at Colchester. Flowers or donations in lieu to The National Schizophrenia Association, c/o P. G. Oxley Ltd., 47 High St., Walton on Naze, Essex.

SPARKS, WILLIAM LAWRENCE SPARO. On November 3rd, at Churcham, Gloucester, formerly of Solihull, Warks., peacefully, aged 89, devoted father of Margaret.

THEODOSIUS.—On November 2nd, 1978, suddenly at home, Peter James, aged 33, dearly loved youngest son of the late the Reverend and Mrs A. W. H. Theodosius and brother of Mary Warde, Hugh and Richard. Funeral at St. Peter's Church, Hascombe, Godalming, on Friday, November 10th, at 2.30 pm. Family flowers only. Enquiries to 01-530 2118.

WOODCOCK.—On 6th November, 1978, at his home, 25 Olhejie Rd., Boscombe, Bournemouth, Eric Charles Woodcock, M.A., Emeritus Professor of the University of Durham, aged 74 yrs. Loving husband of Ruth, dear father of John and Anthony and much loved grandfather of Alison and Rachel. Funeral service next Tuesday, 14 November, 11 a.m. in All Saints Church, West Southbourne, followed by private cremation. Family flowers only, please, but if desired donations in his memory for British Heart Foundation may be sent to Ceric Scott, Norman Lodge Funeral Home, 753 Christchurch Rd., Bournemouth.

MEMORIAL SERVICES

FOX.—The Memorial Service for the late Dr Douglas Fox will be held in Clifton College Chapel at noon on Saturday, November 25th.

NICKSON.—A Memorial Service for Geoffrey Fletcher Hickson will be held in Great St. Mary's Church, Cambridge, at 2.30 on Friday, November 17.

WILLEY.—A Memorial Service for Basil Willey, Honorary Fellow of Pembroke College and formerly King Edward VII Professor of English Literature, will be held in Pembroke College Chapel, Cambridge, on Saturday, November 25, at 2.30 pm.

IN MEMORIAM

WALLACE & BUYERS.—In memory of Frederick Hopper Wallace (or Wallis) and Emily Buyers, who were married in the Holy Trinity Cathedral, Shanghai, on 8th Nov., 1878.

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PERSONAL COLUMNS

ALSO ON PAGES 9 AND 33

ANNOUNCEMENTS

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BARRELL nee BOWYER, CLARA FRANCES BARRELL nee BOWYER, widow, late of 48 Offa Court, Wratten Close, Hitchin, Hertfordshire, died at Stevenage, Hertfordshire on 4 February, 1978. (Estate about £6,250).

BROOKER nee CLEMENTS, ETHEL MAY BROOKER nee CLEMENTS, widow, late of 84 Lauriston Road, Witham Way, Stroud, Rochester, Kent, was found dead there on 5 June, 1978. (Estate about £5,000).

PEENY, CHARLES HENRY PEENY, late of Flat 1, Cambridge House, Brookmill Road, Deptford, London, SE18, died at Gosport on 12 December, 1977. (Estate about £6,000).

FISK, JOHN FISK, late of 72 Cranfield House, Albert Road, London, N4, was found dead there on 21 February, 1978. (Estate about £2,800).

GEDULD nee KEYVOLSKY, LEAH GEDULD nee KEYVOLSKY, widow, late of 323 High Road, Leytonstone, London, E11, died there on 27 November, 1974. (Estate about £2,300).

LINDLEY otherwise BLACKLOCK, NORA CICELY FORBES LINDLEY otherwise NORA CICELY FORBES BLACKLOCK, spinster, late of 39 Hawcroft, Holt, Trowbridge, Wiltshire, died at Bath on 13 May, 1978. (Estate about £14,400).

MANSFIELD, CHRISTOPHER PATRICK MANSFIELD, late of 72 Great Peter Street, London, SW1, died at London, SW1 on 29 October, 1977. (Estate about £2,760).

PERRY, ERNEST VICTOR PERRY otherwise ERNEST PERRY, late of 9 Fountain Place, Abbey Lane, Abbey, Essex, died at Epping, Essex, on 3 December, 1977. (Estate about £6,500).

POPE, LESLIE ROBERT POPE, late of 167 London Road, North End, Portsmouth, Hampshire, died there on 12 July, 1978. (Estate about £15,000).

ROBERTSON, BARBARA URSULA ROBERTSON otherwise BARBARA URSULA ROBERTSON, spinster, late of 15 Malvern Road, Weston-super-Mare, Avon, died in Weston-super-Mare on 17 November, 1978, residuary. (Estate about £8,000).

TRASCHITZ, EDITH KATHE STRASCHITZ, spinster, late of 19 Sussex Place, London, W2, died there on 17 October, 1977. (Estate about £5,000).

TOMES, LILY MAY TOMES otherwise LILIAN MAY TOMES otherwise LILIAN TOMES, spinster, late of Flat 1d, 14 Vale Road, Bournemouth, Dorset, died in Bournemouth on 17 July, 1977. (Estate about £2,200).

WHITFIELD, RICHARD EDWARD WHITFIELD, late of 375 Bromsgrove Street East, Stechford, Birmingham 33, died there on or about 18th March, 1978. (Estate about £6,500).

The kin of the above-named are requested to apply to the Treasury Solicitor (B.V.), 12 Buckingham Gate, London, SW1E 6LJ, failing which the Treasury Solicitor may take steps to administer the estate.

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Further details can be obtained from:
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ANNOUNCEMENTS

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